



BALLDOM

"The Britannica of Baseball"

COMPRISING GROWTH OF
THE GAME IN DETAIL

A Complete History of the NATIONAL
AND AMERICAN LEAGUES. First
and Only Authentic Chronology Ever
Published. Voluminous Records and
Absolutely Accurate Statistics. Fascina-
ting Facts for Fans of AMERICA'S
GREATEST SPORT from 1845 to 1914

BY

GEORGE L. MORELAND

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BASEBALL

HOW THE GREAT AMERICAN GAME WAS DISCOVERED AND BY WHOM. THE COMPLETE HISTORY FROM BEGINNING TO DATE

Origin of Game

Where did baseball originate? This question is asked every day during the year by some one.

To go into every detail of the game would take reams of paper, so we will give to the readers a short sketch of how and where the start of this wonderful "Pleasure For All" sport began life.

The man whom every one credits with starting this interesting pastime was Abner Doubleday, a Major General in the United States Army, who at the time he startled the natives by his arrangement of playing ball was located at Cooperstown, N. Y., in 1839. During his sojourn at school there he, with a lot of other young fellows, began to play a game they afterwards named "Baseball." At that time it consisted of hitting a ball and running to a base located anywhere from 50 to 100 feet from where the batter stood. After hitting it he ran to where the stone was laid and if he was hit by the ball thrown from the hand of some player he was declared out. The players not at bat were placed in different parts of the field so that they could catch the ball, which on the first bound was out, and then either throw the ball in order to hit the runner or catch the ball as the case might be. The first style of playing the game was to select eleven men, in order that that many would be on one side, and then eleven men were selected to represent the other.

The game had three bases just as it is played now and the players were placed as now, except that two men played between first and second and two between second and third, so that in those days there were practically two second basemen and two short stops instead of one as now. The other players were placed in the outfield and these, with the pitcher and catcher, made up the eleven men required on either side.

The idea of the diamond was not that of Mr. Doubleday, but of a gentleman named Cartwright, who was one of the players. He brought a rough sketch of what he termed a baseball diamond and after much wrangling the boys decided to try it. After a thorough trial, the players continued playing on the diamond as planned. The old diamond is practically the same as the present one, only with a slight variation. The bases are now placed at 90 feet, instead of at any distance that suited the field, as in those days.

The first style of playing the game was for four boys to play and it was called "Two Old Cat," requiring, as stated, four boys, two bases and a ball. Soon the game began to grow and it was not long until more boys wanted to join, so that it was increased to a "Three Old Cat Game," with six boys and three bases. That is how the present three bases were adopted. So many boys wished to play the game that it was not long until two sides were chosen. No two boys agreed as to how the game should be played, so that in a short time when Mr. Cartwright came along with his idea it struck them as being just the thing. And then two sides of eleven players each was decided upon as being the very thing needed to please everybody. The game soon became known as "Town Ball" for it permitted every boy in that town to play in a game, provided he was on hand when the two sides were chosen, for it must be remembered that even then every one wanted to get into the game.

DRAFT FIRST RULES

This kept up until 1845, when Alexander J. Cartwright, who had been one of the players, proposed that an association be formed, to be known as a "Baseball Club." This took hold at once and a committee consisting of Messrs.

Cartwright, Curry, Dupignac, Tucker and Wheaton began at once to get signatures of those who wished to join the organization. This soon resulted in the formation of a Baseball Club calling themselves the Knickerbockers.

This is the first baseball club known to exist. After several formal talks among the boys, a meeting was called for September 13, 1845, when the organization was perfected.

Mr. Cartwright drafted a set of resolutions and presented them to his associates who, in turn, adopted them as the first set of baseball rules. These rules were adopted at the meeting held on the above date and first used in the game that was played between the Knickerbockers and the New York team at Hoboken, N. J., June 19, 1846.

The Rules which were adopted read as follows:

Section 1—The bases shall be from "home" to second base, 42 paces; from first to third base, 42 paces—equidistant.

Section 2—The game to consist of 21 counts or aces, but at the conclusion an equal number of hands must be played.

Section 3—The ball must be pitched, and not thrown, for the bat.

Section 4—A ball knocked outside the range of the first or third base, is foul.

Section 5—Three balls being struck at and missed and the last one caught is a hand out; if not caught, is considered fair, the striker bound to run.

Section 6—A ball being struck or tipped and caught either flying or on the first bound is a hand out.

Section 7—A player, running the bases, shall be out if the ball is in the hands of an adversary on the base, or the runner is touched by it before he makes his base; it being understood, however, that in no instance is a ball to be thrown at him.

Section 7 was afterwards changed so that the first baseman only could put a player out by holding the ball on the base before the striker reached it.

Section 8—A player running, who shall prevent an adversary from catching or getting the ball before making his base, is a hand out.

Section 9—If two hands are already out a player running home at the time a ball is struck, cannot make an ace if the striker is caught out.

Section 10—Three hands out, all out.

Section 11—Players must take their strike in regular turn.

Section 12—No ace or base can be made on a foul strike.

Section 13—A runner cannot be put out in making one base when a balk is made by the pitcher.

Section 14—But one base allowed when the ball bounds out of the field when struck.

From these primitive rules have grown the present complex rules of the game, and from the time of the Knickerbocker Club organization dates the development of organized baseball.

The Knickerbocker Baseball Club was then a fixture and the following officers were selected: D. F. Curry, President; W. H. Wheaton, Vice-President, and W. H. Tucker, Secretary and Treasurer. The officers then began to look around for a playing field, one large enough for the diamond as proposed by Mr. Cartwright.

After a thorough search a plot of ground was found suitable for the field on Manhattan Island and, later on, the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, N. J., were laid out.

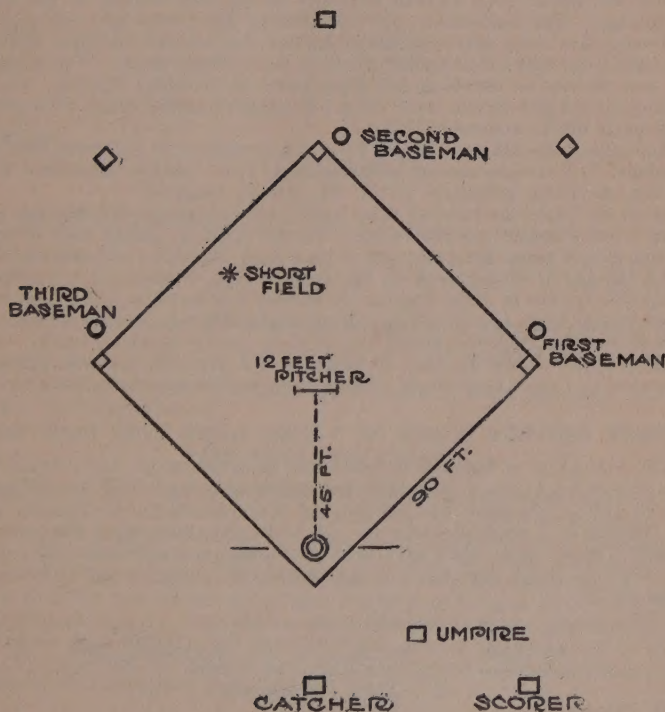
It was not long until other clubs began to spring into the field. The following year, 1846, a club calling themselves the "New York Nine," organized and issued a challenge to the Knickerbockers for a game. This challenge was accepted, and a game was arranged to be played on June 19. The contest was played in Hoboken, N. J., and this is the first game ever played between two recognized teams. The Knickerbocker team was composed of Messrs.

Avery, Tucker, Birney, Tryon, Paulding, H. and D. Anthony, Adams, and Turney.

The New York Nine consisted of Messrs. Murphy, Case, Davis, Ransom, Winslow, Johnson, Lalor, Thompson and Trenchard.

The New York Nine won the game by a score of 21 to 1 in four innings, it being necessary to score but 21 runs to win the game in those days, and the team that scored that many times first won the game.

Not another game was played until June 3, 1851, when a team calling themselves the Washington Club, which was organized in 1850 and played games between themselves at the Old Red House grounds in Yorkville, issued a challenge that the Knickerbockers accepted.



Cartwright's Original Diamond, 1845

When the two teams arrived to play, the Knickerbocker team almost caused a riot by appearing on the diamond wearing uniforms. Who ever heard of such proceedings? The boys wore blue trousers, white shirts with straw hats. The Knickerbockers won the game by a score of 21 to 11, in 8 innings.

The teams met again on June 17, at Hoboken, when the first game of ten innings was played and resulted in a victory of 22 to 20 for the Knickerbockers.

After this defeat the Washington Club changed its name to that of the "Gotham Club," and again challenged their foes to a game.

FIRST SIXTEEN-INNING GAME

The Gothams and Knickerbockers not being satisfied to establish a new record when they played a ten inning game, also placed a new record on the books when, on June 27, 1852, they met on the Red House grounds, Harlem, N. Y.—what is now One Hundred and Sixth street and Second avenue—where they played sixteen innings before the Gothams won by a score of 21 aces to 16.

Baseball did not advance as fast as Mr. Cartwright and his friends had expected, and it was not until 1857 when the boys took to the game.

As the result of a convention of clubs of New York City, held on January 22, at which time the rules as drawn up in 1845 were adopted with only one change, they did away with the rule giving the game to the team that scored the first 21 aces. The new rule gave the club scoring the most runs in nine innings the victory, but allowed a victory to the club leading at the end of five innings. The diamond as drawn in 1845 by Mr. Cartwright was adopted.

Twenty-five clubs were represented at this convention with three delegates each, and from that date baseball has been the national game. The organization was known as the National Association of Baseball Players. At this meeting for the first time a set of rules was adopted, under which clubs played in all parts of the country.

The officers elected were W. H. Van Cott, president; L. B. Jones, first vice-president; T. S. Dakin, second vice-president; J. R. Postley, secretary; T. F. Jackson, recording secretary, and E. H. Brown, treasurer.

From that date the baseball fever grew until thousands attended the game where a few hundred did previously. Several series of games were arranged between picked teams from all parts of New York, Brooklyn and near by cities.

All the games were played on the Fashion Race Course, on Long Island, during the months of July, August, September and October, the games being played during these months as the players claimed it was too hot in May and June to venture upon the fields.

On account of the expense of fixing up the grounds the first admission charged to any game took place. The price to see the game was 50 cents.

FIRST TABULAR SCORE OF A BALL GAME EVER PRINTED

The first game of baseball in which the tabulated score was printed took place in New York City, July 5, 1853, and published in the "New York Clipper" July 16, 1853. The game was between the Knickerbocker and Gotham teams and resulted in a score of 21 to 12. In those days runs were not recorded, instead of runs "aces" they were called, and when one side scored 21 "aces" they won the game, regardless of the number of innings played. Following is the score:

Gotham		O.	R.	Knickerbocker		O.	R.
Vail.....	1	3		Brotherson.....	0	4	
W. H. Faucet.....	2	2		Dick.....	1	4	
Thos. Faucet.....	2	2		Adams.....	2	3	
Pinckney.....	0	3		Niebuhr.....	3	2	
Cudlip.....	2	1		Dupignac.....	4	1	
Winslow, Jr.....	4	0		Tyron.....	3	2	
Winslow, Sr.....	2	0		Parison.....	1	2	
Lalor.....	2	1		Tucker.....	3	1	
Wadsworth.....	3	0		Waller.....	1	2	
	18	12			18	21	

FIRST EXTRA-INNING TIE GAME

This is the score of the first tie game ever played in baseball. The game was played in New York City, October 26, 1854, and was between the Knickerbockers and Gothams. The game lasted twelve innings and was called with the score a tie, 12—12.

Following is the box score as printed:

Gotham	R.	Knickerbocker	R.
Van Cott.....	2	DeBest.....	2
Demlit.....	0	Curry.....	3
Salzman.....	3	Dupignac.....	2
Sheridan.....	2	Winslow.....	1
Cudlip.....	1	Adams.....	1
Ewen.....	0	Dick.....	0
Jackson.....	1	Wadsworth.....	1
Macfarlane.....	1	Davis.....	1
Vail.....	2	Kissam.....	1
	12		12

Knickerbockers.....	1	2	1	0	2	3	0	2	0	0	0	1—12
Gothams.....	2	0	2	2	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	1—12

As neither team scored the necessary 21 aces before darkness the game was called. It will be noted that in the first nine innings the score stood Knickerbockers 11, Gotham, 9.

Van Cott and Vail was the battery for Gotham, while Dick and DeBest officiated for Knickerbocker.

NEW ENGLAND GAME

In 1860 the Atlantic club had taken the lead as the strongest playing nine in the country. At that time, too, baseball was but little known outside of a circuit of thirty miles around New York. In Massachusetts and throughout New England the "Massachusetts game" prevailed, in which the delivery of the ball to the bat was by an overhand throw, none other being allowed, and not less than ten players nor more than fourteen could take part in a game. The victory went to the first club to score 100 runs. It sometimes required two or three days to settle the question. The tour of the Excelsiors in that year, however, spread the fame of the "New York game"—as baseball was then called—and Philadelphia entered into the spirit of it.

FIRST RECORDED TOUR

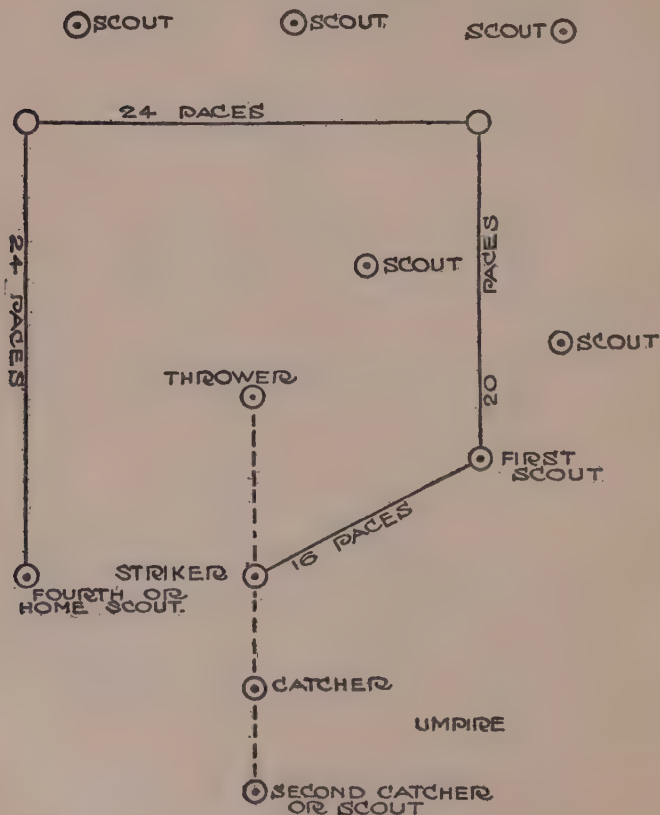
In the year of 1860 the first tour of a baseball club took place, the Excelsiors of Brooklyn visiting several cities in New York state; first going to Albany where on July 2 they defeated the team of that city, by a score of 24 to 6; next day they won from the Troy team in a close game in those days 13 to 7. On July 5 the Niagara team of Buffalo fell a victim to the Excelsiors, the latter rolling up the largest number of runs ever made up to that time in a baseball game (50), while the defeated team scored 19 times.

The next city visited was Rochester, where the Brooklyn boys defeated the Flour City nine, 21 to 1. The Live Oaks of the same city thought they had a better chance to win, and issued a challenge to the victors which was accepted, and the following day they lost to Brooklyn 27 to 9.

The next stopping off place was Newburg-on-the-Hudson, where the largest number of runs ever placed to the credit of a winning team until then was the result, Brooklyn winning by the large score of 59 to 14.

The result of this trip, which had introduced such a fine team as the Excelsiors to the fans up-state, caused the team to take a trip South and during July they visited Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland. July 22 found them

OLD TIME DIAMOND



A Peculiar Shaped One Used in 1842.

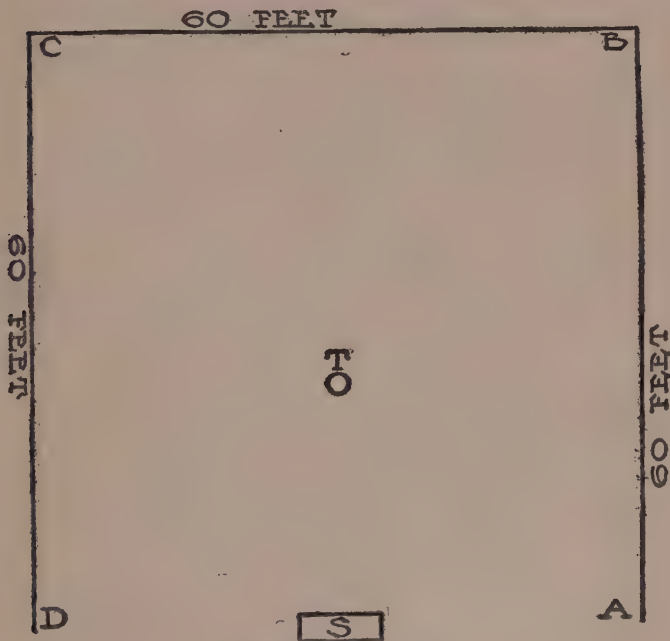
in Baltimore, where the team of that city fell before them by a score of 51 to 6. Philadelphia was the next stop and a picked nine, made up of the best players in that city, met defeat by a score of 15 to 4. The Excelsiors by winning this game gave the people of that city an idea of how baseball should be played.

BASEBALL WAS DEAD FOR SOME YEARS

From 1861 till 1865 not much baseball was played, for during those years the war between the North and South put a damper on the playing of the game, although during the war many games were played between the boys in Blue, who had some time on their hands; and it was during these times that the South was taught how to play ball, for it is claimed that many games took place between teams of both armies, although no scores were kept. Still it is known that many games were played between the Blue and Grey warriors.

After the war baseball made rapid strides, and it was not long until games were played in all parts of the United States, North, South, East and West.

DIAMOND OF NEW ENGLAND GAME



New England Diamond, 1845

During the year 1865 the number of clubs in different parts of the country numbered nearly 100. At the convention that year, clubs from far off Leavenworth, Kansas, St. Louis and Louisville, were on hand to meet with the teams from the East. This was the Tenth Annual Convention of Baseball Players. At this convention Arthur P. Gorman, afterwards United States Senator from Maryland, was elected President.

In 1867 the next convention took place, and the 100 clubs that attended the 1866 convention grew until 237 clubs attended. From Illinois, 56 delegates came, and from Wisconsin 25 attended, while from Ohio 42 representatives were on hand.

The players about this time began to make great reputations for themselves, at least some of them did, particularly Albert J. Reach, now head of the Reach Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia, who was the first professional baseball player. The Athletic club of Philadelphia offered him a salary to come to that city to play with the team. He was a member of a Brooklyn club and he left Brooklyn in June to join the Philadelphia club. The next men to receive pay were Deckney and Pike, who also joined the Athletics, so that three paid men were then playing ball for a living. It was about this time that George and Harry Wright, Berthong, Leggett, Williams, McBride, Start, Ferguson and others of those days, began to play ball.

At this time the rivalry between the East and West was very bitter, so much so in fact that the National Baseball Club of Washington, D. C., a crack amateur organization, decided to take a trip West. On July 11, 1867, the team departed on a 3,000-mile trip, at a cost of over \$6,000. On July 12 they visited Columbus, where the game at the end of the seventh inning resulted in a victory for the Washington team by a score of 90 to 10. In a game at Cincinnati on July 14 the Senators defeated the Cincinnati team by a score of 53 to 10. The Buckeyes, also of Cincinnati, were defeated the following day by a score of 88 to 12, the game lasting but six innings. On July 17, the Washingtons smothered the Louisville team by a score of 82 to 21. At Indianapolis on July 19 the visiting team was again a winner by a score of 106 to 21. July 22, the Nationals met and defeated the Unions of St. Louis by scoring 113 runs against 26 for their opponents, the game lasting four and one-half hours, with the thermometer registering 104. On the following day the Empire team of the same city fell victims by a score of 53 to 26, only six innings being played.

The Nationals met the first defeat of the trip, going down before the Rockford team of Rockford, Illinois, by a score of 29 to 23. The next day, the Excelsiors of Chicago met defeat at the hands of the Washington players by a score of 49 to 4. After this game the team departed for home.

FIRST TRIP EAST

Early in the spring of 1870 the Rockfords, the only team to win from the Washingtons, began preparations for a trip East. The citizens of that city raised \$7,000 so that the Forest City team could make the trip. They visited the following cities, with the results indicated: Hamilton, Can., 65 to 3; Buffalo, 44 to 13; Syracuse, 57 to 16; Oswego, 17 to 2; Troy, 21 to 3; Springfield, Mass., 36 to 4; New York City (Unions), 4 to 4, tie. Mutuals (New York), 13 to 21, lost; Atlantics, Brooklyn, 17 to 16; Athletics, Philadelphia, 10 to 16, lost; Baltimore, 1 to 0; (Pastimes) Baltimore, 21 to 11; (Olympic) Washington, 8 to 7. (Nationals) Washington, 10 to 4; (Jefferson) Washington, 15 to 6. (Forest City) Cleveland, 24 to 18. (White Stockings) Chicago, 14 to 28, lost.

It was not far from amateurism to professionalism, and before long the club owners began to make offers to the best players to play for them and, although not making an out-and-out offer to pay them, promised and secured them lucrative positions. Although the players were supposed to work at their profession, the truth was that they did nothing but play ball. This was the beginning of the dissolution of the National Association of Baseball Clubs.

The leading Baseball Club of Cincinnati announced that after that it was going to be an out-and-out professional club and that they were desirous of securing the very best ball players in the country. It was a hard matter to make the players believe that any organization could pay for the playing of baseball, many predicting that baseball was only an ordinary outdoor sport and would soon die, for it would compete against horseracing in this country, and nothing could take the place of that sport. So when a player of promi-

nence was approached he thought twice before he would consider an offer to become a professional ball player.

The first man the club owners went after was George Wright, who was looked upon as the right man for the position as leader of the players. After an alluring offer of \$1,400 to play shortstop, he consented to accept the offer. Mr. Wright was given the privilege to engage any ball player he desired and these are the players selected and salaries they secured.

George Wright, shortstop.....	\$1,400
Harry Wright, captain and center field.....	1,200
Asa Brainard, pitcher.....	1,100
Fred Waterman, third base.....	1,000
Charles Sweasy, second base.....	800
Charles Gould, first base.....	800
Douglas Allison, catcher.....	800
Andrew Leonard, left field.....	800
Calvan McVey, right field.....	800
Richard Hurley, substitute.....	800

The season lasted from March 15 to November 15, so that the players did not get more than a "Bush Leaguer" wants now to start in the Major Leagues.

A. B. Chapman of Cincinnati was elected as President of the club, and it was through his hard work that a professional club was secured, as he was the one who raised the money to guarantee the players their pay.

THE CINCINNATI REDS

Cincinnati is the home of professional baseball. That city was the first to organize a team of paid players, and it made a record without a parallel in the annals of the National sport. It was in 1869 that the famous Red Stockings were put on the field, and during that year they were invincible, not losing a single game. Of the glory of those days, very little has descended upon their successors, but the red stockings adopted by the old heroes of the '60's have been handed down from generation to generation, even to this day. In all that time not a team has Cincinnati sent forth to battle that has not worn the famous crimson hose, and the name "Reds" is the oldest in baseball.

No more interesting chapter is contained in the history of baseball than that made by the Cincinnati in 1869 and 1870, they defeating every prominent club in the country. The complete record of the Reds until they met defeat June 14, 1870, by the Atlantic Club of Brooklyn, N. Y., follows:

Record of 1869

Cincinnati vs.	Score
Great Western, at Cincinnati.....	45-9
Kekionga, at Fort Wayne.....	86-8
Antioch, at Yellow Springs.....	41-7
Kekionga, at Fort Wayne.....	41-7
Independent, at Mansfield.....	48-14
Forest City, at Cleveland.....	25-6
Niagara, at Buffalo.....	42-6
Alert, at Rochester.....	18-9
Union, at Lansingburg, N. Y. (Haymakers).....	38-31
National, at Albany.....	49-8
Mutual, at Springfield, Mass.....	80-5
Lowell, at Boston..	29-9
Tri-Mountain.....	40-12
Harvard, at Cambridge.....	30-11

Record of 1869—Continued

Cincinnati vs.	
Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	4-2
Atlantic, at Brooklyn.....	30-11
Eckford, at Brooklyn.....	24-5
Irvington, at Irvington, N. J.....	20-4
Olympia, at Philadelphia.....	22-11
Athletic, at Philadelphia.....	27-18
Keystone, at Philadelphia.....	45-30
Maryland, at Baltimore.....	47-7
National, at Washington..	24-8
Olympic, at Washington	16-5
Olympic, at Cincinnati	25-14
Olympic, at Cincinnati.....	32-10
Forest City, at Rockford.....	34-13
Olympic, at Cincinnati.....	19-7
Buckeye, at Cincinnati.....	71-15
Forest City, at Rockford.....	15-14
Cream City, at Milwaukee	85-7
Forest City, at Chicago.....	53-32
Forest City, at Rockford.....	28-7
Central City (Syracuse), at Cincinnati.....	37-9
Central City (Syracuse), at Cincinnati.....	36-2
Forest City, at Cincinnati.....	43-20
Riverside, at Portsmouth.....	40-7
Eckford, at Cincinnati.....	45-18
Southern (New Orleans), at Cincinnati.....	35-3
Union (Lansingburg), at Cincinnati.....	17-17
Buckeye, at Cincinnati.....	103-8
Alert (Rochester), at Cincinnati.....	32-19
Olympic (Pittsburgh), at Cincinnati.....	54-2
Union (St. Louis), at St. Louis.....	70-9
Empire, at St. Louis.....	31-14
Eagle, at San Francisco.....	35-4
Eagle, at San Francisco.....	58-4
Pacific, at San Francisco.....	54-5
Atlantic, at San Francisco.....	76-5
Omaha, at Omaha.....	65-1
Otoes, at Nebraska City.....	50-3
Occidental, at Quincy.....	51-7
Marian, at Indianapolis.....	63-4
Athletic, at Cincinnati.....	17-12
Kentucky, at Louisville.....	59-8
Mutual (New York), at Cincinnati.....	17-8

Record of 1870

Cincinnati vs.	Score
Eagle, at Louisville.....	94-7
Pelican, at New Orleans.....	51-1
Southern, at New Orleans.....	80-6
Atlantic, at New Orleans.....	39-6
Lone Star, at New Orleans.....	26-7
Robert E. Lee, at New Orleans.....	24-4
Oriental, at Memphis.....	100-2
Forest City, at Cincinnati.....	12-2
College Hill, at College Hill.....	72-10
Orion, at Lexington.....	75-0

Record of 1870—Continued

Cincinnati vs.

Union, at Urbana.....	108-3
Dayton, at Dayton.....	104-9
Riverside (Portsmouth), at Cincinnati.....	32-3
Forest City, at Cleveland.....	27-13
Flour City, at Rochester.....	56-13
Ontario, at Oswego.....	46-1
Old Elm, at Pittsfield.....	66-9
Harvard, at Cambridge.....	46-17
Lowell, at Boston.....	18-4
Clipper, at Lowell.....	32-5
Tri-Mountain, at Boston.....	30-6
Fairmount, at Worcester.....	77-16
Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	16-3
Atlantic, at Brooklyn (11 innings).....	7-8

GRAND TOTAL OF CLUB, 1869-70

Won.....	56
Tied.....	1
Lost.....	0
Runs.....	2,395
Runs, opponents.....	574
Home Runs, Reds.....	169
Miles traveled.....	11,877
Highest Batting Average, G. Wright.....	.518

In the fall of 1870 the team disbanded and this was the beginning of professional baseball, for the very next season the National Association of Professional Baseball Players was inaugurated. Boston, being envious of the success of the Reds, organized a club and at once went after Harry Wright to be manager.

The National Association of Professional Baseball Players was organized in New York City, March 4, 1871, with the following clubs as members: Boston, Brooklyn, New York, Philadelphia, and Troy in the East, with Chicago, Cleveland, Ft. Wayne, and Rockford, Ill., in the West. Mr. J. W. Kerns, of Troy, was elected President of the organization. Of the clubs that started, but eight finished, in the following order: Athletics, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Troy, New York, Cleveland, Washington, and Rockford.

This league continued until the fall of 1875 when it disbanded, resulting in the formation of the National League. The winner of the National Association of Professional Baseball Players from the time of its organization in 1871 to 1875, inclusive, was as follows:

Year. Winner.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
1871—Athletics.....	19	7	.731
1872—Boston.....	39	8	.830
1873—Boston.....	43	16	.729
1874—Boston.....	43	17	.717
1875—Boston.....	71	8	.809

MARVELOUSLY RAPID GROWTH OF BASEBALL KING OF AMERICAN PASTIMES

MANY CHANGES HAVE MARKED DEVELOPMENT OF SPORT

Twenty-Four Cities at Various Times Have Held Membership in The National Baseball League. Chicago and Boston Continued Without Break from the Outset. Complete History of The National League. Statistics Never Before Compiled

EVOLUTION OF THE GAME

Time works wonderful changes in every branch of sport, as well as in other worldly walks and spheres; but in none of the various branches that stretch their vast widths back, behind the athletic historian, has the hand of time wrought such startling transformation as in America's national game, baseball.

Baseball, to day, is Uncle Sam's chief and unrivalled pastime. It is part of the life and nature of every real red-blooded son—yes, and even many daughters—of this great nation. The first frolic of the small boy, is baseball; that is his first diversion at school, high school and college; later, probably, his means of a livelihood, and perhaps, in after years the one outdoor recreation that gets his loyal and unswerving patronage.

Nevertheless, the average fan would find it difficult to recognize the game that he enthuses over and which grips him to-day, in the comparatively crude sport that was presented when baseball "was in its infancy." The story of its growth and development reads like a page from some fairy tale or a chronicle of wonder workings.

The ardent fan of to-day, who is accustomed to perfection in everything pertaining to the game, who sees nothing extraordinary in massive steel and concrete parks that cost millions, or in crowds of cheering enthusiasts numbering from 30,000 to 40,000 must be astonished at the vast difference that greet his eye at every step during a trip back over the road to "yesterday" in the greatest of all sports.

In making the history of anything complete and thorough it is necessary to start at the beginning, and when baseball is the subject to be dealt with, the inception of the grand old game, and especially that of the National League, not that it was the first organization in the field to promote the diamond sport when it came into life in 1876, for the National Association of Baseball Players preceded it by five years; but it was the National League that nursed the little infant, rearing it to manhood, saving it from decay or death, when grave dangers threatened it, and made possible the wonderful development that carried it to the lofty pinnacle of success and popularity which it enjoys to-day.

The National League is, virtually, the seed and solid foundation of baseball. For it is "the little acorn from which has sprung the giant oak" of present organized baseball with its half a hundred branches stretching out over the entire breadth of the land, representing that number of newer and younger leagues, and employing over ten thousand players, whose work every year furnishes recreation and entertainment for the great majority of more than 100,000,000 people.

The career of the National League, from its birth to the present day, forms one of the most interesting chapters of all sporting history.

The organization that stands to-day as the parent of all baseball, has just concluded its thirty-eighth season. The league was organized in New

York on February 2, 1876. This actual organization followed an earlier meeting, held in January of that year, at Louisville, Ky., at which the preliminary steps of organization were taken.

THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS OLD

Therefore, when the curtain fell on the baseball season in October, 1913, it marked the conclusion of the thirty-eighth season of the grand old parent league. In actual age, of course, the National League itself did not reach its thirty-eighth peg on the highway of time, until the anniversary of its birth last February, but thirty-eight seasons of baseball have been opened and closed, and thirty-eight pennant battles have been fought and decided under its banner.

During the period of four decades that have elapsed since the birth of the organization, no fewer than twenty-four cities have held membership in the National League, and of all that number, but two have remained continually in the fold, battling for the championship in every year of the pennant race. These two grand old clubs are Chicago and Boston.

When the staunch little craft first slid down the ways into the baseball sea the original clubs aboard were Chicago, Boston, Hartford, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Mutuals of Brooklyn, and the Athletics of Philadelphia.

Needless to say the playing schedule of those days differed vastly from the Marathon route of 154 games over which the clubs are now sent every year.

TEN GAMES WITH SEVEN OTHER CLUBS

Each club then played 70 games during the season, or 10 games each with the other seven clubs. Even at that the program evidently was too strenuous for some of the members; at any rate, two of them failed to go through with it, and, whether due to differences, depleted exchequers or inborn antipathy to hiking over the country, the Mutuals and Athletics failed to play out their full schedules and were expelled at the end of the season for their negligence, each club being about 14 games shy of the season's quota.

Following the dropping of these two clubs, New York and Philadelphia were not again represented in the National League until seven years later, or in 1883, when they re-entered the circuit and renewed a membership that has continued ever since.

THE NATIONAL'S PREDECESSOR

Before proceeding further with the history of what the fans of to-day know as the senior major league and the parent organization of baseball, it may be well to explain that the "National League of Baseball Clubs," the original title, was a direct successor to the National Association of Baseball Players, and was organized with a view of correcting abuses and remedying evils that had crept into the sport. Competition ran so high that bribery, contract-breaking, dishonest playing, pool-room manipulations and desertion of players became so shameful that the highly respectable element of patrons began to drop out of the attendance, until the crowds that came to the games were composed exclusively of men who went to the grounds to bet money on results. The money was bet openly during the progress of the game.

This state of affairs, with the gambling evil gnawing at the vitals of the game, continued during the early years of the National League's existence, and culminated in 1877, in the expulsion for life of four players who have never been reinstated.

This drastic measure had the desired effect that the wise and clean sportsmen behind it intended it should have upon the other players of their time and their

successors, for from that day to this, not a solitary man has been convicted of dishonesty or crooked work on the diamond.

But, getting back to history's lone case of proven jobbery, the one big blot on the fair name of baseball and the swift and terrible punishment that has had the effect of keeping the sport unblemished ever since, the players who were expelled for the "CRIME of 77," if we may call it that, were: James A. Devlin, pitcher; W. H. Craver, shortstop and captain; G. W. Hall, left fielder, and A. H. Nichols, third baseman. All four were members of the Louisville team, and records of the trial, conviction and sentence state that they were expelled "for conduct in contravention of the object of the league."

In the language of today, they were found guilty of "throwing" games.

CROOKS THROWN OUT

When the Louisville team left home on its final trip to the East in 1877, it had the championship almost as good as won, its record being 26 games won and 13 lost. Then, contrary to all expectations and what the present day fan would call "dope," it suddenly began to drop games. The Louisvilles, the very same men who had looked like sure champions, amazed the followers of the sport by failing to win a single game on the whole trip, losing seven games in succession during an astonishing streak that was broken only by an eleven-inning tie with the Hartford Club at Brooklyn. It was by a margin of exactly seven games, too, that they lost the championship to the Bostons, dropping three games to the Hartfords at Brooklyn and four at Boston.

The sudden slump of a team that had previously appeared to have the rest of the league outclassed, aroused the suspicion of the officials of the Louisville Club, and they promptly instituted an investigation. The fact that when the team first played the Hartfords the pool rooms laid heavily on the latter club, which won the game by a score of 5 to 1, increasing the suspicion. The second game also went to the Hartfords, the score this time being 7 to 0, and the wrath of the officials knew no bounds. The defeats were all the more suspicious looking because Devlin, the star pitcher, twirled in both games.

When the team returned to Louisville, President Chase, of the Louisville Club, summoned the players before the directors and each was asked to give a written order on the Western Union Telegraph Company in Louisville for duplicates of all telegrams received or sent by him during the season.

Captain Craver was the only one to refuse, and he was promptly expelled. A search of the telegraph company's files brought to light evidence that established the guilt of the players beyond question, and then Hall, Devlin and Nichols were also expelled and made to share the fate of Craver.

It developed that Devlin had been the "middleman" between the players and the pool room sharks. All the money he received for his wrong doing was \$100.00, and for this he forfeited his reputation and his means of livelihood.

Every year following their expulsion, the "blacklisted" men sent petitions for reinstatement, but they received no consideration whatever. Devlin died a few years later, and on his death bed pleaded for pardon, but even then it was not granted to him.

MUST HAVE 75,000 INHABITANTS

When the National League was organized, it was decided to admit no city that had less than 75,000 inhabitants, and to assess each club admitted an entrance fee of \$100. This fee had been only \$10 in the old association.

The territorial rights of clubs were recognized when the powers decided upon a limit of five miles, a regulation that is still in force.

Regular contracts were tendered to players which put a stop to what was termed "revolving," that is, players jumping from one club to another.

After the close of the season of 1875, in which Boston had won its fourth straight championship and the last one of the old association, the Hub's team was terribly weakened by the desertion to Chicago of Al. Spalding, pitcher; James ("Deacon") White, catcher; Ross Barnes, second baseman, and Cal McVey, first baseman.

This quartette was the "Original Big Four" of baseball players. Ten years later, ("Deacon") White figured as one of the second "Big Four," but not by desertion this time. The Detroit Club purchased his services from the Buffalo Club, along with the services of Dan Brouthers, Jack Rowe and Hardie Richardson.

At this time a rule was enacted that any player found guilty of buying a pool ticket should be expelled forever, and thus another safeguard was thrown up to insure the future honesty of the game.

According to the playing rules in force at that time no substitutes was allowed to enter the game prior to the fourth inning. This rule, a year later, was changed to read that no substitute could be introduced after the first inning.

FIRST STAFF OF UMPIRES

In 1879 a staff of umpires was introduced, consisting of twenty men, located in the different cities that were members of the league. This staff included men whose names later became familiar to followers of baseball everywhere.

The complete list of umpires under the new staff arrangements was as follows: Charles Daniels, W. McLean, Mike Walsh, James Summer, W. E. Furlong, C. E. Wilbur, A. D. Hodges, George Seward, J. A. Williams, W. H. Geer, J. Dunn, J. A. Cross, R. Wheeler, G. W. Bredburg, C. G. Stambaugh, T. H. Brunton, T. Gilliam, F. W. Feber, J. Young and E. G. Fountain.

Some of the conditions under which umpires worked then must appear very amusing to the fan of today. Prior to 1882, for instance, an umpire was allowed, on a disputed play, to take testimony from a player or a bystander, this privilege holding good particularly in the case of a doubtful or questionable fly catch. Later the rule was changed so that the umpire was forced to depend solely upon his own judgment.

During the year (1882) no player except the captain was permitted to address an umpire.

The season of 1883 witnessed the introduction of the umpire system that is still in vogue. A regular staff of four umpires was appointed, independent of club influences, and drawing fixed salaries. The original staff consisted of S. M. Decker, Bradford, Pa.; Frank Law, of Norwalk, Ohio; W. E. Furlong, of Kansas City, Mo.; and A. F. Odlin, of Lancaster, N. H. It will be noted that not one of the men appointed hailed from any city that held membership in the League, the idea being to have umpires who would be as far removed as possible from the danger of control by any club. However, it was resolved that "any umpire shall be removed who shall be objected to, in writing, by four clubs in the League after the commencement of the championship season."

TEAMS ADOPT COLORS

In 1877 the players were assessed \$30 for their uniforms, and were compelled to pay a half dollar per day toward their board when away from home.

Until 1882 the teams were permitted to wear uniforms of any color, but in that season a rule was adopted to prevent any two of them from wearing the same color. It was decreed that the colors for the various teams should be: Chicago, white; Boston, red; Providence, light blue; Cleveland, navy blue; Troy, green; Buffalo, grey; Worcester, brown; Detroit, old gold.

In the following season, instead of applying to the uniform proper, the color regulations had reference to the stockings only, as follows: Red for Boston, grey for Buffalo, white for Chicago, blue for Cleveland, light blue for

Providence, brown for Detroit, and blue and white check for Philadelphia, crimson and black for New York. In that year New York and Philadelphia took the places of Troy and Worcester, but did not adopt their colors.

Another change in the regulations governing the styles and colors of uniforms was put into effect in the late "80's" when, for a short time, the rules required a player filling a particular position to wear a particularly colored shirt. This rule was discarded before it had been in force for a full season, and later the League adopted a regulation compelling the players of the home team to wear white uniforms, while away from home they were permitted to wear uniforms of any color desired except white. This rule is still in effect, and is so strictly enforced that when the New York Club four years ago introduced the novelty of having a faint blue stripe in the white material of the home uniforms, it had to obtain permission from the League before carrying out the idea.

The rule requiring the home club to wear white uniforms, and permitting the visiting clubs to appear in any color except white, was adopted in order to avoid confusion among spectators. When two teams appeared in uniforms of the same color it was difficult to distinguish the players of one side from those of the other, and it also confused the players of the contesting teams, as they were unable at a glance to distinguish their team mates from rival base runners and fielders.

PITCHER PITCHED 45 FEET

In 1876, the first year of the National League, the pitcher stood 45 feet from the center of the home plate in the "box" six feet square, and was required to deliver the ball "with the arm swinging nearly perpendicular at the side of the body," and the arm, in being swung forward, had to pass below the line of the pitcher's hip.

Three strikes and nine balls was the rule then. Since that time the three strike regulation has been changed in only one year, and that was in 1887, when four strikes were required to retire a batsman. With this lone exception, the rule has always been in force every season since the formation of the League thirty-eight years ago. And stranger still, the three strikes was adopted in 1845, when baseball was first played.

There have been numerous changes in the rule covering called balls, however. The nine-ball rule held good until 1880, when eight gave the batter first base. In 1881, 1882 and 1883 it was seven balls; in 1884 and 1885, six; in 1886 it went back to seven; but in 1887 and 1888 it took but five, and from 1889 to the present day, four.

In 1881, the pitcher's box, then six by four feet in dimension, was moved back five feet, making the distance to the plate 50 feet, and the pitcher, besides being restricted to the underhand delivery, was compelled to face the batter. The 50-foot distance was maintained twelve years, or until 1893, but during this period the "box" itself underwent several changes. In 1886 it was seven feet by four feet, and from 1887 until 1893 it was five and one-half feet by four feet.

In 1884 nearly all restrictions were removed from the pitcher. He could throw the ball in any manner desired, but had to face the batter, and was also required to send the ball across the plate at a height called for by the batsman. A call for a "high" ball meant one between the waist and shoulder; "low," between the waist and knee, and "fair," between the shoulder and knee.

PITCHING RULES CHANGED

In 1887 the "high-, low-, and fair-ball" rule was abolished, and any ball that went over the plate between the shoulder and knee of the batter was a strike if not hit. In the same year the pitcher was compelled to keep one foot on the rear line of the box, and was allowed to take only one step in the delivery of the ball. In that year, also, for the first time, a batter was per-

mitted to go to first base on being hit with a pitched ball. The latter rule was changed in 1892 so that if a batsman was hit on the hand or forearm he was not privileged to take first. This rule was in force until it was changed in 1897.

The rubber plate on which the pitcher stands to-day, was introduced in 1893, doing away entirely with the old "box." This plate for two seasons was 12 inches long and 4 inches wide, but in 1895 was enlarged to 24 inches long and 6 inches wide, at which it still remains.

With the introduction of the rubber plate the pitching distance was moved back to its present position. In 1900 the present ungainly home plate with its five corners was first used.

In 1899 the rule providing for the calling of a balk if the pitcher feinted to first base without throwing the ball was adopted.

The season of 1901 brought the foul strike rule into effect, requiring the umpire to call a strike for each foul hit not legally caught, unless two strikes had already been called.

In that year, also, the catcher for the first time was compelled to remain up close behind the bat during the entire game. A half circle ten feet from the home plate enclosed him, and it was and still is a balk should the pitcher deliver a ball to the batter while the catcher is standing outside this half circle. Since 1901 there have been no material changes in the pitching rule.

At the beginning of the season of 1881 only two of the original eight cities remained in the National League. These were Chicago and Boston. Cincinnati dropped out after the close of the season of 1880. Its team made a poor showing in the race, winning only 21 out of 80 games played, but the chief cause of the withdrawal of the club was the stringent law enacted prohibiting the sale of liquor on the grounds or in any building owned or occupied by a club holding membership in the League, the penalty being the forfeiture of the club franchise.

It was also made a law that players were liable to suspension for the balance of the season and for the entire period of the following season for "drunkenness, insubordination, or any dishonest, dishonorable or disreputable conduct." This is a vivid index to the moral condition of the times and players.

DID NOT PLAY ON SUNDAYS

In order to put the game on a much higher moral plane, the playing of games on Sunday was strictly prohibited. Any club playing on Sunday was in danger of losing its franchise, while players, umpires, and even scorers, were liable to expulsion for taking part in a game on Sunday.

The League adhered to this rule until 1892 when, for the first time they scheduled Sunday games and played on the first day of the week. However, not all of the clubs in the circuit yielded to the innovation. Pittsburgh declined until 1898 to play on Sunday and in that year New York also fell in line. The Giants not only played Sunday games abroad but also at home, meeting the visiting teams at Weehawken.

It was not until 1903 that Boston and Philadelphia consented to be scheduled for games on Sunday. At the present time the cities of the League in which Sunday games are played are Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis. But every other club has Sunday games scheduled away from home.

The League magnates wisely limited the "Black List" to players convicted of dishonesty or willful "revolving" and merely suspended players guilty of drunkenness or insubordination, though there was no limit to the period of suspension.

MANY CHANGES IN FIRST FIVE YEARS

During the first five years of the life of the National League, sixteen clubs were members. Of these, the Mutuels and Athletics dropped out after the first year; Hartford, St. Louis and Louisville quit after the second year. The places of the last three were taken by Providence, Indianapolis and Milwaukee.

When the season of 1879 opened, there were again eight clubs in the League which now fixed its membership to that number. This has remained the rule ever since, except that from 1892 to 1899, inclusive, a period of eight years, the circuit consisted of twelve clubs. This was due to the absorption by the National League of the American Association after the war of 1891, the third futile uprising against the old organization.

Indianapolis and Milwaukee dropped out after the season of 1878, and in order to keep the west well balanced with the east, Buffalo and Cleveland were admitted in their stead. Milwaukee never re-entered the League, but nine years later Indianapolis was again taken into the fold, furnishing the League with a tail-ender one year, and a seventh-place team in the succeeding two years. To complete the eight-club circuit, Troy and Syracuse were admitted as eastern members. Syracuse finished last and dropped out, never again to appear on the roster of the National League.

Another notable feature of 1879 was the fact of its being marked by George Wright leaving the Boston Club and taking charge of the Providence team as manager. His team won the championship that year. George played at shortstop in every game in which his team participated. John M. Ward and Bobby Mathews were the pitchers; Emil Gross the catcher; Joe Start, Mike McGary, Bill Hague and George Wright the infielders; and Tom York, Paul Hines and Jim O'Rourke in the outfield.

In 1880 Worcester took the place of Syracuse and finished in fifth place. In this year the rule, "out on first bound to the catcher," was abolished. Previously, if the catcher caught the ball on the first bound, after two strikes had been called, the batter was out. Now the catcher had to go up behind the bat after two strikes had been called. At the same time a rule declaring a runner out who was hit by a batted ball was adopted. This rule is still in force.

At the start of 1881 only two (Boston and Chicago) of the original eight clubs were still members of the League. The other teams were located in Providence, Buffalo, Cleveland, Troy, Worcester and Detroit.

Providence dropped out of the circuit after the season of 1885 and never re-entered. In the eight years during which it was a member Providence won the championship twice; finished in second place three times; in third, twice; and in fourth place once, a fine record for the Rhode Island town's biggest team.

Providence was succeeded in the League by Washington, which made its debut in 1886, but lasted only four years, winding up in last place three times and next to last once, hardly a record to be proud of.

Washington was succeeded in 1890 by Brooklyn (the baby member of the present organization), and for the first time the eastern section showed a strong front, whose solidity has not been broken since. The four eastern teams that are now annually fighting for the championship in the old body are the same that were the eastern members of the League in the memorable year of 1890, when the Players' League made an attempt to wreck the National organization.

Buffalo entered the list in 1879 and fought seven years for the championship, but the best it could do was to wind up in third place three times. Nevertheless, it has the distinction of never having finished in last place.

Kansas City took the place of Buffalo in 1886, but lasted only one year, finishing in seventh position, just a few points ahead of Washington.

The "Cowboy" team was succeeded in 1887 by Pittsburgh which did not take a player from the disbanded Kansas City Club. Pittsburgh has remained a member from that year to this.

Cleveland, which entered the League in 1879, withdrew after the season of 1884. During the period of its membership, six years, the highest point it reached was third place, which it gained in its second season, 1880. Later,

in 1889, it again became a member, remaining in the circuit until the dissolution of the twelve-club organization, after the close of the 1899 season.

In 1885, Cleveland was succeeded by the St. Louis "Maroons," so named to distinguish them from the St. Louis "Browns." This was the second time the Mound City held membership in the National League, and, like the first time, it lasted only a couple of years, finishing last in 1885 and sixth in 1886.

St. Louis was followed by Indianapolis in 1887. The "Hoosier" city did not enjoy any great measure of success and quit after an experience of three years, during which period its team finished in last place once and seventh place twice.

Cincinnati stepped into the shoes of Indianapolis as a League member in 1890, and has held a franchise in the old circuit ever since.

Detroit was the next to quit, throwing up the "sponge" in 1888, its place being taken by Cleveland, which thus entered the league for the second time and proceeded to make the best record of its career. In 1892 the "Forest City's" representative fought Boston for the final championship, but were beaten. There were two seasons in the National League that year, the only time the experiment was ever tried. Boston finished on top in the first half of the double season, and, in the second half, Cleveland was the winner. Boston captured the honors in the final play-off for the championship. Six games in all were played. Boston won five and the other resulted in a tie score.

In 1895, and again in 1896, Cleveland wound up in second place.

For four years Troy struggled, valiantly but unsuccessfully, for the championship and withdrew from the field after the season of 1882. Troy never reached any point higher than fourth place. Twice it finished in seventh place, on the very brink of last place. In the other season it wound up in fifth place.

The "Trojans" were succeeded by New York in 1883. From the disbanded Troy team the New Yorks obtained "Buck" Ewing, "Mickey" Welch, Roger Connor and Pat Gillespie. Ewing and Connor were the nucleus from which sprang the "Famous Giants." The process of evolution will be faithfully narrated when the New York chapter in this book is reached.

Worcester tried hard to follow the pace set by the other clubs but, after a struggle of three years, it gave up the fight. This city made a creditable record in 1880, its first year, but the following season, 1881, it finished in last place; and when, in the season of 1882, it finished at the tail end, it gracefully withdrew.

Philadelphia took the place of Worcester in 1883 and has continued to hold its membership ever since. It has never won a championship, the highest point it reached being second place, which it has captured three times.

SOME BITTER CONFLICTS

After the desperate war with the Players' League in 1890, the National League had another weary conflict on its hands with the American Association then classed as a second major organization, just as the American League is to-day.

The word "desperate" in opening this paragraph is used because the war with the Players' League really was a desperate and seemingly hopeless struggle by the National League against odds it never before had encountered.

However, the old League never faltered, it adopted its schedule in 1890, as usual, in a quite and business-like manner. The Players' League also adopted a schedule but took great care not to schedule games that would conflict with the National League dates.

Then the old League showed its teeth and at once changed its schedule, so that there were conflicting dates in every city harboring clubs of the two organizations. The Players' League magnates, of course that term includes players who were inveigled into the scheme for their "Emancipation," did

not dare to arrange a new schedule, and the desperate battle was fought out on these lines.

As every follower of the game knows, the National League won in the end but it was a trying struggle, and wreckage was strewn all along the line of march.

After the close of the 1891 season, peace was declared, and a twelve-club circuit was formed. The two organizations consolidated under the name of the "National League and American Association of Baseball Clubs." The members were: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Baltimore and Washington in the east, and Chicago, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Cleveland and Louisville in the west.

This was Baltimore's first venture in the National League, the latter being the name by which the consolidated organization was generally known. The Baltimore's, or "Orioles," as they were called, finished last in their first season, 1892, and landed eighth the following year, but then they developed into winners and captured the championship three times in succession.

From 1894 to 1897, inclusive, the first and second teams in the standing at the finish of the race—in lieu of a world's championship series, there being no second major league—played for the Temple Cup, a trophy offered by William C. Temple, of Pittsburgh, Pa. Baltimore figured in all four contests for the cup. New York won it in 1894, taking every game of the series of four from Baltimore. In 1895 the Cleveland team defeated the Baltimore Club in four out of five games for the trophy, but in 1896 and 1897 Baltimore won the cup, defeating Cleveland in four successive games in 1896, and winning four out of five from Boston in 1897.

ST. LOUIS RE-ENTERS THE LEAGUE

In 1892 St. Louis entered the league for the third time, and the western end of the circuit was then permanently fixed. The St. Louis Club dropped the cognomen of "Browns," and later was given the nickname of "Cardinals," because of the scarlet caps and stockings they wore. In the meantime, the discarded title of "Browns" was appropriated by the American League team of St. Louis.

After a time the owners of the teams found the twelve-club organization too unwieldy and unprofitable to render its continuance advisable, and, in the spring of 1900, they decided to return to the old eight-club circuit. To accomplish this they were compelled to purchase the franchises of the Louisville, Cleveland, Washington, and Baltimore clubs, which they did.

The purchase of the four clubs named involved a considerable outlay of money, but, to cover the expenditure, the League decided to assess each club of the remaining eight clubs 5 per cent. of their gross receipts until the indebtedness was stricken from the books.

Louisville was given \$10,000 to get out. Barney Dreyfuss willingly accepted the sum, then purchased nearly half an interest in the Pittsburgh Club and transferred his best players from Louisville to the "Smoky City." Later Mr. Dreyfuss acquired a controlling interest in the club, which he still retains.

The Cleveland people received \$25,000 for their franchise and players. Their grounds were also taken over by the League, which paid \$5,000 annually for three years for the rental of them.

Baltimore's withdrawal cost the League \$30,000, but the club was allowed to retain its players, who were then transferred to Brooklyn with Ned Hanlon in charge as manager.

Washington was paid \$39,000, the agreement stipulating that the purchase should include all players not otherwise disposed of before March 9th.

PRESIDENTS WHO HAVE BEEN IN OFFICE

In all the thirty-eight years of its existence the National League has been presided over by only nine men, indicating that the magnates always exercise the utmost care in choosing their president, and invariably select for the important office men of such rare ability and integrity that frequent changes are rendered unnecessary.

The first man to hold the office of chief executive of the National League was Hon. Morgan G. Bulkeley, of Hartford, Conn., ex-governor of that state. He was elected president when the league was organized in 1876, but he served only one year, and for the season of 1877 the magnates placed in the presidential chair William A. Hulbert, of Chicago. Mr. Hulbert's administration was so successful that he was given the endorsement of not only a second term but of four more afterward.

A. G. Mills, of New York was the next elevated to the highest office in baseball and he remained at the head of the League two years, 1883 and 1884. In the spring of 1885 Mr. Mills positively declined re-election because the magnates reinstated players who had broken or violated the reserve rule. Like the late president, Harry Pulliam, he had done much to conserve the best interest of the League.

In 1884, James McCormick, Jack Glasscock, and Charley Briody broke their contracts with Cleveland, joining the Union Association, and Fred Dunlap, Charley Sweeney, and George Schaffer jumped the "reserve" rule. In spite of the appeals of Mr. Mills, the magnates reinstated all these players, fining the contract breakers \$1,000 and the reserve jumpers \$500, which they paid.

Mr. Mills was made an honorary member of the National League, the first person to receive that honor. This was granted him at the annual meeting held November 18, 19, 20, 1884, and at the next annual meeting of the League, November 17, 18, 19, 1885, the resignation of Mr. Mills as an honorary member of the organization was accepted.

Nicholas E. Young's Long Career

Then began the long reign of Uncle Nick Young, of Washington, D. C. Elected in 1885 to succeed President Mills, Mr. Young held the chair continuously for a period of eighteen years, presiding over the affairs of the League from 1885 till 1902; and guiding it through the trials and troubles of several stormy periods. It was during his administration that the League circuit was enlarged to twelve clubs at the end of the 1891 race, and reduced to eight again after the close of the 1899 season by the dropping of Washington, Cleveland, Louisville, and Baltimore.

As a result of factional strife and internal dissension, the League's affairs were in a state of turmoil when Mr. Young stepped down and out of the presidential chair after the season of 1902. An attempt was made to have the League presided over by a board of directors, or a sort of commission form of government, with the late John T. Brush as chairman; but this did not prove satisfactory and a deadlock resulted over the attempt of four clubs—Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, and Chicago—to elect A. G. Staples as president.

The outcome was the suggesting of Harry C. Pulliam then secretary of the Pittsburgh Club as a compromise candidate. Mr. Pulliam was elected unanimously and proceeded to administer the affairs of the League in such an able manner, and to introduce so many needed reforms for the uplifting of the game, that he was retained in office from 1903 to the time of his death in 1909. Mr. Pulliam also served as secretary and treasurer during this period, Mr. Young having retired from these offices when he stepped down as president.

John A. Heydler Chosen President

After the death of Mr. Pulliam, John A. Heydler, of Washington, D. C., was chosen to serve out the year as president, secretary, and treasurer. For the season of 1910, Thomas J. Lynch, of New Britain, Conn., was made chief executive after a bitter fight between the two factions in the League—Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and Boston on one side, against New York, Brooklyn, Chicago, and St. Louis on the other.

John T. Brush and his associates wanted John M. Ward, while the other faction wished to see John A. Heydler re-elected. Following several days' arguments pro and con John T. Brush sprung the name of the old umpire, Mr. Lynch, on the magnates and he was elected. Lynch was again placed at the head of the League in 1911, 1912, and 1913.

John Kinley Tener, President

The old league members decided to get rid of President Lynch, one of the best officials the League has ever had, one who could not be influenced by losers. When moguls start after a president they generally land him, but it has taken them a couple of years to find a man who was an improvement over the old executive.

This man is none other than Governor Tener, of Pennsylvania, who after much persuasion has consented to take the position, providing the office paid a sufficient amount to permit him to give up many other businesses he is interested in. This was promised him in a sum amounting to \$25,000 and a four-year term.

President Tener is an oldtime ball player and is one of the few prominent ones who made a tour of the world with Mr. A. G. Spalding a few years ago.

Although the new president was elected at the last league meeting he will not take an active part in the directions of the League until January 1, 1914, when his term of office expires; until that time Secretary John A. Heydler and D. Leroy Reeves, the new president's private secretary, will look after the routine of the office, working under the orders of President Tener.

As Mr. Heydler, like Mr. Pulliam, had proven so efficient, the former was elected for a term of years to the office of secretary and treasurer, and a better selection was never made, for in all this great country it is a question if a better man to handle the office and figures than John A. Heydler could be found. "John," as he is known to every one, is a great friend of the newspaper boys and he would travel miles out of his way to help any scribe. "Always glad to help you," is his motto.

ENTER AMERICAN LEAGUE

This reduction of the National League from twelve to eight clubs gave the American League, which had sprung from the old Western league, an opportunity to place clubs in the territory left open, and also opposition clubs in Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, New York, and St. Louis, which it did in the course of a few years.

By taking players from the National League clubs it declared a war, which was furiously waged until the spring of 1903, when peace was declared.

During the war, the Boston National League Club was wrecked by the inroads of the raids, and the St. Louis Club was also riddled to such an extent that it took years to build it up again—in fact, it has never been the same since the invasion of the American League.

However, the period from 1900 to 1913 was the most successful the National League ever experienced. During that time magnificent grandstands were erected, the cost approximating close to \$1,000,000 each. Pittsburgh, New York, Brooklyn, and Cincinnati have new parks, while Philadelphia had a very fine park already built. Plans have already been made or will be made this year for new stands at Chicago, Boston, and St. Louis.

Since the proclamation of peace, the two major leagues have been on the friendliest terms, having engaged in nine conflicts for the world's championship; the American League representatives winning the honor six times, 1903, 1906, 1910, 1911, 1912, and 1913, while the Nationals have been victorious in 1905, 1907, 1908, and 1909.

There was no world's series in 1904, the New York Nationals declining to meet the Boston Americans by order of President Brush.

In the following year the National Commission, which came to life in 1903, consisting of a chairman and the presidents of the two major leagues, enacted a law making it mandatory for the champion teams of the two leagues to meet in a world's series at the close of their regular seasons.

This series has been played annually since 1905, much to the pleasure of the patrons of the game, as well as to the financial gain of the players on both teams. People travel from all parts of the country to attend the contests, and the players of both leagues look forward to the series and its golden returns as the acme of their ambition.

PENNANT WINNERS IN THE NATIONAL LEAGUE

Year—Club	Won	Lost	Pct.
1876—Chicago.....	52	14	.788
1877—Boston.....	31	17	.646
1878—Boston.....	41	19	.683
1879—Providence.....	55	23	.705
1880—Chicago.....	67	17	.798
1881—Chicago.....	56	28	.667
1882—Chicago.....	55	29	.655
1883—Boston.....	63	38	.643
1884—Providence.....	84	28	.750
1885—Chicago.....	87	25	.776
1886—Chicago.....	90	34	.725
1887—Detroit.....	79	45	.637
1888—New York.....	84	47	.641
1889—New York.....	83	43	.659
1890—Brooklyn.....	86	43	.667
1891—Boston.....	87	51	.630
1892—Boston.....	102	48	.680
1893—Boston.....	86	43	.667
1894—Baltimore.....	89	39	.695
1895—Baltimore.....	87	43	.669
1896—Baltimore.....	90	39	.698
1897—Boston.....	93	39	.705
1898—Boston.....	102	47	.685
1899—Brooklyn.....	101	47	.682
1900—Brooklyn.....	82	54	.603
1901—Pittsburgh.....	90	49	.647
1902—Pittsburgh.....	103	36	.741
1903—Pittsburgh.....	91	49	.650
1904—New York.....	106	48	.693
1905—New York.....	104	50	.686
1906—Chicago.....	116	39	.765
1907—Chicago.....	107	45	.704
1908—Chicago.....	99	55	.643
1909—Pittsburgh.....	110	42	.721
1910—Chicago.....	104	50	.576
1911—New York.....	99	54	.647
1912—New York.....	103	48	.682
1913—New York.....	101	51	.662

NATIONAL LEAGUE LIST OF BATTING CHAMPIONS

Even though Hans Wagner did not win the batting championship of the National League last year, he has already established a record without a parallel in that respect. Eight times the wonderful Pirate has been crowned king of all batsmen in the senior major body, and not only does this record stand unrivalled in all history to this date but it is extremely doubtful if it will be soon or ever equaled. Following is the list of batting champions in the history of the National League. Hugh Duffy having the highest mark, .438, and Sherwood Magee the lowest, .331:

	G.	A.
1876—Ross Barnes, Chicago.....	66	.403
1877—James White, Boston.....	48	.385
1878—A. Dalrymple, Milwaukee.....	60	.356
1879—A. C. Anson, Chicago.....	50	.407
1880—George Gore, Chicago.....	75	.365
1881—A. C. Anson, Chicago.....	84	.399
1882—Dan Brouthers, Buffalo.....	84	.367
1883—Dan Brouthers, Buffalo.....	97	.371
1884—James O'Rourke, Buffalo.....	104	.350
1885—Roger Connor, New York.....	110	.371
1886—Mike Kelly, Chicago.....	118	.388
1887—A. C. Anson, Chicago.....	122	.421
1888—A. C. Anson, Chicago.....	134	.343
1889—Dan Brouthers, Boston.....	126	.373
1890—John Luby, Chicago.....	30	.342
1891—Billy Hamilton, Philadelphia.....	133	.338
1892—Dan Brouthers, Brooklyn.....	152	.335
1893—Jake Stenzel, Pittsburgh.....	51	.409
1894—Hugh Duffy, Boston.....	124	.438
1895—Jesse Burkett, Cleveland.....	132	.423
1896—Jesse Burkett, Cleveland.....	133	.410
1897—Willie Keeler, Baltimore.....	128	.432
1898—Willie Keeler, Baltimore.....	129	.389
1899—Ed Delehanty, Philadelphia.....	145	.408
1900—Hans Wagner, Pittsburgh.....	134	.380
1901—Jesse Burkett, St. Louis.....	142	.382
1902—Clarence Beaumont, Pittsburgh.....	131	.357
1903—Hans Wagner, Pittsburgh.....	129	.355
1904—Hans Wagner, Pittsburgh.....	132	.349
1905—Cy Seymour, Cincinnati.....	149	.377
1906—Hans Wagner, Pittsburgh.....	140	.339
1907—Hans Wagner, Pittsburgh.....	142	.350
1908—Hans Wagner, Pittsburgh.....	151	.354
1909—Hans Wagner, Pittsburgh.....	137	.339
1910—Sherwood Magee, Philadelphia.....	154	.331
1911—Hans Wagner, Pittsburgh.....	130	.334
1912—Heinie Zimmerman, Chicago.....	145	.372
1913—Jake Daubert, Brooklyn.....	139	.350

HISTORY OF NATIONAL LEAGUE AT A GLANCE

List of Members of the National League Since 1876, and Compact Record of the Positions in Which They Finished Each Year

Clubs	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Chicago.....	1	5	4	3	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	3	2	3	2	6	5	3	2	3	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	3
Boston.....	4	1	1	2	6	6	4	1	2	5	5	4	5	2	5	5	3	6	5	7	7	8	7	6	8	8	5	8
St. Louis.....	3	4	2	5	8	*	*	*	*	*	8	6	*	*	*	4	4	6	8	5	6	8	5	7	7	5	6	8
Cincinnati.....	8	6	2	5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3	4	6	7	8	6	5	6	5	4	5	6	4
Louisville.....	5	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hartford.....	2	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mutual, New York.....	6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Athletic, Philadelphia.....	7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Providence.....	3	1	2	2	3	1	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Indianapolis.....	5	*	*	*	*	*	*	8	7	7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Milwaukee.....	6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Buffalo.....	4	7	3	5	4	7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Cleveland.....	6	3	7	5	4	7	*	*	*	*	6	7	5	2	3	6	2	2	5	12	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Troy.....	7	4	5	7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Syracuse.....	8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Worcester.....	5	8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Detroit.....	2	1	6	2	1	5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
New York.....	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	1	6	3	8	5	2	9	7	3	7	10	8	7	8	2	1	2	4	2	3	2
Philadelphia.....	2	3	4	1	1	6	3	8	5	2	9	7	3	7	10	8	7	8	2	1	2	4	2	3	2	1	1	1
Kansas City.....	4	3	4	2	3	4	3	4	4	4	3	8	10	6	3	3	2	7	8	4	4	3	4	5	4	4	5	2
Washington.....	7	8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Pittsburgh.....	8	7	8	8	*	10	12	11	10	9	6	11	11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Brooklyn.....	6	6	5	8	6	5	8	6	2	7	7	6	8	8	7	2	1	1	4	2	3	2	2	1	3	3	2	4
Baltimore.....	3	2	1	1	1	6	3	6	5	5	10	6	10	1	1	3	2	5	6	8	5	5	7	6	6	7	7	6

Tied—1895, Boston and Brooklyn, fifth place. 1896, Brooklyn and Washington, ninth place. 1897, Brooklyn and Washington, sixth place. 1908, Pittsburgh and New York, second place. 1879, Chicago and Buffalo, third place. 1884, Chicago and New York, fourth place.
 In 1892, the first year of the twelve-club circuit, the season was divided into two parts. In the first half, Boston finished in the lead, while in the second half, Cleveland ended first. A series of nine games for the world's championship was arranged between them. Boston won five games out of six, the first being a tie, 0-0 in eleven innings.

CHICAGO WAS ONE OF THE ORIGINAL CITIES REPRESENTED IN THE NATIONAL LEAGUE

"WINDY CITY" FIRST TO WIN NATIONAL LEAGUE PENNANT

**Many Notable Tossers Have Played for Teams Representing City by
the Lake—Many Championships Have Been Placed to
their Credit**

In delving into baseball history for the chronicles of the careers of the various National League teams, no club appears to be more entitled to the distinction of first mention than Chicago.

The "Windy City" is part of the very name of baseball. No greater factor has entered into the development and growth of the national game, no city has produced more or brighter stars in the playing ranks, and no club has acquitted itself with greater distinction through all the long years that have passed since the birth of the National League in 1876.

The Chicagos were the first club to win a National League championship. They are charter members of the old organization and can point to an unbroken record of 38 successive seasons, being the only club, apart from Boston, that has held membership in the league from the beginning to the present day.

The "Windy City" players called themselves the "White Stockings," in contradistinction to the Cincinnati "Red Stockings." Their uniform consisted of white cap, white stockings and long blue trousers.

Their first title of "White Stockings" was distinctly appropriate and to carry out the original idea the team continued to wear white stockings from the day of its organization until 1898, when James A. Hart, president of the club, discharged the veteran, Adrian C. Anson, who had been manager and captain for twenty-one years, and appointed Tommy Burns, the old third baseman, in his stead.

With the going of Anson went also the historical white stockings. Two years later they were adopted by the American League club of Chicago and are still worn by the players of that team. However, the name has undergone a slight change, the word "stockings" being replaced by "sox," a shorter and more pointed appellation.

THE OLD WHITE STOCKINGS

When the title of "White Stockings" passed from the original holders, the latter won a new and popular nickname; one that distinctively belongs to them—the name "Cubs." They acquired this in 1890, when nearly all of Anson's old players deserted him and went over to the Players' (Brotherhood) League.

Ed. Williamson, Fred Pfeffer, Charley Farrell, Jimmy Ryan, Hugh Duffy, Frank Dwyer and "Del" Darling "jumped" to the Chicago Players' League team; John K. Tener (now Governor of the State of Pennsylvania and President of the National League) to the Pittsburgh club; Addison Gumbert to Boston, and George Van Haltren to Brooklyn.

Tommy Burns, who succeeded Anson as manager eight years later, and William F. Hutchinson, the pitcher, were the only players of the old guard who remained loyal to Anson and continued under his wing.

Anson then surrounded himself with youngsters, who were styled "Cubs," "Colts" and "Babies," just as the fancy of the game-goers dictated. The name "Cubs" stuck to the team and is now a term of endearment, probably surpassing in popularity with the fans even the old original cognomen of "White Stockings." The team is proud of the name and has it emblazoned in glowing letters on its uniforms.

Like the original "White Stockings," who defied the Cincinnati "Red Stockings" and defeated them twice in 1870 by scores of 10 to 6 and 16 to 13,

the "Cubs" have always presented a bold front. In the thirty-eight years of the National League's existence the Chicagos have captured the pennant ten times, oftener than any other team that ever held membership in the circuit.

Only eight cities in all have had the distinction of unfurling a National League championship banner. Of these, as already stated, Chicago swung it to the breeze ten times. Boston ranks next with eight pennants, New York follows with seven, Pittsburgh with four, Brooklyn and Baltimore each with three, Providence with two, and Detroit with one.

In all these thirty-eight years the Chicago team never has finished in last place, and in the last eleven years never has wound up below third place. In 1903 they finished behind Pittsburgh and New York, and in 1905 behind New York and Pittsburgh, but in the eight years of the last ten they won the pennant four times.

WON MANY PENNANTS

Not only have the Chicagos won the pennant oftener than any other club, but they hold the distinction of having captured the flag by the largest percentage ever attained by any winner. This was in 1880, when they lost only 17 games out of 84 played, giving them the high percentage mark of .798. They also have the record of winning more games in a season than any other club. This mark was made in 1906, when they won 116 games. The second highest number of victories in a season is 110, established by Pittsburgh in 1909.

The lowest notch at which the Chicago team ever finished in the race was ninth place. This was twice their berth at the close of the season, first in 1893 and again in 1897. In these years the National League circuit consisted of twelve cities, so that each time they landed in ninth place the Chicagos had the consolation at least of beating out three other clubs. In 1893 they ran ahead of St. Louis, Louisville, and Washington, and in 1897 they finished in front of Philadelphia, Louisville and St. Louis.

No fewer than six times have the "Windy City's" National League representatives battled for the World's championship, winning it twice, losing three times and drawing once. Their first struggle for the universal honors took place in 1885, when they met the famous St. Louis "Browns" of the American Association. The series consisted of seven games. Each team won three contests, and one, the very last played, ended in a tie, 5 to 5.

The next year, 1886, both teams again won the championship in their respective organizations, and once more they met in a series for the title, six games this time constituting the string. The "Browns" won by taking four games out of six.

In 1906 the Chicagos, for the third time, attempted to land the world's pennant but were beaten by the Chicago American League team, which won four out of six games.

A BRILLIANT RECORD

In 1907, and again in 1908, the Cubs met the Detroit Tigers of the American League, and won each year. In 1907 the Detroiters managed to play Chicago to a tie, 3 to 3, in twelve innings, but they lost the next four games and the championship.

In the following year, 1908, the Cubs again won the championship without trouble, capturing four out of five games.

The last effort to win the world's flag was made in 1910, when the Cubs were beaten decisively by the Philadelphia Athletics, of the American League, who took four out of five games.

Nine times the individual batting championship of the National League has been won by a Chicago player. In the very first season of the League, 1876, Ross Barnes led all the batters with a percentage of .403. These stood as top-notch or record figures until 1879, when Anson won the champion-

ship with a percentage of .407. In 1887 Anson again won the batting honors, raising the figures to .421. However, in that year, bases on balls were scored as base hits, and this fact made Anson's figures worthless as a basis of comparison with other high marks that were earned by clean hitting.

In 1894 Hugh Duffy of the Boston team won the individual batting honor with a percentage of .438, beating Anson's figures and setting a mark that has not been surpassed or equalled to this day in the National League.

The batting championship has been won by the following Chicago players: Anson, four times; Ross Barnes, George Gore, Mike Kelly, John Luby and Heinie Zimmerman, each once.

It is probable that from 1880 to 1886 the Chicagos were the best team put on any diamond. At least there was no doubt of their infield being the finest. From 1880 to 1886, a period of seven seasons, they won the championship five times, and won it with comparative ease at that. Their infield was referred to as a "stone wall," the first time that term was used in baseball to denote an impenetrable defense.

In 1880 and 1881 this great infield was composed of Adrian Anson, at first base; Joe Quest, at second base; Ed. Williamson, at third base, and Tommy Burns, at shortstop. In 1883 Fred Pfeffer took the place of Quest at second base, which change made the infield better than ever and unquestionably the strongest put together up to that time.

When this mighty quartet—Anson, Pfeffer, Williamson and Burns—strode upon the field, their very appearance inspired confidence among their admirers and followers and dread among the opposition. These great infielders and the other members of the team had a personal following in every city—young business men and the like—who made heroes of them socially.

The impression of dare-devil force, vigor and skill, was heightened by their manner of suddenly introducing original and startling uniforms. Their white-stockinged legs were always in evidence, and above these stretches of white they sometimes wore short but wide Dutch pants of dark hue, and abruptly, on their next visit, they changed them to the tightest kind of black tights. They also introduced bath-robos of streaky and checkered colored patterns. In one season they actually appeared in dress suits, and played wearing them, too—full-bloom white bosom and all—after shedding the spike-tailed coats.

THEY TRAVELED IN STYLE

The Chicagos never made use of the conventional omnibus to reach the grounds, as other teams did. Open carriages conveyed them, four players to a carriage, to the scene of the conflict, where they could always count upon a large crowd and a rousing reception.

They are all out of baseball now, the members of that famous "stonewall" infield. Williamson and Burns are dead, and Anson and Pfeffer are pursuing commercial vocations.

When the famous infield went to pieces, the Brotherhood year with its desertions helping along the dissolution, the Chicagos never entirely regained their lost brilliancy. They had a fair first baseman in Bill Everett, and strong shortstop in Bill Dahlen a few years after, in 1897, but it really took them a dozen seasons to get a top-notch first baseman in Frank Chance, while nearly fifteen years elapsed before they got a worthy successor to Fred Pfeffer, in the person of Johnny Evers, as Linc Lowe, while still a great player was not the Lowe of his best days, when he shifted from Boston to Cubland.

Joe Tinker began to fill the shoes of Williamson at short in 1902, but the third-base position was not what it had been until Harry Steinfeldt joined the team in 1906.

Then the Cub adherents began to boast of another "stonewall" infield, and their claim undoubtedly was justified, because this latter-day stonewall

infield helped to win the National League championship three times in succession—1906, 1907 and 1908—aided the club to finish in second place in 1909, and was a mighty factor in the winning of another pennant in 1910.

In 1911, Steinfeldt was succeeded at third base by Jimmy Doyle, who bade fair to assume the halo worn by Tommy Burns, but he died early in 1912. Heinie Zimmerman took Doyle's place and played a strong game at the position. Then a youngster named Victor Saier was placed at first base, so that the second "stonewall" infield may now be said to have a hole or two in it.

In taking up a review of the great army of players that have been connected with the various clubs now holding membership in the two great major Leagues, a more fitting starting point than the Chicago Nationals could not be chosen.

For Chicago covers all that there is, or ever has been, to major league baseball. Never, from the time the National League was born, "way back in 1876," up to the present time, has it dropped out or even faltered in the line of march. It has seen all the National League's thirty-eight seasons come and go, being in the thick of the pennant fight year after year, and contributing many thrilling chapters to the history of the sport.

Chicago, "has seen it all" in baseball, and its National League experience covers every stage of the game's wonderful growth from the time when there were no masks, gloves or protectors to the era of the heavily armored catchers of today; from the stage of underhand pitching to the modern spitball and other baffling deliveries; from the days when only one pitcher was carried throughout the whole season to the time when the payroll of the same club showed no fewer than seventeen twirlers employed during a flag fight, and from the early days when the club's roster totaled only nine regular and two substitutes to a stage when as many as forty players were used in the course of a pennant race.

What a bewildering and seemingly endless array of players passes before one's eyes as he looks back over the Chicago fighting ranks for the thirty-eight seasons that have gone!

Could you estimate the number of diamond warriors that have worn the Chicago garb in the National League during that long stretch of time? Probably not. Well, 391 is the answer. Think of it! During a playing season now, or the greater part of it, each club is restricted to twenty-five players, so that in the entire league there are only 200 pastimers apart from the eight managers. And nearly twice that number, or enough for two entire leagues, have fought and bled, figuratively, of course, under the banner of Chicago alone.

And such players! As the long list is scanned the eye is greeted by names that are linked inseparably with the great things in baseball history, names that are written high in the scroll of fame, and names that will live as long as the game itself. The Spaldings, the Ansons, the Kellys, the Burnses, the Williamsons, the Barneses, the Gores, the McVeys, the Flints, the Clarksons, the Quests, the Dalrymples, the Corcorans, the Goldsmiths, the Pfeffers, the McCormicks, the Lubys, the Ryans, the Duffys, the Hutchinsons, the Langes, and the countless other heroes whose deeds remain fresh in memory in spite of the decades that have flown since they were the idols of the baseball world in general and of Chicago in particular.

They're all there. Chicago has been the starting point from which many of the game's greatest stars soared to the dizzy heights of fame, and it has been the scene also of the first major league tests that sent countless numbers of young players back to the minors when they had been weighed and found wanting.

In 1903 there were some more newcomers. Chance gave up catching and went to first base to play there regularly. This left Kling as the only old backstop, and to build up a new receiving staff, John B. McLean was signed.

Few fans will be able to recognize John B. McLean as "Long Larry," but he is the same man who became the mainstay of the Cincinnati team and did so remarkably well for the Giants at an opportune time during the world's championship games in 1913.

CHANCE TAKES REINS

All that was needed to make the team a pennant winner was supplied the following year, and as a result the 1906 National League championship was captured, though the world's flag was lost to the White Sox.

In 1906 Charles W. Murphy, publicity agent for the New York Giants, purchased the club from James A. Hart, and engaged Frank Leroy Chance as manager to succeed Selee, who was compelled to retire on account of poor health. Selee had built up a team that Chance with a couple of trades had no trouble to place on the field as a pennant winner his first year as manager.

Two seasons as champions did not have the effect of putting the team on the downgrade, and instead of weakening in 1908 the Cubs sailed in and won their third successive pennant and a second world's title with practically the same lineup.

THE CUBS "COME BACK"

Whatever strength the club had lost to deprive it of the pennant in 1909 evidently was regained the following season, for when the 1910 race ended the Cubs were out in front for the fourth time in five straight years, although the world's championship series resulted in defeat for them.

JOHN J. EVERS, MANAGER

With the release of Frank Chance as manager the honors fell on the shoulders of the little "Trojan," John J. Evers. There were many players talked of for the position of manager of the club, Sheckard, Tinker, and Leach being mentioned several times—but President Murphy settled on Evers as the head of the club. Many predicted that the scrappy player would never finish the season, saying that he could not get along with the players. "He is of that temperament that causes friction among the players," it was said. But Evers, although having trouble several times with Zimmerman and a couple of other men, did fairly well. He released Tinker to Cincinnati, so that Joe could manage the team, and he permitted Sheckard to go to St. Louis.

PLAYERS OF THE PRESENT CENTURY

Of the present players who will be mentioned as members of the Chicago Club since 1900, it will not be out of place to recall

JOHNNY KLING'S DEBUT

Several of the players presented for the first time quickly forged to the front ranks. Kling developed into the best catcher in the League; the best in the country, in fact, in the opinion of many good judges. Although he retired several seasons ago he came back after a year's absence and was later traded to Boston, which club he managed in 1912, going from them to the Cincinnati Club in 1913 as a catcher. Bresnahan also became one of the best backstops in the game, starred later for Baltimore and New York, managed the St. Louis team as well as catching for them, returning to the fold of the Cubs as catcher in 1913.

The appearance of Bresnahan on the Chicago roster in 1900 as a catcher, by the way, spikes a story that has been going the rounds for some time to the effect that Roger broke in as a pitcher, and that only an accident to one of the regular Baltimore catchers one day gave him a chance to show his ability in the position for which nature and the baseball fates had fitted him.

It is true that Bresnahan did try his hand at pitching while with Baltimore, but when he first came into the League with Chicago it was as a catcher.

With the arrival of 1902 another little army of new players were added to the roster of the Cubs; also a new manager. Frank Selee, who had managed Boston for twelve years, was signed to take the place of Loftus. While Selee managed the Boston team they won five pennants, and never finished below fifth place.

FOUNDATION OF GREAT CLUB

The club was here laying the foundation for the great pennant-winning team that later won the National League flag three times straight, and the world's championship twice in succession.

Tinker, Evers, and Slagle were three new men that were destined to play star roles in seasons to come. Another notable figure in the line-up that year was Harry O'Hagen, the first-baseman, who was the first player in the history of baseball to make a triple play unassisted.

CHICAGO CLUB RECORD SINCE 1876

Year.	Games.	Won.	Lost.	Percentages.	Rank.	Manager.	President.
1876	66	52	14	.788	1	Albert G. Spalding	William A. Hulbert
1877	48	18	30	.375	5	Adrian C. Anson	William A. Hulbert
1878	60	30	30	.500	4	Adrian C. Anson	William A. Hulbert
1879	76	44	32	.579	3	Adrian C. Anson	William A. Hulbert
1880	84	67	17	.798	1	Adrian C. Anson	William A. Hulbert
1881	84	56	28	.667	1	Adrian C. Anson	William A. Hulbert
1882	84	55	29	.655	1	Adrian C. Anson	Albert G. Spalding
1883	98	59	39	.602	2	Adrian C. Anson	Albert G. Spalding
1884	112	62	50	.553	4	Adrian C. Anson	Albert G. Spalding
1885	112	87	25	.777	1	Adrian C. Anson	Albert G. Spalding
1886	124	90	34	.726	1	Adrian C. Anson	Albert G. Spalding
1887	121	70	51	.578	3	Adrian C. Anson	Albert G. Spalding
1888	135	77	58	.570	2	Adrian C. Anson	Albert G. Spalding
1889	132	67	65	.508	3	Adrian C. Anson	Albert G. Spalding
1890	136	83	53	.610	2	Adrian C. Anson	Albert G. Spalding
1891	135	82	53	.607	2	Adrian C. Anson	Albert G. Spalding
1893	146	70	76	.479	7	Adrian C. Anson	James A. Hart
1892	128	57	71	.445	9	Adrian C. Anson	James A. Hart
1894	132	57	75	.432	8	Adrian C. Anson	James A. Hart
1895	130	72	58	.554	4	Adrian C. Anson	James A. Hart
1896	128	71	57	.555	5	Adrian C. Anson	James A. Hart
1897	132	59	73	.447	9	Adrian C. Anson	James A. Hart
1898	150	85	65	.567	4	Thomas E. Burns	James A. Hart
1899	148	75	73	.507	8	Thomas E. Burns	James A. Hart
1900	140	65	75	.464	5	Thomas J. Loftus	James A. Hart
1901	139	53	86	.381	6	Thomas J. Loftus	James A. Hart
1902	137	68	69	.497	5	Frank Selee	James A. Hart
1903	138	82	56	.594	3	Frank Selee	James A. Hart
1904	153	93	60	.608	2	Frank Selee	James A. Hart
1905	153	92	61	.601	3	Frank Selee	James A. Hart
1906	152	116	36	.763	1	Frank L. Chance	Charles W. Murphy

CHICAGO CLUB RECORD SINCE 1876—Continued

Year.	Games.	Won.	Lost.	Percentages.	Rank.	Manager.	President.
1907	152	107	45	.704	1	Frank L. Chance	Charles W. Murphy
1908	154	99	55	.643	1	Frank L. Chance	Charles W. Murphy
1909	153	104	49	.680	2	Frank L. Chance	Charles W. Murphy
1910	154	104	50	.675	1	Frank L. Chance	Charles W. Murphy
1911	154	92	62	.597	2	Frank L. Chance	Charles W. Murphy
1912	150	91	59	.607	3	Frank L. Chance	Charles W. Murphy
1913	153	88	65	.575	3	John J. Evers	Charles W. Murphy
38	3,614	2,083	1,531	.576	-		

COMPLETE ROSTER CHICAGO CLUB

From 1876 to 1913

- 1876—Albert G. Spalding, pitcher; James ("Deacon") White, catcher; Cal. McVey, Ross Barnes, Adrian C. Anson, John Peters, infielders; J. W. Glenn, Paul Hines, W. W. Andrus, O. Bulaskie, outfielders.
- 1877—George W. Bradley, pitcher; McVey, catcher; Spalding, Barnes, Anson, Peters, infielders; Hines, Andrus, Glenn, Waite, Smith, Bulaskie, outfielders.
- 1878—John J. Larkin, pitcher; Arthur Harbridge, catcher; Joe Start, William H. McClellan, Frank Hankinson, Robert Ferguson, infielders; Anson, John J. Remsen, John P. Cassidy, outfielders.
- 1879—Larkin, pitcher; Frank Flint, catcher; Anson, Joe Quest, Hankinson, Edward Williamson, infielders; Abner Dalrymple, George Gore, Andrus, Andrew Schaefer, outfielders.
- 1880—Larry Corcoran, Fred E. Goldsmith, pitchers; Flint, catcher; Anson, Quest, Williamson, Thomas Burns, infielders; Dalrymple, Gore, Mike J. Kelly, Thomas M. Beal, outfielders.
- 1881—Corcoran, Goldsmith, pitchers; Flint, catcher; Anson, Quest, Williamson, Burns, infielders; Dalrymple, Gore, Kelly, Pierce, outfielders.
- 1882—Corcoran, Goldsmith, pitchers; Flint, Kelly, catchers; Anson, Quest, Williamson, Burns, infielders; Dalrymple, Gore, Kelly, Hugh Nicol, outfielders.
- 1883—Corcoran, Goldsmith, pitchers; Flint, Kelly, catchers; Anson, Fred Pfeffer, Williamson, Burns, infielders; Dalrymple, Gore, Kelly, L. C. Stockwell, outfielders.
- 1884—Corcoran, Goldsmith, pitchers; Flint, catcher; Anson, Pfeffer, Williamson, Burns, infielders; Dalrymple, Gore, Kelly, William A. Sunday, outfielders.
- 1885—Corcoran, John Clarkson, James McCormick, pitchers; Flint, Kelly, Joe Sutcliffe, John McCauley, catchers; Anson, Pfeffer, Williamson, Burns, infielders; Dalrymple, Gore, Kelly, Sunday, O. P. Beard, Charles Marr, outfielders.
- 1886—Clarkson, McCormick, John Flynn, pitchers; Flint, Kelly, catchers; Anson, Pfeffer, Williamson, Burns, infielders; Dalrymple, Gore, Sunday, James Ryan, outfielders.
- 1887—Clarkson, Mark Baldwin, George Van Haltren, pitchers; Flint, Tom B. Daly, Del Darling, catchers; Anson, Pfeffer, Williamson, Burns, Oliver ("Pat") Tebeau, infielders; Sunday, Ryan, Martin Sullivan, Robert Pettit, outfielders.

- 1888—Baldwin, Van Haltren, Gus Krock, Charles R. Brynan, George Borchers, William ("Dad") Clark, pitchers; Flint, Daly, Darling, Charles A ("Duke") Farrell, catchers; Anson, Pfeffer, Williamson, Burns, infielders; Sullivan, Ryan, Hugh Duffy, outfielders.
- 1889—Krock, Addison Gumbert, Frank Dwyer, John ("Egyptian") Healy, William F. Hutchinson, John K. Tener, pitchers; Flint, Farrell, Darling, John L. Calvin, Pete Sommers, catchers; Anson, Pfeffer, Williamson, Burns, infielders; Van Haltren, Ryan, Duffy, Charles Bastian, outfielders.
- 1890—Hutchinson, John Luby, Ed. F. Stein, M. J. Sullivan, William Coughlin, Bert Inks, W. E. Blair, O. B. France, Fred Demarris, Edward Eiteljorg, Ed. Gibson, pitchers; Malachi Kittridge, Thomas Nagle, Jake Stenzel, catchers; Anson, Howard J. Earle, Peter O'Brien, Bob J. Glenalvin, Burns, James J. Cooney, B. F. Garvin, infielders; Cliff Carroll, Walter Wilmot, James Andrews, Elmer Foster, outfielders.
- 1891—Hutchinson, Gumbert, Luby, Stein, George Nicol, Thomas Vickery, pitchers; Kittridge, Nagle, C. G. Graff, William Merritt, W. J. Bowman, Martin Horan, William ("Pop") Schriver, catchers; Anson, Pfeffer, Burns, William Dahlen, Cooney, infielders; Ryan, Foster, Carroll, Walter Wilmot, outfielders.
- 1892—Hutchinson, Gumbert, Luby, Henry Miller, George Meakin, Ed. Griffith, Martin Duke, Charles Hollison, pitchers; Kittridge, Schriver, catchers; Anson, James E. Canavan, James Connors, Dahlen, W. Jiggs, Parrott, Fred Roat, Cooney, infielders; Wilmot, Ryan, Sam. M. Dungan, George Decker, Charles Newman, outfielders.
- 1893—Hutchinson, Gus McGinnis, Al. Mauck, Willie McGill, Thomas Parrott, Bert Abby, Fred Clausen, Clarke Griffith, Sam Shaw, Gus Yost, Harle Parker, James Hughey, Frank Donnelly, A. Jonson, pitchers; Kittridge, Schriver, William A. Lange, catchers; Anson, Decker, Dahlen, Jiggs, Parrott, John J. O'Brien, Bob Glenalvin, Louis Camp, William Eagan, Charles Irwin, infielders; Ryan, Robert ("Bob") Caruthers, Dungan, Decker, Wilmot, Henry Lynch, outfielders.
- 1894—Hutchinson, Abbey, McGill, Clausen, Griffith, Donnelly, Winfield, Camp, William H. Terry, Scott Stratton, pitchers; Kittridge, Schriver, catchers; Anson, Decker, Louis Camp, William Parrott, Charles Houseman, Dahlen, Irwin, infielders; Wilmot, Lange, Dungan, Ryan, outfielders.
- 1895—Hutchinson, Terry, Griffith, Stratton, Abby, Walter Thornton, John Dolan, Parker, Danny Friend, Mont McFarland, pitchers; Kittridge, Tim Donohue, William Moran, catchers; Anson, Decker, Parrott, Asa Stewart, Harry Truby, William L. Everett, Dahlen, infielders; Ryan, Wilmot, Lange, Decker, outfielders.
- 1896—Terry, Griffith, Friend, Thornton, Parker, McFarland, Herbert Briggs, pitchers; Kittridge, Donohue, Con Dailey, catchers; Anson, Decker, Truby, John Reilly, W. J. ("Barry") McCormick, Fred Pfeffer, Dahlen, Everett, infielders; Wilmot, Lange, Flynn, Algie McBride, Decker, Ryan, outfielders.
- 1897—Terry, Griffith, Friend, Thornton, Briggs, Roger Denzer, James J. Callahan, James Korwin, Dave Wright, pitchers; Kittridge, Donohue, Anson, catchers; Anson, Pfeffer, James Connors, Callahan, Everett, McCormick, Dahlen, infielders; Thornton, Decker, Lange, Callahan, Ryan, Thomas Herron, outfielders.
- 1898—Griffith, Thornton, Friend, Briggs, Frank Isbell, Walter Wood, Mat Kilroy, Henry Clarke, Jack Katoll, William Phyle, Jack Taylor, pitchers; Donohue, Frank L. Chance, Albert Nichols, catchers; Everett, Connors, McCormick, Harry Wolverton, Dahlen, Frank Martin, infielders; Ryan, Lange, Sam Mertes, Danny Green, Kilroy, outfielders.
- 1899—Griffith, Callahan, Taylor, Phyle, Katoll, Vergil Garvin, Skel Roach, Dick Cogan, James Mallarkey, James Burns, D. Taylor, pitchers; Donohue, Chance, Nichols, catchers; Everett, McCormick, Connor, Walter Curley,

- Wolverton, William Bradley, Eugene Demontreville, George Magoon, Frank Quinn, infielders; Ryan, Lange, Green, Mertes, outfielders.
- 1900—Griffith, Callahan, J. Taylor, Garvin, Jock Menefee, Frank Killen, Erwin K. Harvey, Elton Chamberlain, Tom Hughes, Mal Eason, pitchers; Chance, Donohue, Nichols, Charles Dexter, Roger Bresnahan, John Kling, catchers; Everett, John Ganzel, Clarence Childs, Wolverton, Bradley, McCormick, Clyde Strang, Billy Clingman, infielders; Ryan, Mertes, John McCarthy, Green, Henry Dolan, outfielders.
- 1901—Taylor, Hughes, Menefee, Eason, Cunningham, Edward ("Rube") Waddell, Charles Ferguson, pitchers; Kling, Dexter, Chance, Mike Kahoe, catchers; Jack Doyle, Fred Raymer, Dexter, Childs, Peter Childs, Herman Schaefer, James Delehanty, Lawrence Hoffman, Ed. Hickey, McCormick, infielders; T. F. ("Topsy") Hartzell, Green, Dolan, Chance, William Gannon, H. T. Croft, outfielders.
- 1902—Taylor, Menefee, Eason, James Gardner, James R. St. Vrain, Fred Glade, Walter M. Williams, Robert Rhoades, Carl Lundgren, Fred Morrisey, David A. Hardy, pitchers; Chance, Kling, Kahoe, William Lamar, catchers; Harry O'Hagan, Chance, Bill Clarke, Robert L. ("Link") Lowe, John J. Evers, Sam Strang, Dexter, Schaefer, Joe Tinker, Eddie Glenn, Morris Jacobs, infielders; D. E. Miller, James ("Shorty") Slagle, W. Congalton, Arthur F. Williams, Sherman, M. ("Snapper") Kennedy, Dave Jones, Mike Lynch, John Hendrix, John Dobbs, C. Pedros, George Hildebrand, E. Murray, Shafly, outfielders.
- 1903—Taylor, Menefee, Lundgren, Williams, Jake Weimer, Robert K. Wicker, Clarence Currie, George F. Graham, Doescher, pitchers; Kling, Thomas Raub, John B. ("Larry") McLean, catchers; Chance, William Hanlon, Lowe, Evers, James Casey, Tinker, Otto Williams, George Moriarty, infielders; Slagle, Jones, Dick Harley, Dobbs, John McCarthy, James Cook, outfielders.
- 1904—Lundgren, Wicker, Frank J. Corriden, Herbert Briggs, Mordecai Brown, Ed. J. Grothe, pitchers; Kling, Jack O'Neil, Andy Stanton, Bob Holmes, catchers; Chance, Evers, Tinker, Moriarty, Otto Williams, infielders; McCarthy, Slagle, Jones, Alex. ("Broadway") Smith, John Rudolph, John C. Barry, Alex. Van Zant, William J. Carney, Henry ("Pud") McChesney, Frank Schulte, Arthur Hofman, outfielders.
- 1905—Lundgren, Wicker, Weimer, Briggs, Brown, Edward W. Reulbach, Frank P. Pfeffer, pitchers; Kling, O'Neil, catchers; Chance, Evers, Casey, Tinker, Barry, Hofman, John ("Hans") Lobert, infielders; Slagle, McCarthy, Schulte, William Maloney, outfielders.
- 1906—Lundgren, Brown, Reulbach, Jack Taylor, Wicker, Jack Pfeister, Orval Overall, Fred Beebe, Charles W. ("Jack") Harper, pitchers; Kling, Pat J. Moran, Pete Noonan, Thomas J. Welsh, catchers; Chance, Evers, Harry Steinfeldt, Tinker, Hannifan, infielders; James Sheckard, Slagle, Schulte, Hofman, Bull Smith, Harry Gessler, outfielders.
- 1907—Lundgren, Brown, Reulbach, Taylor, Overall, Pfeister, Blaine, Durbin, Charles ("Chick") Fraser, pitchers; Kling, Moran, Mike Kahoe, H. Hardy, catchers; Chance, Evers, Steinfeldt, Tinker, Del. Howard, Henry ("Heine") Zimmerman, W. J. Sweeney, infielders; Sheckard, Slagle, Schulte, Newton J. Randall, Hofman, outfielders.
- 1908—Lundgren, Brown, Reulbach, Fraser, Overall, Pfeister, William F. Mack, Carl Sponberg, Floyd Kroh, Andy J. Coakley, pitchers; Kling, Moran, William H. ("Doc") Marshall, catchers; Chance, Evers, Steinfeldt, Tinker, Hofman, infielders; Slagle, Schulte, Howard, Vincent Campbell, Jack Hayden, outfielders.
- 1909—Reulbach, Overall, Kroh, Pfeister, M. Brown, Ray Brown, I. C. Higginbotham, Rip Haggerman, Coakley, Fraser, Pat Ragon, Leonard Cole, J. Schwenk, pitchers; Moran, James P. Archer, Tom Needham, catchers;

- Chance, Evers, Steinfeldt, Tinker, Howard, Fred Luderus, Zimmerman, John F. Kane, infielders; Sheckard, Hofman, Schulte, George Brown, Arthur Stanley, W. S. Davidson, outfielders.
- 1910—Reulbach, Brown, Overall, Co e, Pfeister, Kroh, F Pfeffer, Alex. Carson, Harry McIntire, Lou Richie, William A. Foxen, Henry Weaver, pitchers; Kling, Archer, Needham, catchers; Chance, Evers, Steinfeldt, Tinker, Luderus, Zimmerman, Kane, infielders; Sheckard, Hofman, Schulte, Clarence Beaumont, Roy Miller, outfielders.
- 1911—Reulbach, Brown, Richie, Cole, McIntire, Pfeister, Foxen, Weaver, Fred Toney, L. L. Griffin, Emil Richter, George Ovitz, Clifton G. Curtis, Charles E. Smith, Lawrence R. Cheney, Jack Rowan, Cyril Slapnicka, pitchers; Kling, Archer, Needham, George F. Graham, catchers; Chance, Victor A. Saier, William E. Bransfield, Evers, J. Doyle, Tinker, Zimmerman, Dave Shean, A'e . Sheehan, infielders; Sheckard, Hofman, Schulte, Al. Kaiser, Wilber Good, W. S. Collins, outfielders.
- 1912—Brown, Reulbach, Cole, McIntire, Richie, Toney, Smith, Cheney, George T. Pierce, John Maroney, James Lavender, A. P. Leifield, G o ge Vernon, Grover Laudermilk, George Madden, Rudolph Summers, Ensign Cottrell, William Powell, pitchers Archer, Needham, Richard R. Cotter, M. Heckinger, George Yantz, Harry E. Chapman, catchers; Chance, Evers, Zimmerman, Tinker, Saier, Edgar Lennox, Charles V. Moore, Jerry W. Downs, Thomas Downey, infielders; Sheckard; Thomas W. Leach, Schulte, Hofman, Good, Ward Miller, Fred. Williams, outfielders.
- 1913—Lavender, Charles E. Smith, Cheney, Richie, Toney, Bert Humphries, Leifield, Pierce, Reulbach, Earl Moore, Overall, William E. Stack, James Vaughn, G. W. Zabel, Watson, pitchers; Roger Bresnahan, Archer, Needham, Cotter, Pete Knisely, catchers; Saier, F. Molwitz, Evers, Arthur Phelan, Corridon, Al. Bridwell, Walter Keating, Ed. C. McDonald, infielders; Mike Mitchell, Miller, Good, Williams, Otis E. Clymer, Leach, Allison, Schulte, Stewart, McDonald, Heckinger, outfielders.

CHICAGO VS. BOSTON 38 YEARS

Year.	At Chicago.			Abroad.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1876.	4	1	.800	5	0	1.000	9	1	.900
1877.	1	5	.167	1	5	.167	2	10	.167
1878.	2	4	.333	2	4	.333	4	8	.333
1879.	5	1	.833	3	3	.500	8	4	.667
1880.	5	1	.833	4	2	.667	9	3	.750
1881.	5	1	.833	5	1	.833	10	2	.833
1882.	4	2	.667	2	4	.333	6	6	.500
1883.	6	1	.857	1	6	.143	7	7	.500
1884.	5	3	.625	1	7	.125	6	10	.375
1885.	7	1	.875	7	1	.875	14	2	.875
1886.	6	3	.667	6	3	.667	12	6	.667
1887.	7	4	.636	2	4	.333	9	8	.529
1888.	7	3	.700	5	4	.556	12	7	.632
1889.	5	4	.556	2	6	.250	7	10	.412
1890.	6	4	.600	5	4	.556	11	8	.579
1891.	7	3	.700	6	4	.600	13	7	.650
1892.	3	4	.429	1	6	.143	4	10	.286
1893.	3	3	.500	1	5	.167	4	8	.333
1894.	3	3	.500	2	4	.333	5	7	.417
1895.	3	3	.500	2	4	.333	5	7	.417
1896.	5	1	.833	4	2	.667	9	3	.750
1897.	4	2	.667	0	6	.000	4	8	.333
1898.	5	2	.714	0	7	.000	5	9	.357
1899.	4	3	.571	3	2	.600	7	5	.583
1900.	6	3	.667	2	9	.182	8	12	.400
1901.	4	5	.444	2	8	.200	6	13	.316

CHICAGO VS. BOSTON—Continued

Year.	At Chicago.			Abroad.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1902.	5	5	.500	4	6	.400	9	11	.450
1903.	7	3	.700	6	4	.600	13	7	.650
1904.	7	4	.636	6	5	.545	13	9	.591
1905.	9	2	.818	6	5	.545	15	7	.682
1906.	10	1	.909	7	4	.636	17	5	.773
1907.	7	4	.636	10	1	.909	17	5	.773
1908.	7	4	.636	9	2	.818	16	6	.727
1909.	10	1	.909	10	0	1.000	21	1	.955
1910.	9	2	.818	8	3	.727	17	5	.773
1911.	9	2	.818	8	3	.727	17	5	.773
1912.	8	3	.727	9	2	.818	17	5	.773
1913.	6	5	.545	7	4	.636	13	9	.591
38	216	106	.671	165	150	.524	381	256	.598

CHICAGO VS. ST. LOUIS 26 YEARS

Year.	At Chicago.			Abroad.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1876.	3	2	.600	1	4	.200	4	6	.400
1877.	6	0	1.000	2	4	.333	8	4	.667
1885.	8	0	1.000	6	2	.750	14	2	.875

CHICAGO VS. ST. LOUIS—Continued

Year.	At Chicago.			Abroad.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1886.	7	1	.875	6	3	.667	13	4	.765
1892.	4	3	.571	3	2	.600	7	5	.583
1893.	3	3	.500	0	6	.000	3	9	.250
1894.	4	2	.667	2	4	.333	6	6	.500
1895.	5	1	.833	5	1	.833	10	2	.833
1896.	6	0	1.000	3	3	.500	9	3	.750
1897.	4	2	.667	4	2	.667	8	4	.667
1898.	8	4	.667	2	0	1.000	10	4	.714
1899.	6	1	.857	2	5	.286	8	6	.571
1900.	8	5	.615	1	6	.143	9	11	.450
1901.	6	4	.600	4	6	.400	10	10	.500
1902.	5	4	.556	7	1	.875	12	5	.706
1903.	9	2	.818	7	2	.778	16	4	.800
1904.	8	3	.727	7	4	.636	15	7	.682
1905.	11	2	.846	6	3	.667	17	7	.773
1906.	6	5	.545	9	1	.900	15	6	.714
1907.	8	1	.889	8	5	.615	16	6	.727
1908.	10	1	.909	9	2	.818	19	3	.864
1909.	7	4	.636	8	3	.727	15	7	.682
1910.	7	4	.636	8	3	.727	15	7	.682
1911.	7	4	.636	9	2	.818	16	6	.727
1912.	8	3	.727	7	4	.636	15	7	.682
1913.	8	3	.727	8	3	.727	16	6	.727
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26	172	64	.729	134	81	.623	306	145	.678

CHICAGO VS. CINCINNATI 29 YEARS

Year.	At Chicago.			Abroad.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1876.	5	0	1.000	5	0	1.000	10	0	1.000
1877.	4	1	.800	4	2	.667	8	3	.727
1878.	1	5	.167	1	5	.167	2	10	.167
1879.	1	4	.200	2	4	.333	3	8	.273
1880.	6	0	1.000	4	2	.667	10	2	.833
1890.	8	2	.800	4	6	.400	12	8	.600
1891.	6	4	.600	8	2	.800	14	6	.700
1892.	2	3	.400	4	4	.500	6	7	.462
1893.	2	3	.400	3	4	.429	5	7	.417
1894.	5	1	.833	1	5	.167	6	6	.500
1895.	4	3	.571	1	4	.200	5	7	.417
1896.	3	3	.500	1	3	.250	4	6	.400
1897.	2	3	.500	2	4	.333	5	7	.417
1898.	4	3	.571	2	5	.286	6	8	.429
1899.	4	3	.571	4	3	.571	8	6	.571
1900.	5	8	.385	4	3	.571	9	11	.450
1901.	6	4	.600	4	6	.400	10	10	.500
1902.	4	6	.400	8	2	.800	12	8	.600
1903.	6	4	.600	3	7	.300	9	11	.450
1904.	8	2	.800	5	6	.455	13	8	.619
1905.	8	3	.727	4	7	.364	12	10	.545
1906.	9	2	.818	9	2	.818	18	4	.818
1907.	10	1	.909	7	4	.636	17	5	.773
1908.	8	3	.727	8	3	.727	16	6	.727
1909.	8	3	.727	8	3	.727	16	6	.727
1910.	9	2	.818	7	4	.636	16	6	.727
1911.	7	4	.636	7	4	.636	14	8	.636
1912.	7	3	.700	4	7	.364	11	10	.524
1913.	7	4	.636	6	5	.545	13	9	.591
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29	160	87	.632	130	116	.528	290	203	.588

CHICAGO VS. NEW YORK 31 YEARS

Year.	At Chicago.			Abroad.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1883.	6	1	.857	3	4	.429	9	5	.643
1884.	7	1	.889	5	3	.625	12	4	.750
1885.	4	4	.500	2	6	.250	6	10	.375
1886.	7	2	.778	3	6	.333	10	8	.556
1887.	6	2	.750	5	4	.556	11	6	.647
1888.	6	4	.600	5	4	.556	11	8	.579
1889.	2	7	.222	3	6	.333	5	13	.278
1890.	0	3	.067	7	3	.700	13	6	.674
1891.	4	4	.500	1	9	.100	5	13	.278
1892.	5	1	.833	5	3	.625	10	4	.714
1893.	3	3	.500	4	2	.667	7	5	.583
1894.	0	6	.000	1	5	.167	1	11	.083
1895.	1	4	.200	3	4	.429	4	8	.333
1896.	4	2	.667	1	5	.167	5	7	.417
1897.	3	3	.500	2	4	.333	5	7	.417
1898.	5	3	.625	4	2	.667	9	5	.643
1899.	5	2	.714	2	4	.333	7	6	.538
1900.	9	1	.900	3	7	.300	12	8	.600
1901.	7	3	.700	4	6	.400	11	9	.550
1902.	5	5	.500	5	5	.500	10	10	.500
1903.	3	8	.273	5	4	.556	8	12	.400
1904.	4	7	.364	7	4	.636	11	11	.500
1905.	8	3	.727	2	9	.182	10	12	.455
1906.	6	5	.545	9	2	.818	15	7	.682
1907.	10	1	.909	6	5	.545	16	6	.727
1908.	6	5	.545	5	6	.455	11	11	.500
1909.	3	8	.273	8	3	.727	11	11	.500
1910.	7	4	.636	7	4	.636	14	8	.636
1911.	6	5	.545	5	6	.455	11	11	.500
1912.	7	4	.636	6	5	.545	13	9	.591
1913.	5	5	.500	2	9	.182	7	14	.333
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31.	160	116	.580	130	149	.466	290	265	.514

CHICAGO VS. PHILADELPHIA 31 YEARS

Year.	At Chicago.			Abroad.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1883.	5	2	.714	7	0	1.000	12	2	.857
1884.	7	1	.875	7	1	.875	14	2	.875
1885.	3	5	.375	8	0	1.000	11	5	.688
1886.	8	1	.889	2	6	.250	10	7	.588
1887.	6	3	.667	6	3	.667	12	6	.667
1888.	4	6	.400	4	4	.500	8	10	.444
1889.	5	4	.556	4	6	.400	9	10	.474
1890.	4	5	.444	4	5	.444	8	10	.444
1891.	5	4	.556	4	6	.400	9	10	.474
1892.	5	2	.714	0	7	.000	5	9	.357
1893.	4	5	.444	2	1	.667	6	6	.500
1894.	3	3	.500	4	2	.667	7	5	.583
1895.	4	2	.667	2	4	.333	6	6	.500
1896.	3	3	.500	1	5	.167	4	8	.333
1897.	2	4	.333	3	3	.500	5	7	.417
1898.	4	2	.667	2	5	.286	6	7	.462
1899.	2	5	.286	3	4	.429	5	9	.357
1900.	6	4	.600	3	7	.300	9	11	.450
1901.	8	3	.727	7	4	.636	15	7	.682
1902.	3	7	.300	0	10	.000	3	17	.150
1903.	5	5	.500	5	5	.500	10	10	.500
1904.	7	4	.636	5	2	.714	12	6	.667
1905.	6	5	.545	6	4	.600	12	9	.571
1906.	10	1	.909	9	2	.818	19	3	.864

CHICAGO VS. PHILADELPHIA— Continued

Year.	At Chicago.			Abroad.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1907.	6	5	.545	8	3	.727	14	8	.636
1908.	3	8	.273	6	5	.545	9	13	.409
1909.	9	2	.818	7	4	.636	16	6	.727
1910.	8	3	.727	6	5	.545	14	8	.636
1911.	8	6	.571	7	1	.875	15	7	.682
1912.	5	6	.455	5	4	.556	10	10	.500
1913.	8	3	.727	5	6	.455	13	9	.591
31.	166	119	.582	142	124	.534	308	243	.559

CHICAGO VS. PITTSBURG 27 YEARS

Year.	At Chicago.			Abroad.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1887.	4	5	.444	1	7	.125	5	12	.294
1888.	4	6	.400	5	5	.500	9	11	.450
1889.	5	5	.500	5	4	.556	10	9	.526
1890.	12	2	.857	5	1	.833	17	3	.850
1891.	5	3	.625	7	3	.700	12	6	.667
1892.	2	2	.500	5	5	.500	7	7	.500
1893.	2	4	.333	1	5	.167	3	9	.250
1894.	3	2	.600	3	4	.429	6	6	.500
1895.	4	2	.667	4	2	.667	8	4	.667
1896.	5	1	.833	6	0	1.000	11	1	.917
1897.	3	2	.500	3	3	.500	6	6	.500
1898.	4	3	.571	3	1	.750	7	4	.636
1899.	2	4	.333	4	3	.571	6	7	.462
1900.	5	5	.500	3	7	.300	8	12	.400
1901.	1	9	.100	5	5	.500	6	14	.300
1902.	2	8	.200	5	5	.500	7	13	.350
1903.	7	3	.700	5	5	.500	12	8	.600
1904.	5	6	.455	4	7	.364	9	13	.409
1905.	5	6	.455	5	6	.455	10	12	.455
1906.	8	3	.727	8	2	.800	16	5	.762
1907.	6	5	.545	6	5	.545	12	10	.545
1908.	4	7	.364	6	5	.545	10	12	.455
1909.	2	9	.182	7	4	.737	9	13	.409
1910.	8	3	.727	4	7	.364	12	10	.545
1911.	7	4	.636	3	8	.273	10	12	.455
1912.	3	8	.273	5	5	.500	8	13	.381
1913.	10	1	.909	3	8	.273	13	9	.591
27.	128	119	.522	121	122	.498	249	241	.508

CHICAGO VS. BROOKLYN 24 YEARS

Year.	At Chicago.			Abroad.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1890.	5	5	.500	4	6	.400	9	11	.450
1891.	7	3	.700	6	4	.600	13	7	.650
1892.	2	5	.286	2	5	.286	4	10	.286
1893.	1	3	.250	2	4	.333	3	7	.300
1894.	4	2	.667	2	4	.333	6	6	.500
1895.	4	2	.667	2	4	.333	6	6	.500
1896.	3	3	.500	3	3	.500	6	6	.500
1897.	3	3	.500	3	3	.500	6	6	.500
1898.	7	2	.778	3	2	.600	10	4	.714
1899.	3	4	.429	2	4	.333	5	8	.385

CHICAGO VS. BROOKLYN—Cont'd

Year.	At Chicago.			Abroad.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1900.	6	4	.600	4	6	.400	10	10	.500
1901.	3	7	.300	4	6	.400	7	13	.350
1902.	5	5	.500	3	7	.300	8	12	.400
1903.	6	4	.600	6	4	.600	12	8	.600
1904.	9	2	.818	8	3	.727	17	5	.773
1905.	7	4	.636	9	2	.818	16	6	.727
1906.	7	4	.636	9	2	.818	16	6	.727
1907.	7	2	.778	8	3	.727	15	5	.750
1908.	9	2	.818	9	2	.818	18	4	.818
1909.	8	2	.800	8	3	.727	16	5	.762
1910.	10	1	.909	6	5	.545	16	6	.727
1911.	5	7	.417	4	6	.400	9	13	.409
1912.	8	3	.727	9	2	.818	17	5	.773
1913.	7	4	.636	6	5	.545	13	9	.591
24.	136	83	.621	122	95	.562	258	178	.590

*CHICAGO CLUB Batting and Fielding Record

Year.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
1876	66	2872	438	769	1983	1092	265
1877	48	1980	370	592	1460	790	201
1878	60	2932	495	811	2180	1131	278
1879	76	2810	470	782	2012	1180	293
1880	84	3016	590	912	2318	1296	332
1881	84	3114	540	928	2235	1368	311
1882	87	3224	603	892	2261	1343	361
1883	98	3658	680	1000	2570	1592	*665
1884	112	4218	832	1157	3116	2182	*783
1885	112	4096	835	1084	3033	2049	*834
1886	124	4375	900	1223	3282	2248	*726
1887	121	4743	705	1523	3361	2143	547
1888	135	4622	734	1481	3580	1997	492
1889	132	4851	866	1337	3716	1828	437
1890	136	4915	850	1280	3644	1726	344
1891	135	4928	776	1407	3727	1838	281
1892	146	4940	775	1404	3789	1797	255
1893	128	4563	834	1289	3293	1620	422
1894	132	4610	810	1309	3420	1591	401
1895	130	4599	835	1358	3278	1620	407
1896	128	4419	787	1370	3470	1632	380
1897	132	4518	791	1360	3520	1731	395
1898	150	4918	811	1292	4418	1968	382
1899	148	4480	804	1324	3892	1820	394
1900	140	4348	739	1210	3420	1690	349
1901	139	4429	730	1234	3480	1763	345
1902	137	4390	692	1291	3592	1784	358
1903	138	4687	681	1318	3678	1839	310
1904	153	5210	597	1294	4140	2039	298
1905	153	5103	667	1249	4208	2021	248
1906	152	5018	704	1316	4160	1935	194
1907	152	4892	571	1224	4116	2073	211
1908	154	5085	625	1267	4292	2051	205
1909	153	4999	632	1227	4024	1957	244
1910	154	4877	711	1333	4116	1954	230
1911	154	5130	757	1335	4217	2054	260
1912	150	5048	756	1398	4056	1987	249
1913	153	5022	721	1289	4116	2004	260
38	4786	165644	26714	45769	129173	66733	13926

*Bases on balls were counted as errors against the pitcher.

RECAPITULATION

Chicago vs. Opponents

Clubs	Years.	At Chicago			Abroad			Grand Totals		
		W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
St. Louis.....	26	172	64	.729	134	81	.623	306	145	.678
Boston.....	38	216	106	.671	165	150	.524	381	256	.598
Brooklyn.....	24	136	83	.621	122	95	.562	258	178	.590
Cincinnati.....	29	160	87	.632	130	116	.528	290	203	.588
Philadelphia.....	31	166	119	.582	142	124	.534	308	243	.559
New York.....	31	160	116	.580	130	149	.466	290	265	.514
Pittsburgh.....	27	128	119	.522	121	122	.498	249	241	.508
Totals.....	38	1138	684	.625	944	847	.533	2082	1531	.576

CITY OF BOSTON MAY BE REGARDED AS CRADLE OF AMERICA'S NATIONAL SPORT

"HUB" IN FIRST PROFESSIONAL BASEBALL LEAGUE ORGANIZED

**Famous Triumvirate, Soden, Billings and Conant, Secured Control of
Club in 1877—Team Made Big Money and Won Championship
Eight Times**

Boston always gets in on the ground floor. It is well remembered that the Boston Tea Party was the direct factor of the cause of our Battle for Freedom in 1776, and just a hundred years later Boston nosed her way into the National League to struggle yearly thereafter for the baseball supremacy of that organization. Boston really may be regarded as the cradle of baseball. According to the oldest recorded doings in the sport that is now the National pastime, New York was the scene of the first real contest, but they were playing the same game at the same time in Boston nevertheless. When the Up-East "fans"—to-be discovered that the "New York game" in which nine men only were played on each side and nine innings constituted a contest—was the better, they adopted the innovation after slight opposition and never relinquished it.

In this way is established the truth of the claim that New York and Philadelphia were early birds, but neither of these cities displayed the enthusiasm or steadfastness that marked the Boston citizens. Both flapped their wings for a season or two, and made considerable fuss as the leaders in the new game, but then they became lukewarm.

New York has several good teams in the early days, and Philadelphia boasted the famous old Athletics, but it was not until 1883 that either entered the National League permanently. Each team had popular forerunners. New York, the happy-go-lucky "Mets," and Philadelphia, the offspring of the Athletics. These were members of the American Association, which body was organized in 1882, and each won the championship once in that organization.

THE "BRAVES" RECORD IN NATIONAL LEAGUE

In the year 1871 the first professional league was organized, calling itself the "National Association of Baseball Players," and here Boston won the right to be known as the cornerstone of the game.

While New York and Philadelphia stood merely looking on with folded arms, and Chicago was keeping together a team it had formed for the express purpose of defeating the Cincinnati Reds, Boston, true to tradition, took the bull by the horns and induced the pick of the 1870 Cincinnati players to join its representative team. Harry Wright, Charley Gould, Andy Leonard and Cal. McVey were persuaded to transfer their allegiance.

The man who saw a bright future for professional baseball in Boston, was Ivers W. Adams. It was he who secured the famous Cincinnati players. Adams was also the first president of the Boston Club. With the acquired playing strength, Boston won the old association championships in 1872, 1873, 1874 and 1875. Then it helped to organize the National League of Baseball Clubs in 1876, and with the solitary exception of Chicago, it is now the only charter member remaining in the fold.

In the very first year of the National League, the Boston Club lost four of its best players, Al. Spaulding, Jim White, Ross Barnes and Cal. McVey, who went to Chicago. Their places were taken by Joseph Borden, Lew Brown, Tim Murnane and John Morrill. N. T. Apolonio, was president of the club and Harry Wright, manager. In the championship race that year (1876) the team finished in fourth place.

THE FAMOUS TRIUMVIRATE

The next season (1877) the famous triumvirate—Arthur H. Soden, J. B. Billings and William H. Conant—secured control of the club and proceeded to give Boston a prominent place on the baseball map. All three were prosperous business men. Soden became president of the club, and, with Harry Wright as manager again, the club won the championship in 1877 and 1878.

Soden, who had not only been an amateur player of considerable note but had made a trip to England with the Boston team in 1874 and played center field in one game, served as president until 1906, when he sold out his interests to George B. Dovey.

During the twenty-nine years Soden was at the head of the club, his team won the championship eight times. It never saw last place, which it did several times in later years, the lowest position in which it finished being seventh in 1904 and 1905, the last two years of his administration.

Several times in those twenty-nine seasons, Soden came to the rescue of tottering clubs, particularly in the trying days of the Players League in 1890. The New York Club was saved from disbandment that year mainly through Soden's assistance in advancing the necessary cash.

It will be seen, therefore, that in addition to making his own city, Boston, a leader and a power in baseball, Soden also helped to win for the National League one of its proudest distinctions, this being that never in its entire history has its circuit been broken during a season. On several occasions a club or two became financially embarrassed, but not one was allowed to disband before it had played out the whole schedule of games.

Since the withdrawal of Soden—a period of eight years—there have been no fewer than five Boston presidents, and in that time the team has finished in last place five times. Soden and his erstwhile partner Conant are now honorary members of the National League.

WRIGHT SIX YEARS AT HELM

Harry Wright, whom Ivers Adams brought from Cincinnati in 1871, managed the team under the Soden regime for six years. Up to 1878 Wright's only fellow "Red" on the team was Andy Leonard. Leonard played in the outfield with Jim O'Rourke and Harry Schaefer in 1877, and with O'Rourke and Jimmy Manning in 1878. In the infield were White at first base; George Wright at second base; John Morrill at the third station and Ezra Sutton at shortstop.

In 1878, Morrill went to first base, while Wright shifted back to his original place at short. John J. Burdock supplanted Wright at second, and Sutton moved over to the third sack. This was a great infield, and it held together until Harry Wright resigned as manager in favor of John F. Morrill. Then George Wright dropped out and Sam Wise took his place.

When Morrill took charge of the team, not one of the original players of 1876, except Morrill himself, was left. He led the team for six years and won the pennant once during that time. This was in 1883, when his team was composed of the following players: Pitchers, James E. ("Grasshopper") Whitney and Charles G. Buffington; catchers, Mike Hines and M. M. Hackett, infielders, Morrill, Burdock, Utton and Wise; outfielders, Joe Horning, Paul Radford and E. E. Smith.

The team underwent numerous changes during Morrill's management. Neither Buffington nor Whitney were among the pitchers when Morrill gave up the reins.

RADBOURNE JOINS CLUB

Famous old Charlie Radbourne was secured from the disbanded Providence team and joined the Boston pitching corps in 1886, as did also William Stemmyer. In 1887 Dick Conway and Mike ("Kid") Madden were added.

One of the most important events of 1887 was the acquisition of Mike Kelly from the Chicago Club for \$10,000. In the infield, the place of Sutton at third base was taken by Billy Nash, who came from Richmond, and Dick Johnson began to shine in middle field, being the first really fast outfielder in that position for Boston since the days of Jim and John O'Rourke.

In 1888, "King" Mike Kelly was made manager of the team, and he at once induced the triumvirate in control of the club to purchase the release of his old pitcher, John Clarkson, from Chicago. The price paid was \$10,000, so that Clarkson and Kelly represented an outlay of \$20,000, on the part of the Boston Club and were the highest priced and consequently the most famous battery in the history of the game up to that time.

John Morrill continued with the team under the management of Kelly, playing first base. In 1889 he left the Hub and went to Washington, where he played at the first station, but did not finish the season with the Senators. Later he went into the sporting goods business in Boston, and was as successful in that venture as he had been on the diamond.

Kelly's Boston team finished in fourth place in 1888, the great battery of Clarkson and Kelly adding more lustre to the fame they had previously won in Chicago. Mike, himself, led the club in batting. He was manager but one year, and the make-up of the team showed hardly a change from the previous season. The only shifts being that Stemmyer and Conway were dropped to make room in the pitching department for Clarkson and William Sowders, while Tom Brown was engaged to play right garden.

THE SOWDERS BROTHERS

The name Sowders recalls the fact that there were four brothers of that name, all ball players. Two of them, William and John, both pitchers, managed to break into the big league.

A more popular player than "King" Kelly never wore a uniform. He was an agreeable, dashing individual, with brains and intelligence, witty in the extreme, and never at a loss for a word in conversation or repartee. In 1889 he was succeeded by James Hart as manager of the Boston Club, but remained with the team as a player. The following season, however, 1890—the year of the Brotherhood—he deserted the National League and went over to the Boston Club of the Players League.

In 1891, though the Brotherhood had died, Mike again threw his influence on the side of the rebels, joining the bolting American Association and being made manager of the Cincinnati team in that organization. Kelly did not last long at Cincinnati, and finished the season of 1891 with the Boston Club of the American Association. He returned to the Boston Nationals in 1892 but his playing became so poor that when the season of 1893 arrived he was loaned to the New York Club, on which team he caught the swift deliveries of Amos Rusie, Mark Baldwin and "Cannonball" Ed. Crane. Mike was returned to Boston by New York at the close of the 1893 season, and was at once released outright by the Boston management.

HART STAYS A SEASON

During Hart's reign as manager the Boston Club obtained two great catchers in Charley Bennett and Charley Ganzel. Both went to the Hub from the Detroit team, which had disbanded following the close of the 1888 season. Hart also secured Dan Brouthers and Hardie Richardson from the same club. Brouthers and Richardson, after a season in the Players League, re-entered the National, Richardson playing with Boston in 1891, and with Washington and New York in 1892, while Brouthers played first base for Boston in 1891 and the same position for Brooklyn in 1892 and 1893. Hart stayed at the helm for only one year.

The season of 1890 brought the great revolt against the National League and the organization of the Players League or Brotherhood. Wholesale desertions to the Players League were the order. Nearly all the players of the Boston National League team went over to the enemy. In fact, only a quartet of stars remained true to the interests of the Boston Club, the loyal ones being John Clarkson, Charley Bennett, Charley Ganzel and Chas. M. ("Pop") Smith.

SELEE ASSUMES COMMAND

Frank G. Selee was then placed at the head of the club and began a most successful career in the National League. He came from Omaha, where he had managed the team of that city in the Western League for two seasons, 1888 and 1889, winning the championship in the latter year. He brought with him to Boston his star pitcher, Charles ("Kid") Nichols, who was destined to take rank with the greatest twirlers in the game. Selee also secured for Boston, paying stiff prices for their releases, Robert Lincoln Lowe, from the Milwaukee Club; Herman Long, from the Kansas City Club; Tom Tucker, from Baltimore; Walter Brodie, from the Hamilton (Ont.) Club; Charles Getzein, from Indianapolis, and James ("Chippy") McGarr from the St. Joseph (Mo.) Club.

With this aggregation, nearly all green players, in addition to the four loyal veterans and several other men like Louis Hardie, Martin Sullivan and Paul Hines, picked up during the progress of the season, Selee wound up in fifth place. The Bostons were an aggressive set, and with the assistance of a couple of deserters who returned to the fold, they won the championship three times in succession, in 1891, 1892 and 1893.

Of all the players who went over to the Players League from the Boston Nationals, the only ones to return in 1891 were Billy Nash and Joe Quinn. The others either were released, or jumped to the American Association, which that year broke away from the National agreement and made war upon the National League. It may be stated that not one of the jumpers was ever again engaged by the Boston Club.

SOME FAMOUS PLAYERS

In 1891 Joe Kelley, who later became one of the most famous players in baseball, made his first appearance in fast company as a member of the Boston Club. He was procured from the Lowell Club, of the New England League which disbanded on July 24, 1891. Among other noted players then on the Lowell team were Charley ("Duke") Farrell and Dick Conway.

Kelley played an even dozen games for Boston in left field, subbing for Linc Lowe that many times.

The season of 1892 was signalized in Boston by the acquisition of Hugh Duffy and Thomas McCarthy, two of the brainiest and most brilliant men that ever played in the outfield on any team. Duffy was a born rebel. He jumped the Chicago Nationals to join the Players' League team of that city in 1890, and he jumped again in 1891, this time to the Boston American Association team. Ten years later, or in 1901, Duffy "jumped" for the third time in his career, deserting the Boston National League club to cast his lot with the Milwaukee team of the American League.

McCarthy was with the famous St. Louis Browns of the American Association during the turbulent years of 1890 and 1891, playing right field. With Boston in 1892, his first year as a member of the Hub team he did not miss a single game. He and Duffy were styled the "Heavenly Twins."

CLARKSON GIVEN "GATE"

When Boston won its third successive pennant in 1893 John Clarkson was not with the club. He had been released in July of the preceding year to the Cleveland Club. Clarkson dropped out of the game after the season of 1893

and slowly went to the grave, his mind becoming unbalanced before he was called out by the "Great Umpire" in the game of life.

With Clarkson gone, the pitching staff of the team in 1893 consisted of Nichols, Stivetts, Staley and Henry Gastright.

A great loss was incurred by the team in 1894 through an accident that crippled Charley Bennett, one of the greatest catchers that ever stood behind the plate. Bennett and John Clarkson were on a hunting trip in the West. On January 9, 1894, they were on a train at Wellsville, Kans., bound for Kansas City, when Bennett got off to speak to a friend. When the train started to pull out, Bennett attempted to board it, but slipped and, losing his footing, fell under the wheels. He was taken to a hospital where his left foot was amputated at the ankle and his right leg at the knee. Bennett bore his suffering manfully, and it is probable that Clarkson, who remained with him, suffered more, mentally, than did his injured friend. After Bennett was discharged from the hospital he went to his home in Detroit and engaged in the cigar business.

To fill the gap behind the plate, caused by the loss of Bennett, the club secured Frank Connaughton from the Savannah (Ga.) team, and Jack Ryan from the Springfield (Mass.) team. Later in the season of 1894, Fred Tenney, who had attracted attention while catching for Brown University, was added to the Boston roster. The team of 1894 finished in third place.

ADVENT OF JIMMY COLLINS

The season of 1895 brought out James Collins. He came from the Buffalo team and began the season with Boston in right field, supplanting Jimmy Bannon. Collins had the "Heavenly Twins" for companions in the outfield, and this fact probably affected his nerves. At any rate he did not give satisfaction, and after he had taken part in only eleven games he was pushed aside to make room for Bannon. In the middle of May Collins was loaned to the Louisville Club, then also a member of the National League.

Collins was first placed in the outfield, the particular gardens in which he was tried being center and right, as Fred Clarke pre-empted the left meadow. Meanwhile the Colonels were experiencing no little difficulty in getting a man to play third base; finally, in desperation, Jimmy Collins was put on the bag, with the result that he made good at once in a way that startled the natives. His play at third base became the sensation of baseball and he usurped in Louisville the great popularity which ten years earlier had been held by Guy Hecker, when neckties, canes and cigars were named for the latter.

It is hardly necessary to state, in view of Collins' wonderful showing, that Boston insisted upon his return to the Hub as soon as the term of the "loan" expired.

COLLINS SUCCEEDS NASH

At Boston, Collins naturally was assigned to third base, displacing Billy Nash. The latter was traded to Philadelphia. Collins continued to shine at the third sack for the team until 1901, when he drifted with a crowd of other deserters to the Boston American League team. From the day of which Collins jumped, up to the present time, the Boston National League Club has had no third baseman to compare with its stellar heroes of the old days like Ezra Sutton, Billy Nash and Collins, himself.

The Boston team finished in fourth place in 1896, or one notch higher than the berth it occupied at the conclusion of the pennant race in the previous year. It was in this season that Martin Bergen joined the club. He came from Kansas City and immediately took high rank as a catcher. Bergen was always morose and quiet, and otherwise conducted himself in a manner that sometimes caused his sanity to be questioned, so that the news on January 9, 1900, that he had become violently insane and killed his wife and

children and then himself, though it sent a shock through the baseball world, was not altogether a surprise.

THE GREAT HAMILTON

Another player who made his presence felt at Boston was Billy Hamilton. Never in the history of the National League has there been a more successful base stealer, and he was also a leader among the batters. He led his team in hitting in 1898, but he had previously won even greater distinction in this department, for in 1891, while a member of the Philadelphia team, he was the leading batter of the entire league.

In 1897 Boston captured the championship once more, this being the fourth pennant landed under Selee's management. That year Boston won the season's series from every club except Baltimore. In the post-series for the Temple cup (the last time that the trophy was contested for) Boston could only win one game from the Orioles, while the latter took the measure of Selee's men in four events.

There was an important change in the line-up of the Boston team that year. The club had played only four games in the 1897 race when Fred Tenney was taken from behind the plate and placed on first base, succeeding the veteran, Tom Tucker. Tucker was sold to Washington for \$2,000.

TENNEY MAKES GOOD

To say that Fred Tenney was successful in his new position at Boston, would be putting it mildly. He developed into one of the very best first basemen in the whole history of the National League, and twice became manager of the Boston Club.

CHICK STAHL'S DEATH

For four years Stahl covered right field for the Boston Nationals, and then he jumped to the American League Club in the same city, the American League invading the Hub for the first time in 1901. Stahl merely "went along" with the rest of the players who "jumped," but he made good and was with the Red Sox for six years. In 1907 he accompanied the team on its spring training trip to West Baden, Ind. One morning after breakfast he returned to his room, which he shared with Manager Collins, and shortly afterwards Collins followed him for the purpose of donning his uniform for practice. When Collins entered the room Stahl greeted him with the statement that he had swallowed carbolic acid. At first Collins could hardly credit his senses, but when he realized that Stahl had spoken the truth everything possible was done to save the life of the great outfielder. It was all in vain, for in a short time Stahl, reputed to be one of a family of twenty-one children, had crossed life's plate into eternity.

Again in 1898 the Boston team won the championship, this being the last National League pennant captured by the Hub. The team rose to the top on August 15th, pulling up alongside of Cincinnati, which had held first place from the beginning of the season and looked like a sure winner—just another such spurt as the Reds made after the start in the race of 1912.

There was no post-season series that year, the Temple-cup contests having been discontinued.

Two of the events of 1898 were the outgoing of catcher Charles Ganzel and the incoming of William E. ("Kitty") Bransfield, who came from Worcester and was sent to Brockton to have the rough edges taken off him. Returning to Boston early in August, Bransfield occasionally relieved either Martin Bergen or George Yeager behind the bat, but he never caught a full game that year, as Bergen or Yeager appeared in every contest.

TEAM DETERIORATES

In 1899 the Bostons finished in second place and from that time to the present, a period of fifteen years, they never have finished higher. The club made a gallant fight for the pennant all the way in 1899, but was beaten out by Brooklyn by about eight games.

SELEE'S LAST SEASON

The season of 1901 was the last for Frank Selee as manager in Boston. The desertion of his players to the American League, undoubtedly upset him, and it was with probably a bitter thought of the ingratitude of players and the capriciousness of baseball that he mournfully laid down the reins and turned his back on the Hub. He had built up a great team in Boston out of the wreck and debris of 1890, but he felt that he could not again undertake that arduous task, especially when he looked upon the desertion to the American League as a direct blow to him personally. Collins deserted him, and so did Stahl, Freeman, Duffy, Clarke and Sullivan.

Selee took charge of the Chicago National League Club in 1902, succeeding Thomas Loftus as manager. Selee died at Denver on July 5, 1909, and less than a year later death also claimed the man whom he had succeeded as manager of the Chicago Cubs, Thomas J. Loftus, who went over the Great Divide April 16, 1910, at Dubuque, Iowa.

With the Boston team in poor shape, worse than ever in fact on account of the desertion of Dineen, Al. Buckenberger was put in charge in 1902. Buckenberger was one of the trickiest managers that ever guided a team, even trickier perhaps than Tebeau, McGraw, Jennings and others who have been noted for their faculty of grasping a situation instantly and demoralizing the opposing team by some unexpected move. Unlike some of these other masters of diamond craft, however, Al. never was noisy, but turned his tricks without a brass band accompaniment. His voice was rarely heard above a whisper and he never displayed excitement, a cynical smile always masking his real feelings or emotions.

BUCKENBERGER THROUGH

Buckenberger rounded out his three years with the team in 1904, when they finished in seventh place. It was the lowest position the Boston Club had ever occupied up to that time. Buckenberger had a scrubby-looking aggregation and probably was glad to get away. It wound up his career as a National League manager.

FRANCHISE IS SOLD

It was in 1905 that the old owners of the Boston Club, tired of their lot, lost confidence and invited bids for the outfit. Soden and Conant saw the profits lessening to an alarming degree or slipping away altogether. Up jumped a citizen of New York, named Frank V. Dunne, who declared he would buy the interests of the wavering magnates for \$275,000, and planked down \$5,000 to bind the bargain, the transfer to take place on November 1. When that date arrived, however, Dunne was not quite ready to part with \$275,000, and in consequence the Boston owners pocketed the \$5,000 option and forfeit money. On January 12, 1906, Soden and Conant declined an offer of \$250,000 for the club, but on November 28, of the same year, they accepted \$275,000, offered to them by George B. Dovey and his brother, John S. C. Dovey. Besides the two Dovey Brothers there were other men among the purchasers, including John P. Harris and the late Capt. John Moren, of Pittsburgh. George B. Dovey died very suddenly on June 19, 1909, and his brother, John S. C. Dovey, succeeded him as president of the club. In November, 1910, John P. Harris purchased the stock held by Dovey and became the controlling director. At the annual meeting of the club on December 6, 1910, Mr. Harris

was elected president, but less than two weeks later, or on December 17, the Pittsburgher sold his stock to William Hepburn Russell, of New York, and L. C. Page, of Boston. Mr. Russell was made president and served during the entire next season. He was taken ill in 1911 and died on November 21 of that year. At the annual League meeting on December 13, James E. Gaffney and John M. Ward bought the Boston Club. Mr. Ward was elected president and held office until July 31, 1912, when he resigned, being succeeded by Mr. Gaffney, who is still at the head of the club.

GEORGE J. STALLINGS, MANAGER

President Gaffney never made a better move than he did when he engaged George Stallings, who had charge of the Buffalo Club, as manager of the club.

This astute manager in the opinion of many is second to none in the game when it comes to bringing out the good work of ball players. Some say he is too strict, and that he is a driver, etc., but the fact remains that Stallings has taken more second division—in fact, tail end—teams and made pennant possibilities out of them than any other man in the game.

RECORD OF THE BOSTON CLUB SINCE 1876

Year.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Percentages.	Rank.	President.	Manager.
1876	70	39	31	.557	4	N. T. Apolonio	Harry Wright
1877	48	31	17	.648	1	A. H. Soden	Harry Wright
1878	60	41	19	.707	1	A. H. Soden	Harry Wright
1879	78	49	29	.628	2	A. H. Soden	Harry Wright
1880	84	40	44	.474	6	A. H. Soden	Harry Wright
1881	83	38	45	.458	6	A. H. Soden	Harry Wright
1882	84	45	39	.536	4	A. H. Soden	John F. Morrill
1883	98	63	35	.643	1	A. H. Soden	John F. Morrill
1884	111	73	38	.658	2	A. H. Soden	John F. Morrill
1885	112	46	66	.410	5	A. H. Soden	John F. Morrill
1886	117	56	61	.478	5	A. H. Soden	John F. Morrill
1887	121	61	60	.504	5	A. H. Soden	John F. Morrill
1888	134	70	64	.522	4	A. H. Soden	Michael J. Kelly
1889	128	83	45	.659	2	A. H. Soden	James Hart
1890	133	76	57	.571	5	A. H. Soden	Frank G. Selee
1891	138	87	51	.630	1	A. H. Soden	Frank G. Selee
1892	150	102	48	.680	1	A. H. Soden	Frank G. Selee
1893	130	86	44	.662	1	A. H. Soden	Frank G. Selee
1894	132	83	49	.629	3	A. H. Soden	Frank G. Selee
1895	131	71	60	.542	5	A. H. Soden	Frank G. Selee
1896	131	74	57	.565	4	A. H. Soden	Frank G. Selee
1897	132	93	39	.705	1	A. H. Soden	Frank G. Selee
1898	149	102	47	.685	1	A. H. Soden	Frank G. Selee
1899	152	95	57	.625	2	A. H. Soden	Frank G. Selee
1900	138	66	72	.478	4	A. H. Soden	Frank G. Selee
1901	138	69	69	.500	5	A. H. Soden	Frank G. Selee
1902	137	73	64	.533	3	A. H. Soden	Albert C. Buckenberger
1903	138	58	80	.421	6	A. H. Soden	Albert C. Buckenberger
1904	153	55	98	.359	7	A. H. Soden	Albert C. Buckenberger

RECORD OF THE BOSTON CLUB SINCE 1876—Continued

Year.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Percentages.	Rank.	President.	Manager.
1905	154	51	103	.331	7	A. H. Soden	Fred Tenney
1906	151	49	102	.323	8	A. H. Soden	Fred Tenney
1907	143	58	90	.392	7	George B. Dovey	Fred Tenney
1908	154	63	91	.409	6	George B. Dovey	Joseph Kelly
1909	153	45	108	.294	8	John S. Dovey	{ Frank Bowerman Harry Smith
1910	153	53	100	.343	8	{ John P. Harris William H. Russell	Fred Lake
1911	151	44	107	.291	8	William H. Russell	Fred Tenney
1912	153	52	101	.340	8	{ John M. Ward James E. Gaffney	John Kling
1913	151	69	82	.457	5	James E. Gaffney	George T. Stallings
38	4,778	2,409	2,369	.504			

COMPLETE ROSTER BOSTON CLUB

From 1876 to 1913

- 1876—Joseph Borden, James F. Manning, George Bradley, pitchers; Lew Brown, Thomas McGinley, catchers; Tim Murnane, John Morrill, Harry Schafer, George Wright, infielders; Andy Leonard, James O'Rourke, Frank T. Whitney, outfielders; T. J. Beals, W. R. Parks, extra.
- 1877—Bond, Will White, pitchers; Brown, catcher; James White, George Wright, Morrill, Ezra Sutton, infielders; Leonard, O'Rourke, Schafer, Murnane, Harry Wright, outfielders.
- 1878—Bond, pitcher; Charley Snyder, catcher; Morrill, John J. Burdock, Sutton, G. Wright, infielders; Leonard, O'Rourke, James F. Manning, outfielders.
- 1879—Bond, pitcher; Snyder, catcher; Morrill, Burdock, Sutton, ("Sadie") Houke, infielders; Charles W. Jones, John O'Rourke, Hawes, W. B. Foley, outfielders.
- 1880—Bond, pitcher; Phil Powers, catcher; Morrill Burdock, Sutton, Houck, John Richmond, Jones, infielders; James O'Rourke, John O'Rourke, Foley, outfielders.
- 1881—Bond, James E. Whitney, J. J. Fox, Robert Mathews, pitchers; Charley Snyder, Thomas Deasley, catchers; Morrill, Burdock, Sutton, Ross Barnes, infielders; Joseph Hornung, William M. Crowley, John Richmond, Fred Lewis, outfielders.
- 1882—Whitney, Mathews, pitchers; Deasley, catcher; Morrill, Burdock, Sutton, Sam W. Wise, infielders; Hornung, Edward Rowan, Peter J. Hotaling, outfielders.
- 1883—Whitney, Charles Buffington, pitchers; Mike Hines, M. M. Hackett, catchers; Morrill, Burdock, Sutton, Wise, infielders; Hornung, E. E. Smith, Paul Radford, outfielders.
- 1884—Whitney, Buffington, pitchers; Hines, Hackett, Thomas Gunning, catchers; Morrill, Burdock, Sutton, Wise, infielders; Hornung, William M. Crowley, William Manning, William Annis, outfielders.

- 1885—Whitney, Buffington, pitchers; Hines, Gunning, M. M. Hackett, Pat Dealey, catchers; Morrill, Burdock, Sutton, Wise, W. H. Hackett, William Nash, infielders; Hornung, Thomas Poorman, Thomas F. M. McCarthy, Richard F. Johnson, William A. Purcell, J. A. Manning, Gundon Whitney, outfielders.
- 1886—Buffington, Charles Radbourne, William Semmyer, pitchers; Gunning, Edward F. Tate, Con Daily, catchers; Morrill, Burdock, Sutton, Nash, Wise, infielders; Hornung, Johnson, Poorman, outfielders.
- 1887—Radbourne, Semmyer, Mike J. Madden, Richard ("Dick") Conway, pitchers; Tate, Dailey, Mike J. Kelly, Thomas J. O'Rourke, catchers; Morrill, Burdock, Nash, Wise, Sutton, infielders; Hornung, Johnson, M. J. Kelly, Warren H. Wheelock, outfielders.
- 1888—Radbourne, Madden, John G. Clarkson, William Sanders, pitchers; Tate, Kelly, O'Rourke, catchers; Morrill, Burdock, Nash, Wise, Sutton, Joseph Quinn, Irving B. Ray, William Klusman, infielders; Hornung, Johnson, Thomas T. Brown, Edward Glenn, outfielders.
- 1889—Clarkson, Madden, Sanders, Radbourne, William Daley, pitchers; Charley Bennett, Charley Ganzel, catchers; Dan Quinn, Ray, Charles M. Smith, infielders; Brown, Johnson, Kelly, Richardson, outfielders.
- 1890—Clarkson, Charles A. Nichols, Charles Getzein, Tony Fricken, A. W. Lawson, John F. Taber, pitchers; Bennett, Ganzel, Louis W. Hardie, Albert Schellhasse, catchers; Thomas Tucker, Charles M. Smith, James ("Chippy") McGarr, Herman Long, Robert L. Lowe, infielders; M. J. Sullivan, Walter Brodie, Patrick J. Donovan, outfielders.
- 1891—Clarkson, Nichol, Getzein, James Sullivan, Kiley, Ryan, Charles R. Brynan, Harry Staley, pitchers; Bennett, Ganzel, Fred Lake, Mike J. Kelly, catchers; Tucker, Quinn, Nash, Long, infielders; M. J. Sullivan, Brodie, Harry Stovey, George Rooks, Lowe, Joseph Kelly, outfielders.
- 1892—Clarkson, Nichols, Staley, John E. Stivetts, Leon Vian, pitchers; Bennett, Ganzel, Kelly, Joe Daly, Dan Burke, catchers; Tucker, Quinn, Nash, Long, infielders; Stovey, Hugh Duffy, Thomas McCarthy, Lowe, outfielders.
- 1893—Nichols, Stivetts, Staley, Henry Gastright, Claude Coyle, Thomas Garry, William Quarles, pitchers; Bennett, Ganzel, William H. Merritt, catchers; Tucker, Long, Nash, Lowe, infielders; Cliff Carroll, Duffy, McCarthy, W. J. Vandyke, outfielders.
- 1894—Nichols, Stivetts, Staley, Thomas Lovett, Henry J. Lampe, Thomas Smith, Frank West, George F. Hodson, S. Hawley (from Oberlin College), Frank Stultz, pitchers; Ganzel, Merritt, Jack Ryan, Fred Tenney, catchers; Tucker, Lowe, Nash, Long, Frank Connaughton, infielders; McCarthy, Duffy, J. H. Bannon, outfielders.
- 1895—Nichols, Stivetts, Frank Wilson, P. H. Dolan, James Sullivan, Frank Sexton, Otis Stockdale, William Banks, pitchers; Ganzel, Ryan, Tenney, John Warner, catchers; Tucker, Lowe, Nash, Long, Charles R. Nyece, Joseph Harrington, infielders; McCarthy, Duffy, James Collins, Bannon, outfielders.
- 1896—Nichols, Stivetts, Sullivan, Dolan, Willie Mains, William Yerrick, E. M. ("Parson") Lewis, Fred A. Klobedanz, pitchers; Ganzel, Ryan, Tenney, Martin Bergen, catchers; Tucker, Lowe, Long, Harrington, D. L. McGraw, George Yeager, infielders; Duffy, Billy Hamilton, Bannon, Tenney, outfielders.
- 1897—Nichols, Stivetts, Sullivan, Lewis, Klobedanz, George H. Maloney, Charles Hickman, pitchers; Ganzel, Bergen, Yeager, Fred Lake, catchers; Tucker, Tenney, Lowe, Collins, Long, Robert Allen, infielders; Duffy, Hamilton, Charles ("Chick") Stahl, outfielders.
- 1898—Nichols, Stivetts, Lewis, Klobedanz, Hickman, Victor G. Willis, pitchers; Bergen, Yeager, William E. ("Kitty") Bransfield, catchers; Tenney, Lowe,

- Collins, Long, William H. Keister, James Smith, infielders; Duffy, Hamilton, Stahl, ("Hi") Ladd, Dave Pickett, James, Stafford, outfielders.
- 1899—Nichols, Lewis, Klobedanz, Willis, Hickman, Oscar Streit, Frank Killen, Harvey Bailey, Jouett Meekin, William Ging, Mike Sullivan, pitchers; Bergen, Yeager, William J. Clarke, William ("Billy") Sullivan, Billy Merritt, catchers; Tenney, Lowe, Collins, Long, Charles Kuhn, M. F. Hickey, infielders; Duffy, Hamilton, Stahl, Stafford, Charles Frisbee, outfielders.
- 1900—Nichols, Willis, Lewis, Bailey, William Dineen, Charles R. Pittinger, Rome J. Chambers, George Cuppy, pitchers; Clarke, Sullivan, John Clements, Joe Connor, catchers; Tenney, Lowe, Collins, Long, John Barry, infielders; Duffy, Hamilton, Stahl, ("Buck") Freeman, outfielders.
- 1901—Nichols, Willis, Dineen, Pittinger, R. B. Lawson, pitchers; Pat J. Moran, Malachi Kittredge, catchers; Tenney, Lowe, Eugene Demontreville, Long, James Hinton, infielders; John Barry, Hamilton, Fred J. Crolius, John H. Gammons, Fred H. Brown, George Gosart, Elmer E. Smith, Frank P. Murphy, James Slagle, Richard Cooley, Joe Rickert, Patrick Carney, Billy Lush, outfielders.
- 1902—Willis, Pittinger, John Malarkey, Ray Hale, Mal Eason, Curran, Dresser, Klobedanz, Nelson Long, pitchers; Moran, Kittredge, catchers; Tenney, Demontreville, Charles R. Greminger, Long, Charles Dexter, infielders; E. Courtney, Cooley, Carney, Lush, Brown, outfielders.
- 1903—Willis, Pittinger, Malarkey, Wiley, Piatt, Walter Williams, Carney, pitchers; Moran, Kittredge, Dexter, catchers; Tenney, Frank Bonner, Greminger, Ed. Abbaticchio, Harry Audrey, infielders; Cooley, Dexter, Carney, Joe B. Stanley, Thomas McCreery, outfielders.
- 1904—Willis, Pittinger, Thomas Fisher, Irwin Wilhelm, Ace Stewart, Ed. Weeks, Edward McNichol, pitchers; Moran, Thomas J. Needham, William ("Doc") Marshall, James McAuliffe, catchers; Tenney, Fred Raymer, James Delehanty, Abbaticchio, Sullivan, William Lauterborn, infielders; Cooley, Wirt V. Cannell, Phil Grier, Carney, Stanley, George Barclay, O'Hara, White, outfielders.
- 1905—Willis, Wilhelm, McNichol, Irving M. Young, Frank Hershey, Jake P. Volz, Charles C. ("Chick") Fraser, Richard Harley, pitchers; Moran, Needham, Charles E. Street, catchers; Tenney, Raymer, Harry Wolverton, Abbaticchio, Lauterborn, Albert Stroebel, Dan Murphy, infielders; Barclay, Cannell, Bayard H. Sharpe, Delehanty, Harry Dolan, outfielders.
- 1906—Young, Frank Pfeffer, V. A. Lindaman, Leroy F. Witherup, August Dorner, Billy McCarthy, J. F. Maroney, William Cameron, pitchers; Needham, John O'Neil, Sam Brown, catchers; Tenney, Stroebel, Dave Brain, Al. H. Bridwell, Del. Howard, Ernest Diehl, Dave Schulte, Frank Connaughton, infielders; John Bates, Eugene J. Goode, Dolan, Charles Spencer, Thomas Madden, outfielders.
- 1907—Young, Pfeffer, Lindaman, Dorner, Pat J. Flaherty, J. J. Boultes, Frank Barberick, Sam. W. Frock, Frank Dessau, pitchers; Moran, Brown, J. W. Armdorf, Asmussen, Joseph Knotts, Harry Ball, catchers; Tenney, Claude Richey, Brain, Bridwell, W. J. Sweeney, O. Westerberg, infielders; Del. Howard, Clarence Beaumont, Bates, Frank Burke, Newton, J. Randall, James Howard, outfielders.
- 1908—Young, Pfeffer, Lindaman, Flaherty, Boultes, Cecil Ferguson, Harley E. Young, Thomas McCarthy, Mahoney, Thomas Tuckey, William Chapelle, pitchers; George F. Graham, Frank Bowerman, Ball, Harry Smith, catchers; Dan McGann, Richey, Sweeney, William F. Dahlen, John Hanifin, Fred Stem, R. C. Thomas, infielders; Bates; Beaumont, George E. Brown, Beals Becker, M. Moran, outfielders.
- 1909—Lindaman, Ferguson, Boultes, Chapelle, Al. A. Mattern, McCarthy, Gus Dorner, Tuckey, Kirb. White, Forest T. Moore, Charles E. Brown,

Louis Richie, Cliff Curtis, Charles Evans, pitchers; Smith, Bowerman, George F. Graham, Alfred Shaw, William A. Rariden, catchers; Stem, Richey, Sweeney, Dahlen, Charley Starr, William Autrey, John F. Coffee, Dave S. Shean, Hodea Siner, Gus Getz, William Cooney, infielders; Bates, Beaumont, Becker, Fred T. Beck, Roy Thomas, Ernie Diehl, J. Herbert Moran, outfielders.

1910—Matern, White, Brown, Curtis, Evans, Richie, William Burke, Ferguson, Sam Frocke, William E. Parsons, Ralph N. Goode, George Tyler, pitchers; Smith, Graham, Rariden, Harry Elliott, catchers; Leon A. Martelle, Shean, Charles Herzog, Sweeney, Getz, Bayard ("Bud") Sharpe, Ed. Abbaticchio, Joe P. Burg, infielders; Moran, Beck, William S. Collins, Cooney, Roy Miller, James Riley, Wilber Good, Fred R. Liesy, Krueger, Frahm, outfielders.

1911—Mattern, Brown, Curtis, Burke, Ferguson, Frocke, Parsons, Tyler, William McTighe, Hub Purdue, Pat Flaherty, Frank Pfeffer, Herman J. Young, O. ("Hank") Weaver, J. Linton Griffin, Fuller, W. Thompson, Edward Donnelly, pitchers; Graham, Rariden, John G. Kling, catchers; Fred Tenney, Sweeney, Harry Gowdy, W. J. Ingerton, Herzog, H. F. Spratt, Arthur Butler, Henry Steinfeldt, Edward C. McDonald, Al. H. Bridwell, Ben. F. Houser, infielders; Josh Clarke, Good, Miller, Collins, Al. Kaiser, W. D. Jones, George C. Jackson, Mike J. Donlan, Judson Kirke, outfielders.

1912—Mattern, Brown, Tyler, McTighe, Purdue, Griffin, Hogg, Donnelly, Otto Hess, Walter R. Dickson, Denton ("Cy") Young, Whitehouse, W. A. Brady, Floyd Kroh, pitchers; Kling, Rariden, Gowdy, catchers; Houser, Sweeney, McDonald, Arthur Devlin, Bridwell, Spratt, Dave Shean, Frank O'Rourke, Walter J. Maranville, infielders; Jackson, Vincent Campbell, Miller, Kaiser, Jones, Kirke, John Titus, outfielders.

1913—W. L. James, Paul Strand, Richard Rudolph, Arthur Duchenile, A. Villazon, Adolph Luque, George A. Davis, Eugene Cocreham, John Quinn, R. L. Crutcher, Fred Herche, William Meikle, Dickson, Hess, Purdue, Tyler, Hogg, McTighe, L. Gervais, C. Brown, Rex DeVogt, Drummond Brown, Walter Tragesser, George Beck, pitchers; Rariden, Bert Whalling, Gowdy, catchers; Sweeney, Maranville, Charles Schmidt, Charles A. Deal, J. C. Martin, J. C. Schultz, Oscar J. Dugey, Arthur F. Schwind, Jeff McCloskey, Ralph Myers, W. D. Calhoun, F. V. Smith, Arthur Devlin, Arthur Bues, William McKechnie, Titus, Bristol Lord, Otis E. Clymer, Judson Kirk, Jackson, Cy Seymour, Guy Zinn, W. C. Noyes, Connelly, Thomas H. Griffith, Leslie Mann, Larry Gilbert, E. H. Zwilling, outfielders.

BOSTON VS. CHICAGO 39 YEARS

Year.	At Boston.			At Chicago.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1876.	0	5	.000	1	4	.200	1	9	.100
1877.	5	1	.833	5	1	.833	10	2	.833
1878.	4	2	.667	4	2	.667	8	4	.667
1879.	3	3	.500	1	5	.167	4	8	.333
1880.	2	4	.333	1	5	.167	3	9	.250
1881.	1	5	.167	1	5	.167	2	10	.167
1882.	4	2	.667	2	4	.333	6	6	.500
1883.	6	1	.857	1	6	.143	7	7	.500
1884.	7	1	.875	3	5	.375	10	6	.625
1885.	1	7	.125	1	7	.125	2	14	.125
1886.	3	6	.333	3	6	.333	6	12	.333
1887.	4	2	.667	4	7	.364	8	9	.471
1888.	4	5	.444	3	7	.300	7	12	.368
1889.	6	2	.750	4	5	.444	10	7	.588

BOSTON VS. CHICAGO—Continued

Year.	At Boston.			At Chicago.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1890.	4	5	.444	4	6	.400	8	11	.421
1891.	4	6	.400	3	7	.300	7	13	.350
1892.	6	1	.857	4	3	.571	10	4	.714
1893.	5	1	.833	3	3	.500	8	4	.667
1894.	4	2	.667	3	3	.500	7	5	.583
1895.	4	2	.667	3	3	.500	7	5	.583
1896.	2	4	.333	1	5	.167	3	9	.250
1897.	6	0	1.000	2	4	.333	8	4	.667
1898.	7	0	1.000	2	5	.286	9	5	.643
1899.	2	3	.400	3	4	.429	5	7	.417
1900.	9	2	.818	3	6	.333	12	8	.600
1901.	8	2	.800	5	4	.556	13	6	.616
1902.	6	4	.600	5	5	.500	11	9	.550
1903.	4	6	.400	3	7	.300	7	13	.350
1904.	5	6	.455	4	7	.364	9	13	.409
1905.	5	6	.455	2	9	.182	7	15	.318

BOSTON VS. CHICAGO—Continued

Year.	At Boston.			At Chicago.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1906.	4	7	.364	1	10	.091	5	17	.227
1907.	1	10	.091	4	7	.364	5	17	.227
1908.	2	9	.182	4	7	.364	6	16	.273
1909.	0	11	.000	1	10	.091	1	21	.045
1910.	3	8	.273	2	9	.182	5	17	.227
1911.	3	8	.273	2	9	.182	5	17	.227
1912.	2	9	.182	3	8	.273	5	17	.227
1913.	4	7	.364	5	6	.455	9	13	.409
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BOSTON VS. NEW YORK—Continued

Year.	At Boston.			At New York.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1885.	2	6	.250	1	7	.125	3	13	.187
1886.	5	3	.625	1	8	.111	6	11	.353
1887.	5	4	.556	2	6	.250	7	10	.412
1888.	3	7	.300	5	5	.500	8	12	.400
1889.	6	2	.750	2	4	.333	8	6	.571
1890.	7	3	.700	4	5	.444	11	8	.579
1891.	8	3	.727	7	2	.778	15	5	.750
1892.	6	1	.857	5	2	.714	11	3	.786
1893.	6	0	1.000	2	4	.333	8	4	.667
1894.	5	1	.833	1	5	.167	6	6	.500
1895.	6	0	1.000	2	4	.333	8	4	.667
1896.	4	2	.667	3	3	.500	7	5	.583
1897.	4	2	.667	4	2	.667	8	4	.667
1898.	5	2	.714	5	2	.714	10	4	.714
1899.	8	0	1.000	4	2	.667	12	2	.857
1900.	7	3	.700	4	4	.500	11	7	.611
1901.	7	3	.700	7	3	.700	14	6	.700
1902.	9	1	.900	7	2	.778	16	3	.842
1903.	4	6	.400	4	6	.400	8	12	.400
1904.	2	9	.182	0	11	.000	2	20	.091
1905.	1	10	.091	2	9	.182	3	19	.136
1906.	3	8	.273	3	7	.300	6	15	.286
1907.	4	7	.364	5	6	.455	9	13	.409
1908.	4	7	.364	2	9	.182	6	16	.273
1909.	5	6	.455	3	8	.273	8	14	.364
1910.	5	6	.455	1	10	.091	6	16	.273
1911.	3	8	.273	4	7	.364	7	15	.318
1912.	2	9	.182	1	9	.100	3	18	.143
1913.	5	6	.455	3	8	.273	8	14	.364

31 149 132 .530 101 168 .375 250 300 .455

BOSTON VS. PITTSBURGH

27 YEARS

Year.	At Boston.			At Pittsburgh.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1887.	7	2	.778	4	5	.444	11	7	.611
1888.	6	2	.750	4	6	.400	10	8	.556
1889.	8	1	.889	8	2	.800	16	3	.842
1890.	10	1	.909	6	2	.750	16	3	.842
1891.	10	0	1.000	6	3	.667	16	3	.842
1892.	4	3	.571	3	3	.500	7	6	.538
1893.	3	1	.750	1	5	.167	4	6	.400
1894.	4	2	.667	4	2	.667	8	4	.667
1895.	5	1	.833	2	4	.333	7	5	.583
1896.	3	3	.500	4	2	.667	7	5	.583
1897.	6	0	1.000	4	2	.667	10	2	.833
1898.	5	2	.714	4	3	.571	9	5	.643
1899.	7	1	.875	3	3	.500	10	4	.714
1900.	4	6	.400	1	9	.100	5	15	.250
1901.	3	7	.300	2	8	.200	5	15	.250
1902.	5	5	.500	1	9	.100	6	14	.300
1903.	3	7	.300	2	8	.200	5	15	.250
1904.	6	6	.500	2	8	.200	8	14	.364
1905.	3	8	.273	6	5	.545	9	13	.409
1906.	2	9	.182	1	10	.091	3	19	.136
1907.	5	6	.455	4	7	.364	9	13	.409
1908.	3	8	.273	4	7	.364	7	15	.318
1909.	1	9	.100	0	11	.000	1	20	.048
1910.	2	9	.182	6	5	.545	8	14	.364
1911.	1	10	.091	2	9	.182	3	19	.136
1912.	2	10	.167	2	8	.200	4	18	.182
1913.	6	4	.600	5	6	.455	11	10	.524

27 124 123 .502 91 152 .374 215 275 .439

BOSTON VS. BROOKLYN

24 YEARS

Year.	At Boston.			At Brooklyn.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1890.	4	4	.500	2	7	.222	6	11	.353
1891.	9	1	.900	6	4	.600	15	5	.750
1892.	5	2	.714	4	3	.571	9	5	.645
1893.	3	3	.500	5	1	.833	8	4	.667
1894.	3	3	.500	3	3	.500	6	6	.500
1895.	3	3	.500	1	4	.200	4	7	.364
1896.	5	1	.833	5	1	.833	10	2	.833
1897.	5	1	.833	4	2	.667	9	3	.750
1898.	6	1	.857	5	1	.833	11	2	.846
1899.	3	4	.429	3	4	.429	6	8	.429
1900.	2	8	.200	2	8	.200	4	16	.200
1901.	7	3	.700	3	7	.300	10	10	.500
1902.	7	3	.700	1	9	.100	8	12	.400
1903.	5	3	.625	4	8	.333	9	11	.450
1904.	4	8	.333	5	5	.500	9	13	.409
1905.	8	1	.889	3	10	.231	11	11	.500
1906.	4	7	.364	5	6	.445	9	13	.409
1907.	7	3	.700	5	4	.556	12	7	.632
1908.	7	4	.636	5	6	.455	12	10	.545
1909.	5	4	.556	6	7	.462	11	11	.500
1910.	5	6	.455	5	6	.455	10	12	.455
1911.	6	4	.600	6	6	.500	12	10	.545
1912.	6	5	.545	3	8	.273	9	13	.409
1913.	4	5	.444	6	5	.545	10	10	.500

24 123 87 .586 97 125 .437 220 212 .509

BOSTON CLUB

Batting and Fielding Record

Years.	G.	T.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
1876	70	2618	489	738	2260	1183	319
1877	48	1812	323	562	1433	777	180
1878	60	3418	392	824	2019	945	286
1879	78	2809	461	934	2415	1119	309
1880	84	3178	355	860	2308	1098	314
1881	83	2916	249	733	2209	1243	336
1882	84	3066	468	810	2218	1283	312
1883	98	3657	668	1010	2551	1610	491
1884	111	3769	683	1049	2811	1819	519
1885	113	3943	528	915	2940	1918	552
1886	118	4178	657	1083	3089	1817	710
1887	123	4820	823	1558	3325	1804	580
1888	137	4806	669	1077	3667	2272	639
1889	133	4625	826	1248	3496	1670	396
1890	134	4725	764	1221	3616	1582	332
1891	140	4956	845	1253	3725	1694	368
1892	152	5309	864	1330	3977	1986	449
1893	120	4458	1003	1234	3558	1697	350
1894	134	5026	1218	1646	3491	1639	407
1895	131	4684	881	1330	3514	1643	370
1896	130	4783	865	1389	3461	1684	386
1897	135	4921	1036	1574	3548	1661	295
1898	152	6436	872	1511	4013	1850	306
1899	153	5320	839	1505	4040	1890	312
1900	152	4944	777	1381	3710	1776	291
1901	140	4746	527	1181	3785	1734	288
1902	142	4753	571	1169	3776	1815	258
1903	140	4747	576	1172	3565	1927	348
1904	155	5135	491	1217	4020	2078	353
1905	156	5190	467	1217	4135	2141	325
1906	152	4925	408	1115	3975	2076	337
1907	152	5020	503	1222	3996	2123	249

BOSTON CLUB—Continued

Years.	G.	T.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
1908	156	5131	537	1228	4157	2225	253
1909	155	5017	428	1121	3993	2075	342
1910	157	5123	495	1260	4160	2213	305
1911	156	5308	699	1417	4111	2063	347

BOSTON CLUB—Continued

Years.	G.	T.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
1912	153	5361	603	1465	4134	1995	297
1913	151	5145	641	1318	4110	2003	273
38	4993	176149	25194	46340	133480	68132	14381

RECAPITULATION
Boston vs. Opponents

Clubs.	Years.	At Boston.			Abroad.			Grand Totals.		
		W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
St. Louis.....	26	135	90	.600	107	120	.472	242	210	.536
Brooklyn.....	24	123	87	.586	97	125	.437	220	212	.509
Cincinnati.....	29	143	107	.572	103	142	.420	246	249	.497
Philadelphia.....	31	143	124	.536	119	162	.423	262	286	.478
New York.....	31	149	132	.530	101	168	.375	250	300	.455
Pittsburgh.....	27	124	123	.502	91	152	.374	215	275	.439
Chicago.....	38	150	165	.476	106	216	.329	256	381	.402
Totals.....	38	967	828	.583	724	1085	.401	1619	1913	.469

ST. LOUIS REVELS IN MEMORIES OF WINNING BALL TEAMS OF THE OLDEN DAYS

FOUR-TIME WINNER ONCE GRACED CITY

Missouri Metropolis Played Mighty Part in Launching of National League and Upbuilding Great Pastime

Remarkable is the difference in the standing of the St. Louis Club in the percentage column of today and of twenty years ago. But, as is well known, very few of the good things in baseball have fallen to St. Louis in recent years. While her sister cities in the major league circuits have feasted each fall on pennant sweets and shared in the golden spoils of the world's championship series, it has been the sorry lot of the big Missouri town to be on the outside looking in.

Winning teams and pennant triumphs have been for others to enjoy; the goddess of baseball fortunes reserving all her frowns for St. Louis and forcing the Mound City to remain in the gloom of second-division obscurity, or to wallow in the slough of tail-end humiliation.

It was not always thus. St. Louis, too, has scaled the heights of pennant greatness, and has even climbed to the loftier summit of the championship of the world. That was in days gone by, when St. Louis stood for "class" in baseball; when the city that has been a second-division joke in late years could proudly point to four-time winners, and when the same city of changed fortunes was looked up to by the rest of balldom as one of the foundation rocks upon which the mighty structure of the great national game was reared.

The Mound City has won distinction in baseball that cannot be lessened or dimmed by a few seasons of playing reverses, and she holds a place in the history of the sport that gives her rank abreast of the foremost in the big leagues.

On the strength alone of her four-time winners and her other great teams in the early days the Mound City would be justified in taking more than ordinary pride in her baseball record; she could justly lay claim to an even more prominent position in the front ranks by reason of being a charter, even though not a continuous member of the National League; but on top of these proud marks she has even greater things to commend her to the present and future generations of fans.

For St. Louis played a mighty part in the launching of the National League and in the creation and upbuilding of the perfect system under which baseball is played today.

WAS BIG FACTOR

It was not merely a passive part that St. Louis played in the organization of the National League or in the putting of baseball on a permanently successful basis. In fact St. Louis may be said to have done more than any other Western city toward establishing the great system that still prevails, and is deserving of equal honors with the East for the present state of perfection of the national pastime.

Judge Orrick C. Bishop was the representative of the St. Louis Club in the National League in 1876, the year of the birth of the parent league, and it was he who drew up the constitution of the league, which stands to this day practically unchanged. Judge Bishop also drafted the first ball player's contract, the principal features of which are still in force, so it will be seen that many years of poor records and losing teams could not deprive St. Louis of its well earned prominence in baseball history or alter the fact that the city did a work for baseball that will stand as a monument for all time.

Baseball history in the Mound City dates back to several years before the

formation of the National League in 1876, the game being played there by a number of strong amateur teams.

The first professional team in St. Louis was formed in 1875 when the city joined the "National Association of Baseball Players." This established the sport permanently in the Missouri town, and when the National League was organized a year later the Mound City was in line as a charter member.

Its membership since has not been continuous, as it dropped out of the National from 1878 to 1885, but the sport itself was not allowed to die or slumber in the meantime, for in 1879 and 1880 a team of veterans was in the field playing Sunday games only and in 1881 Chris Von der Ahe and A. H. Spink reorganized the Browns, joining the American Association when that league was formed in 1882.

From that day to this St. Louis has never been without major league ball, and at present it is one of the five cities supporting teams in both of the big leagues.

VARYING FORTUNES OF SPORT

Perhaps no other city has experienced such varying fortunes or covered a range topped by such queer extremes as are found in the major league career of St. Louis. It has known not only clubs of all sorts, from the mighty world's champion Browns to the "joke" teams that were hopeless tailenders and the butt of major league ridicule in later days, but also an equally bewildering array of Club heads and owners, ranging from the coarse and quaint Chris Von der Ahe, up to the refined and charming Mrs. Helene Hathaway Robinson Britton, the only woman magnate who has ever lent a feminine touch to major league affairs.

A STRONG AGGREGATION

The St. Louis team of 1876 was a strong aggregation and finished third in its first race in the National League, being beaten only by the Chicago and Hartford teams. There were eight clubs in the league that year.

The players who made up this team were George W. Bradley, Lipman Pike, Edward E. Cuthbert, Jos. V. Battin, Robert J. Pearce, Joe W. Blong, Denny J. Mack, T. P. Miller, H. T. Dehlman, M. H. McGeary and John E. Clapp.

In 1877 the league circuit was reduced to six cities, with St. Louis still a member. Bradley went to the Chicago Club where he assisted Al. Spalding in the pitcher's box. His place was taken by Fred C. ("Tricky") Nichols who had pitched for the New Haven team in 1875 and 1876. John Clapp continued behind the bat.

Dehlman was reduced to a sub, and first base was covered by Arthur Croft who had shown fine form at that station while a member of the St. Louis Red Stocking team. McGeary and Battin continued respectively at second and third bases. Pearce played a few games for the Browns and closed the season with the Rhode Island Club of Providence. The regular shortstop for St. Louis was another famous old player, Dave Force, who was obtained from the Athletics.

In the outfield were Mike Dorgan in left, Jack Remsen in center and Joe Blong in right. Dorgan came from the Star team, of Syracuse, where in 1876 he had caught the delivery of Harry McCormack. Remsen was already a veteran, having played with the Atlantics, of Brooklyn; Mutuals, of New York, and also the Hartford team. He was secured from the latter club by St. Louis.

The Mound City team finished in fourth place, which was not at all to the liking of either the officials or patrons. The officials were determined to have a pennant winning team in 1878 and, therefore, corraled the pick of the Louisville team which came near winning the championship in 1877. They signed Charley Snyder, W. H. Craver, James A. Devlin, Pitcher Nichols and G. W. Hall, of the Louisville team, and Johnny Peters of the Chicago Club.

Craver, Devlin, Nichols and Hall were expelled by the National League for crookedness, much to the consternation of the fans, who did not hesitate to charge the St. Louis Club officials with a knowledge of the business of the players and with an intention of fostering their old practices in St. Louis. This appraisalment of their efforts to give the Mound City the best in baseball so disgusted the officials that they resigned from the National League, and from 1878 to 1885 St. Louis was not represented in the old organization.

While the Browns, in 1884, were beginning to cut a wide swath in the American Association, a rival body, called the Union Association, entered the baseball field, finding its greatest and probably only backer in Henry V. Lucas, of St. Louis. The new association made war on organized baseball, but was never really dangerous.

The circuit at the beginning consisted of: St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, Altoona, Philadelphia ("Keystones"), Boston, Baltimore and Washington. Before the close of the season, Altoona, Chicago and Philadelphia dropped by the wayside. Their places were taken by Kansas City, Pittsburgh and Wilmington (Del.). Pittsburgh withdrew, Milwaukee filling the breach; Milwaukee also fell out and its place was taken by St. Paul. The association only lasted one year. The St. Louis team had a walkover and won the championship hands down. Interest in the race was only lukewarm as the teams were so unequally matched. However, Lucas made so bold a front that his St. Louis team, afterward called the Maroons to distinguish them from the Browns, was admitted to membership in the National League, taking the place of Cleveland. So it came to pass that St. Louis, after a lapse of years, was once more represented in the older organization.

A DISASTROUS SEASON

The season of 1886 was disastrous financially to the Maroons and, after its close, the owners sold the franchise and players to the Indianapolis Club, owned by the late John T. Brush. The "Hoosier" city then rejoined the National League.

On account of the raids and reprisals by clubs of the warring leagues the Browns of 1891 were scattered to the four winds. Von der Ahe was still at the head of the club in 1892 and personally took charge of the team.

From then till 1899 St. Louis had all kinds of players—good, bad and indifferent—and the club finished in the second division so many times that quite a change took place among the fans who in the past had stood by Von der Ahe.

This feeling was shared by baseball followers all over the National League circuit. Von der Ahe had been crowded to the wall and his baseball property was sold by order of court. G. A. Gruner bought the holdings. They were obtained for \$33,000, and Ed C. Becker bought the club from Gruner, who represented the creditors, for \$40,000. There was more or less wrangling over the transactions and in order to avoid future complications the National League expelled the old St. Louis Club and awarded the franchise to the American Baseball and Exhibition Co., of which Frank DeHaas Robinson was president. Robinson was the owner of the Cleveland Club and he transferred the pick of the Cleveland players to St. Louis, sending the St. Louis team to the "Forest City." The Cleveland team in 1898 had finished in fifth place in a field of twelve clubs, and was regarded as a strong contender for the pennant in 1899.

PLAYERS TRANSFERRED

The players who were transferred from Cleveland to St. Louis under the leadership of Oliver ("Pat") Tebeau, were: Pitchers Denton ("Cy") Young, George Cuppy, John Powell, Bert Jones, Frank Wilson, Charles Bates (drafted from Dayton) and Peter McBride (drafted from Youngstown); catchers, Charles

Zimmer, who was returned to Cleveland before the opening of the season; Jack O'Connor, Louis Criger and Ossee Schreckengost; infielders, Oliver Tebeau, Clarence Childs, Rhody Wallace, and Ed. J. McKean; outfielders, Jesse Burkett, Harry Blake, J. Emmett Heidrick and Mike Griffin, the latter having been bought from the Brooklyn Club for \$4,000 early in the spring.

In 1900, the National League circuit, having been reduced from twelve to eight clubs, the St. Louis Club retained its membership. The team did not come up to expectations and, naturally, all the blame fell on Manager Tebeau. On August 19, when the team had dropped into seventh place, he resigned, and with "Scrappy" Bill Joyce, bought a saloon in St. Louis. He was succeeded as manager of the team by Louis Heilbronner. Before the season opened Tebeau added two ex-managers to his list of players. One was Pat Donovan, from the Pittsburgh Club, and the other John J. McGraw, from the Baltimore Club, but neither stepped into his shoes. Donovan's services were purchased from Pittsburgh for \$1,000, and McGraw, along with Wilbert Robinson, now manager of Brooklyn, and William Keister, was bought from the Baltimore Club for \$15,000. Tebeau played only one game. This was at shortstop on June 12, at Philadelphia, and it was the last game he ever played in the National League. The St. Louis team of 1900 finally landed where it had finished in 1899, in fifth place.

ANOTHER BIG CHANGE

In 1901 a change almost as pronounced as that in 1899 came over the St. Louis Club. The American League began its predatory work against the National League, and although it did not then place a team in St. Louis, the agents of other teams of the organization plundered the Cardinal team most outrageously. McGraw, Robinson and Keister jumped to the Baltimore American League team, taking Mike Donlin with them, and Young and Criger jumped to the Boston Americans.

CLUB RECEIVES SEVERE BLOW

In 1902 the Cardinals received a severe blow. The American League not only put a team in the "Mound City" but prevailed on nearly all the St. Louis players to desert their flag. Jim McAleer was the leader of the raiders and he certainly made wide gaps in the ranks of the old St. Louis team. He captured the best pitchers, infielders and outfielders, but he could not induce a catcher to forsake the standard. Those who yielded to McAleer's blandishments were John Powell, Sudhoff, and Harper, pitchers; Rhody Wallace, and Dick Padden, infielders; Jesse Burkett, and Emmet Heidrick, outfielders.

NEW PEOPLE AT HELM

After Von der Ahe had been retired from the club he was succeeded as president by B. S. Muckenfuss, who lasted only one year when the late Frank De Haass Robinson and his brother Stanley, who had control of the Cleveland Club, took charge of the Cardinals; their interest has controlled the club ever since. In 1905 Frank D. Robinson died and his brother took charge. When he also died he left his interest in the club to his brother's daughter, who since 1911 has controlled the club.

The trials and tribulations of the club in the past few years are well known to the present fans, so no extra space will be devoted to telling of the troubles Mrs. Schuyler P. Britton, the only lady magnate in the National League, has had.

PEOPLE WHO HAVE HANDLED THE ST. LOUIS CLUB

Year.	Games.	Won.	Lost.	Percentage.	Rank.	Manager.	President.
1876	64	45	19	.703	3	S. W. Graffen	J. R. Lucas
1877	60	28	32	.467	4	J. R. Lucas	J. R. Lucas
1885	108	36	82	.333	8	H. V. Lucas	H. V. Lucas
1886	122	43	79	.352	6	H. V. Lucas	H. V. Lucas
1892	150	56	94	.373	11	Charles Comiskey	Chris Von der Ahe
1893	132	57	75	.432	10	William H. Watkins.	Chris Von der Ahe
1894	132	56	76	.424	9	{ George F. Miller A. C. Buckenberger Joseph Quinn Roger Connor Harry Diddlebock Arlie Latham Monte Cross Thomas Dowd	Chris Von der Ahe
1895	131	39	92	.298	11	{ Thomas Dowd Hugh Nicol Billy Hallman Tim Hurst Oliver P. Tebeau	Chris Von der Ahe
1896	130	49	90	.308	11	{ Oliver P. Tebeau Louis Heilbronner	Chris Von der Ahe
1897	131	29	102	.221	12	Patrick J. Donovan	Chris Von der Ahe
1898	150	39	111	.260	12	Patrick J. Donovan	B. S. Muckenfuss
1899	151	84	67	.556	5	Oliver P. Tebeau	Frank De H. Robinson
1900	140	65	75	.464	5	{ Oliver P. Tebeau Louis Heilbronner	Frank De H. Robinson
1901	140	76	64	.543	4	Patrick J. Donovan	Frank De H. Robinson
1902	134	56	78	.418	6	Patrick J. Donovan	Frank De H. Robinson
1903	137	43	93	.314	8	Patrick J. Donovan	Frank De H. Robinson
1904	154	75	79	.487	5	Charles Nichols	Frank De H. Robinson
1905	154	58	96	.377	6	{ Charles Nichols James Burke	Frank De H. Robinson
1906	150	52	98	.347	7	John J. McCluskey	Stanley Robinson
1907	153	52	101	.340	8	John J. McCluskey	Stanley Robinson
1908	154	49	105	.318	8	John J. McCluskey	Stanley Robinson
1909	152	54	98	.355	7	Roger P. Bresnahan	Stanley Robinson
1910	153	63	90	.412	7	Roger P. Bresnahan	Stanley Robinson
1911	149	75	74	.503	5	Roger P. Bresnahan	E. A. Steininger
1912	150	63	90	.412	6	Roger P. Bresnahan	{ E. A. Steininger J. C. Jones
1913	150	51	99	.340	8	Millar Huggins	Schuyler P. Britton
26	2205	1153	1822	.388			

COMPLETE ROSTER ST. LOUIS CLUB

From 1876 to 1913

- 1876—George W. Bradley, pitcher; John Clapp, H. McGinley, catchers; Bob Dehlman, Mike McGeary, Joe Battin, Dickey Pearce, Denny McGee ("Mack"), infielders; Edgar Cuthbert, Lipman Pike, Joe Blong, outfielders.
- 1877—Fred C. ("Tricky") Nichols, pitcher; Clapp, catcher; Arthur Croft, Battin, McGeary, Dave Force, infielders; Mike Dorgan, Joe Blong, Jack Remsen, Bob Dehlman, outfielders.
- 1885—Henry J. Boyle, Charles Sweeney, pitchers; Charles Briody, Phil Baker, E. E. Sutcliff, catchers; Albert McKinnon, Fred Dunlop, Ed Caskins, Joe Quinn, Jack Glasscock, infielders; Fred Lewis, George Shaffer, Dave Rowe, John A. Seery, outfielders.
- 1886—Boyle, John Healy, John Kirby, Sweeney, pitchers; George D. Myers, Frank Graves, catchers; McKinnon, Dunlop, Quinn, Glasscock, Sam Crane, Jerry Denny, infielders; Seery, J. F. Cahill, J. S. McCreasy, outfielders.
- 1892—Theodore Breitenstein, William ("Kid") Gleason, Frank Dwyer, Charles Getzein, John Eason, Jimmy Galvin, J. P. Young, William V. Hawke, Emerson P. ("Pink") Hawley, pitchers; Richard Buckley, William Moran, Frank Bird, Grant Briggs, Heine Peitz, catchers; Perry Werden, Charles ("Jack") Crooks, George Pinckney, Jack Glasscock, John ("Cub") Stricker, W. W. ("Hick") Carpenter, William Kuehne, Louis R. Camp, Harry McCormick, Henry Miller, Mark McCrellis, Frank Genins, infielders; Bob Caruthers, Cliff Carroll, W. J. Vandyke, Walter S. Brodie, George Gore, Eugene Moriarity, John Haigh, William ("Chicken") Wolf, Charles Thornton, Frank Collins, outfielders.
- 1893—Breitenstein, Gleason, Hawke, Hawley, Jack Dolan, Arthur Clarkson, Frank Pears, pitchers; Buckley, Peitz, Joseph B. Gunson, Arthur Twineham, William Summers, John McAuley, catchers; Werden, Quinn, Crooks, Glasscock, Denny O'Neil, Frank Shugart, Judson Smith, Fred Ely, infielders; T. C. ("Sandy") Griffin, Brodie, Thomas Dowd, Lew Whistler, James Bannon, Richard ("Dick") Cooley, Charles Frank, William Goodenough, outfielders.
- 1894—Breitenstein, Gleason, Clarkson, Hawley, Ernest Mason, pitchers; Peitz, Buckley, George ("Foghorn") Miller, Twineham, catchers; Roger Connor, Quinn, Ely, Tim O'Rourke, William Brown, Russell Ball, John Rieks, Frank Shugart, infielders; Dowd, Cooley, Pete Browning, Frank Martin, Marty Hogan, Charles Painter, outfielders.
- 1895—Breitenstein, Clarkson, Phil ("Red") Ehret, Harry Staley, J. H. McDougal, William Kissinger, Frank Donohue, Jack Coleman, pitchers; Peitz, Miller, Fagin, Otten, Grady, catchers; Connor, Quinn, Denny Lyons, Ely, Frank Bonner, Tim Sheehan, Young, Ryan, Kinlock, E. Samuals, T. Connor, McFadden, infielders; Dowd, Hogan, Cooley, Thomas, Brown, Atkinson, R. J. Harley, outfielders.
- 1896—Breitenstein, Donohue, McDougal, Kissinger, Thomas Parrott, William Hart, pitchers; Ed. McFarland, W. B. Douglass, Morgan Murphy, catchers; R. Connor, Quinn, Arlie Lathem, Monte Cross, Bert Meyers, Thomas J. Niland, Dowd, infielders; Cooley, Sheehan, Joe Sullivan, George A. Turner, outfielders.
- 1897—Donohue, Kissinger, Hart, William ("Bill") Hutchinson, Charles Esper, Roy Evans, Wilfred Carsey, P. D. Coleman, M. McDermott, Con Lucid, John C. Grimes, Louis Beirbauer, Fred Hartman, Cross, Frank Housman, Mike Grady, Billy Hallman, infielders; Douglass, Dowd, Turner, Dan Lally, R. J. Harley, Beecher, Hultsman, outfielders.
- 1898—William Sudhoff, Esper, Carsey, Peter Daniel, George F. Gilpatrick, Jack Taylor, James Hughey, Thomas Smith, William Gannon, James Callahan, Henry Maupin, pitchers; Joe Sugden, John Clements, Thomas

- Kinslow, catchers; George W. Mahoney, George Decker, Bierbauer, Jack Crooks, Russell Hall, Lave Cross, James Donnelly, Joe Quinn, George Smith, Thomas Tucker, Suter Sullivan, infielders; J. W. Holmes, Dowd, Turner, Harley, Jake Stenzel, outfielders.
- 1899—Denton ("Cy") Young, John Powell, Bert Jones, Frank Wilson, George Cuppy, Peter McBride, Charles Bates, Mike Donlin, Sudhoff, Thomas Thomas, John Suthoff, pitchers; Jack O'Connor, Louis Criger, Ossee Schreckengost, Fred Buelow, catchers; Oliver ("Pat") Tebeau, Clarence Childs, Rhody Wallace, Ed. McKean, Lave Cross, Frank Parent, Tim Flood, John Burke, infielders; Jesse Burkett, Harry J. Blake, Emmet Heidrick, Stenzel, Hemphill, Charles B. ("Dusty") Miller, Donlin, Mike Griffin, outfielders.
- 1900—Young, Jones, Powell, Sudhoff, Thomas, Cuppy, McBride, Charles W. Harper, James Hughey, Arthur Stanton, Gus Weyhing, pitchers; O'Connor, Criger, Buelow, Wilbert Robinson, catchers; Dan McGann, William Keister, Cross, Joe Quinn, John J. McGraw, Pat Dillard, Tebeau, Otto Kreuger, infielders; Burkett, Heidrick, Pat J. Donovan, Donlin, outfielders.
- 1901—Powell, Jones, Sudhoff, Harper, Theo. Breitenstein, Eddie Murphy, Chauncey Fisher, James Burns, Bob Wicker, John D. Magee, Mike J. O'Neil, Stanley Yerkes, pitchers; Al Nichols, John B. Ryan, William ("Pop") Schriver, Mike E. Hayden, catchers; McGann, Dick Padden, Kreuger, Wallace, Pete Shields, W. H. Richardson, infielders; Burkett, Heidrick, Donovan, outfielders.
- 1902—Murphy, Wicker, O'Neil, Yerkes, W. P. Popp, Charles ("Babe") Adams, H. H. Dunham, Clarence Currie, Alex. Pearson, James Hackett, Charles ("Chappy") McFarland, pitchers; Ryan, Nichols, John O'Neil, A. C. Weaver, catchers; William C. Hazleton, John T. Farrell, Fred Hartman, Kreuger, Bob N. Brashear, ("Red") Calhoon, Fred King, Otto Williams, infielders; George O. Barclay, Homer Smoot, Donovan, outfielders.
- 1903—Murphy, Wicker, M. O'Neil, Yerkes Currie, Hackett, McFarland, ("War") Sanders, Mordecai ("Miner") Brown, Robert Rhoades, John E. Dunlevy, Lawrence Miller, Thomas Lovett, Edward Taylor, Charles B. Moran, Betts, Himes, pitchers; Ryan, J. O'Neil, Weaver, Coveney, catchers; Albert Nichols, Farrell, Dave Brain, Williams, James Burke, Lee Demontréville, Bert Ury, Kreuger, Hartman, infielders; Barclay, Smoot, Donovan, outfielders.
- 1904—M. O'Neil, McFarland, Dunlevy, Sanders, Charles ("Kid") Nichols, Jack Taylor, Joe Corbett, James McGinley, pitchers; Mike Grady, John B. ("Larry") McLean, William Byers, Dave Zearfoss, Charles Swindell, John Butler, catchers; Jake Beckley, Farrell, Burke, Dan Shay, Brain, Charles Donohue, Simon T. Burch, infielders; Barclay, Smoot, Porter, ("Spike") Shannon, Hugh Hill, outfielders.
- 1905—Nichols, McFarland, Taylor, McGinley, Charles E. ("Buster") Brown, W. J. Campbell, A. J. Egan, William A. Kellum, Jake Thielman, J. A. McDougal, pitchers; Grady, Zearfoss, Jack Warner, Thomas Leahy, catchers; Beckley, Farrell, Burke, Brain, Murch, Shay, Harry Arndt, George F. McBride, Arthur Hoelskoetter, infielders; Shannon, Smoot, Dunlevy, Josh Clarke, John Himes, Edward De Groff, outfielders.
- 1906—McFarland, Taylor, Brown, Egan, Thielman, Charles ("Babe") Adams, Ambrose Putmann, J. G. Thompson, Carl Druhot, Eddie Karger, Fred Beebe, Charles Rhoades, I. C. Higgenbotham, Arthur Fromme, ("Stoney") McGlynn, pitchers; Grady, H. E. Holmes, Joseph N. McCarthy, Thomas J. Raub, John T. Slattery, Peter Noonan, William ("Doc") Marshall, catchers; Beckley, Justin Bennett, Arndt, McBride, Hoelskoetter, Forrest Crawford, William Phyle, Edward Harley, Ed. Zimmerman, Edward Holly, infielders; Shannon, Himes, Smoot, De Groff, Joe Marshall, John J. Murray, Al. Burch, Sam Mertes, Jack Barry, Thomas O'Hara, outfielders.

- 1907—Brown, Karger, Beebe, Fromme, McGlynn, Druhot, Higgenbotham, Alex. Shields, Arthur ("Bugs") Raymond, John C. Lush, pitchers; Marshall, Noonan, Hoelskoetter, catchers; Beckley, Bennett, Robert ("Bobby") Byrne, Holly, Arndt, Crawford, Baxter, Edward Konetchy, infielders; O'Hara, Burch, Thomas, Kelly, Murray, Barry, J. Burnett, Harry Wolters, Ed. Hopkinson, Albert Shaw, Joe Delehanty, outfielders.
- 1908—Karger, Beebe, Higgenbotham, Fromme, McGlynn, Lush, Raymond Fred Rhoades, Harry Sallee, Fred Gaiser, Young Baldwin, pitchers; Marshall, Hoelskoetter, John Bliss, William Ludwig, C. Moran, catchers; Konetchy, William B. Gilbert, Raymond Charles, Byrne, Tim O'Rourke, Thomas H. Reilly, Al. Morris, Champ Osteen, infielders; Delahanty, Murray, Barry, Shaw, Murdock, R. E. McLauren, outfielders.
- 1909—Lush, Beebe, Sallee, Rhoades, Higgenbotham, Robert Harmon, Steve B. Melter, Lester J. Backman, Grover Laudermilk, J. A. Raleigh, Harry A. Sullivan, Edward Higgins, Moore, Barnard, pitchers; Bliss, Roger Bresnahan, Eddie Phelps, catchers; Konetchy, Charles, Byrne, Osteen, C. M. Enright, Thomas H. Reilly, Rudolph E. Hulswitt, W. J. ("Jap") Barbeau, Alen M. Storke, Mike Mowrey, infielders; Delahanty, Shaw Louis Evans, George W. Ellis, Howard Murphy, R. James, outfielders.
- 1910—Lush, Sallee, Harmon, Backman, Raleigh, Higgins, J. B. ("Rube") Geyer, Elmer J. Reiger, Charles A. Pickett, Victor Willis, Frank Corridon, Ed. A. Zmich, Roy Golden, William H. Steele, ("Cy") Fred Alberts, Bunn Hearne, Chambers, Patton, pitchers; Bresnahan, Bliss, Phelps, William Kelly, catchers; Konetchy, Millar Huggins, Barbeau, Hulswitt, Mowrey, Frank L. Betcher, John Hauser, infielders; Ellis, E. T. ("Rebel") Oakes Evans, William O'Hara, Elmer H. Zacher, Odey C. Abbott, outfielders.
- 1911—Sallee, Harmon, G. Laudermilk, Geyer, Zmich, Golden, Steel, Hearne, Louis Laudermilk, Jack McAdams, Eugene Woodburn, H. C. Reis, Pete Standridge, Jean Dale, Harry R. Camnitz, George Zackert, Joe Willis, Roy Rodebaugh, pitchers; Bresnahan, Bliss, Ivey Wingo, catchers; Konetchy, Huggins, Mowry, Hauser, Lee Magee, Dan McGeehan, E. J. Conwell, Wallace H. Smith, infielders; Ellis, Oakes, Evans, Peter R. Morse, E. O. McIver, Dennis E. Willie, James F. Clarke, Frank Gilhooley, Milton Reed, outfielders.
- 1912—Sallee, Harmon, L. Laudermilk, Geyer, Steel, Woodburn, Dale, Zackert, Willis, Weiser G. Dell, Robert Ewing, Roland Howland, Roger Salmon, D. D. Griner, C. Sanford Burk, W. D. Perritt, Phillip Redding, pitchers; Bresnahan, Bliss, Wingo, Edward J. Burns, M. J. Murphy, Frank Snyder, catchers; Konetchy, Huggins, Mowrey, Hauser, Smith, George B. Whitted, John Killifer, Magee, J. C. Galloway, R. C. Rolling, John L. Mercer, Ed. J. Conwell, infielders; Ellis, Oakes, Evans, Wiley, Gilhooley, Elmer Miller, Ted Cathers, James F. Clarke, outfielders.
- 1913—Harmon, Burk, Sallee, Perritt, Geyer, Willis, Redding, Golden, B. F. Hunt, W. D. Pettitt, Steele, Walter Merbet, William Doak, Otis Crandall, Harry Trekell, Richard Neihaus, W. B. Hopper, pitchers; Wingo, McLean, Peitz, Snyder, Spencer, Roberts, P. M. Hildebrand, catchers; Huggins, Konetchy, James F. O'Leary, Hauser, Whitted, Mowrey, Alfred Cabrera, Wesley Callahan, Beck, Vallahan, Rollins, infielders; Magee, Evans, James T. Sheckard, Baker, Oakes, Whitted, Cathers, Vainn, Thomas Quinlan, Charles Miller, outfielders.

ST. LOUIS VS. CHICAGO 26 YEARS

Year.	At St. Louis.			At Chicago.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1876.	4	1	.800	2	3	.400	6	4	.600
1877.	4	2	.667	0	6	.000	4	8	.333
1885.	2	6	.250	0	8	.000	2	14	.125
1886.	3	6	.333	1	7	.125	4	13	.235
1892.	2	3	.400	3	4	.429	5	7	.417
1893.	6	0	1.000	3	3	.500	9	3	.750
1894.	4	2	.667	2	4	.333	6	6	.500
1895.	1	5	.167	1	5	.167	2	10	.167
1896.	3	3	.500	0	6	.000	3	9	.250
1897.	2	4	.333	2	4	.333	4	8	.333
1898.	0	2	.000	4	8	.333	4	10	.286
1899.	5	2	.714	1	6	.143	6	8	.429
1900.	6	1	.857	5	8	.385	11	9	.550
1901.	6	4	.600	4	6	.400	10	10	.500
1902.	1	7	.125	4	5	.444	5	12	.294
1903.	2	7	.222	2	9	.182	4	16	.200
1904.	4	7	.364	3	8	.273	7	15	.318
1905.	3	6	.333	2	11	.154	5	17	.227
1906.	1	9	.100	5	6	.455	6	15	.286
1907.	5	8	.385	1	8	.111	6	16	.273
1908.	2	9	.182	1	10	.091	3	19	.136
1909.	3	8	.273	4	7	.364	7	15	.318
1910.	3	8	.273	4	7	.364	7	15	.318
1911.	2	9	.182	4	7	.364	6	16	.273
1912.	4	7	.364	3	8	.273	7	15	.318
1913.	3	8	.273	3	8	.273	6	16	.273
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26.	81	134	.377	64	172	.271	145	306	.322

ST. LOUIS VS. BOSTON 26 YEARS

Year.	At St. Louis.			At Boston.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1876.	3	2	.600	3	2	.600	6	4	.600
1877.	5	1	.833	1	5	.167	6	6	.500
1885.	3	5	.375	5	3	.625	8	8	.500
1886.	5	4	.556	1	7	.125	6	11	.353
1892.	3	4	.429	4	3	.571	7	7	.500
1893.	2	4	.333	0	6	.000	2	10	.167
1894.	4	2	.667	2	4	.333	6	6	.500
1895.	1	5	.167	2	4	.333	3	9	.250
1896.	3	3	.500	1	5	.167	4	8	.333
1897.	2	4	.333	0	6	.000	2	10	.167
1898.	2	5	.286	0	7	.000	2	12	.143
1899.	2	4	.333	4	4	.500	6	8	.429
1900.	6	4	.600	2	8	.200	8	12	.400
1901.	6	4	.600	5	5	.500	11	9	.550
1902.	3	6	.333	5	4	.556	8	10	.444
1903.	3	8	.273	5	4	.556	8	12	.400
1904.	8	3	.727	5	6	.455	13	9	.591
1905.	7	4	.636	7	4	.636	14	8	.636
1906.	8	3	.727	4	6	.400	12	9	.571
1907.	8	3	.727	8	3	.727	16	6	.727
1908.	5	6	.455	3	8	.273	8	14	.364
1909.	8	3	.727	5	6	.455	13	9	.591
1910.	5	6	.455	5	6	.455	10	12	.455
1911.	6	4	.600	7	3	.700	13	7	.650
1912.	9	2	.818	3	8	.273	12	10	.545
1913.	3	8	.273	3	8	.273	6	16	.273
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26.	120	107	.529	90	135	.400	210	242	.465

ST. LOUIS VS. CINCINNATI 24 YEARS

Year.	At St. Louis.			At Cincinnati.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1876.	5	0	1.000	2	2	.500	7	2	.778
1877.	6	0	1.000	3	3	.500	9	3	.750
1892.	2	5	.286	1	7	.125	3	12	.200
1893.	3	3	.500	2	4	.333	5	7	.417
1894.	3	3	.500	2	4	.333	5	7	.417
1895.	2	5	.286	1	4	.200	3	9	.250
1896.	0	4	.000	0	8	.000	0	12	.000
1897.	1	5	.167	0	6	.000	1	11	.083
1898.	0	2	.000	2	10	.167	2	12	.143
1899.	5	1	.833	3	4	.429	8	5	.615
1900.	5	9	.357	3	3	.500	8	12	.400
1901.	4	6	.400	7	3	.700	11	9	.550
1902.	5	5	.500	2	8	.200	7	13	.350
1903.	4	5	.444	3	7	.300	7	12	.368
1904.	4	7	.364	4	7	.364	8	14	.364
1905.	7	4	.636	5	6	.455	12	10	.545
1906.	4	7	.364	5	5	.500	9	12	.429
1907.	4	6	.400	4	8	.333	8	14	.364
1908.	7	4	.636	4	7	.364	11	11	.500
1909.	3	7	.300	7	5	.583	10	12	.455
1910.	4	7	.364	6	5	.545	10	12	.455
1911.	8	2	.800	8	4	.667	16	6	.727
1912.	6	5	.545	3	8	.273	9	13	.409
1913.	6	5	.545	6	5	.545	12	10	.545
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24.	98	107	.478	83	133	.384	181	240	.430

ST. LOUIS VS. NEW YORK 24 YEARS

Year.	At St. Louis.			At New York.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1885.	3	5	.375	1	7	.125	4	12	.250
1886.	2	7	.222	1	8	.111	3	15	.167
1892.	3	3	.500	1	6	.143	4	9	.306
1893.	3	3	.500	1	5	.167	4	8	.333
1894.	2	4	.333	3	3	.500	5	7	.417
1895.	0	5	.000	1	6	.167	1	11	.083
1896.	1	4	.200	2	5	.286	3	9	.250
1897.	0	3	.000	0	9	.000	0	12	.000
1898.	3	4	.429	0	6	.000	3	10	.231
1899.	5	2	.714	5	2	.714	10	4	.714
1900.	9	1	.900	5	5	.500	14	6	.700
1901.	8	3	.727	5	4	.556	13	7	.680
1902.	6	4	.600	7	3	.700	13	7	.680
1903.	3	7	.300	2	8	.200	5	15	.250
1904.	2	9	.182	5	6	.455	7	15	.318
1905.	4	8	.333	1	9	.100	5	17	.227
1906.	2	8	.200	1	11	.083	3	19	.136
1907.	3	8	.273	2	9	.182	5	17	.227
1908.	6	5	.545	2	9	.182	8	14	.364
1909.	0	10	.000	5	6	.455	5	16	.238
1910.	7	4	.636	3	8	.273	10	12	.455
1911.	4	9	.308	3	6	.333	7	15	.318
1912.	3	8	.273	4	7	.364	7	15	.318
1913.	3	7	.300	4	7	.364	7	14	.333
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24.	82	131	.385	64	155	.292	146	286	.338

ST. LOUIS VS. PHILADELPHIA 24 YEARS

Year.	At St. Louis.			At Phila.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1885.	3	4	.429	3	5	.375	6	9	.400
1886.	3	6	.333	3	6	.333	6	12	.333
1892.	5	2	.714	2	5	.286	7	7	.500
1893.	3	3	.500	5	1	.833	8	4	.667
1894.	4	2	.667	3	3	.500	7	5	.583
1895.	2	4	.333	3	3	.500	5	7	.417
1896.	1	3	.250	2	5	.286	3	8	.273
1897.	2	4	.333	2	4	.333	4	8	.333
1898.	1	6	.143	4	3	.571	5	9	.357
1899.	4	3	.571	3	4	.429	7	7	.500
1900.	6	4	.600	2	8	.200	8	12	.400
1901.	6	4	.600	5	5	.500	11	9	.550
1902.	3	6	.333	7	4	.636	10	10	.500
1903.	6	4	.600	4	6	.400	10	10	.500
1904.	8	3	.727	7	4	.636	15	7	.682
1905.	1	10	.091	5	6	.455	6	16	.273
1906.	5	6	.455	4	7	.364	9	13	.409
1907.	4	7	.364	3	7	.300	7	14	.333
1908.	4	7	.364	4	7	.364	8	14	.364
1909.	3	8	.273	3	8	.273	6	16	.273
1910.	6	5	.545	6	5	.545	12	10	.545
1911.	6	4	.600	7	4	.636	13	8	.619
1912.	4	7	.364	7	4	.636	11	11	.500
1913.	2	9	.182	3	8	.273	5	17	.227

24. 92 121 .432 97 122 .443 189 243 .438

ST. LOUIS VS. PITTSBURGH 22 YEARS

Year.	At St. Louis.			At Pittsburgh.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1892.	4	3	.571	0	7	.000	4	10	.286
1893.	3	3	.500	0	6	.000	3	9	.250
1894.	4	2	.667	2	4	.333	6	6	.500
1895.	2	4	.333	1	5	.167	3	9	.250
1896.	2	4	.333	1	4	.200	3	8	.273
1897.	3	3	.500	1	5	.167	4	8	.333
1898.	2	4	.333	2	5	.286	4	9	.308
1899.	3	4	.429	4	3	.571	7	7	.500
1900.	5	5	.500	4	6	.400	9	11	.450
1901.	4	6	.400	5	5	.500	9	11	.450
1902.	3	7	.300	1	9	.100	4	16	.200
1903.	2	8	.200	3	7	.300	5	15	.250
1904.	4	5	.444	6	7	.462	10	12	.455
1905.	3	8	.273	1	10	.091	4	18	.152
1906.	3	8	.273	2	9	.182	5	17	.227
1907.	2	9	.182	0	11	.000	2	20	.091
1908.	0	11	.000	2	9	.182	2	20	.091
1909.	2	8	.200	1	10	.091	3	18	.143
1910.	3	7	.300	1	10	.091	4	17	.189
1911.	6	5	.545	3	8	.273	9	13	.409
1912.	3	8	.273	4	7	.364	7	15	.318
1913.	4	6	.400	4	7	.364	8	13	.381

22. 67 128 .344 48 154 .238 115 282 .290

ST. LOUIS VS. BROOKLYN 22 YEARS

Year.	At St. Louis.			At Brooklyn.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1892.	3	4	.429	2	5	.286	5	9	.357
1893.	4	2	.667	0	6	.000	4	8	.333
1894.	2	4	.333	2	4	.333	4	8	.333
1895.	3	3	.500	0	6	.000	3	9	.250
1896.	4	2	.667	1	5	.167	5	7	.417
1897.	3	3	.500	2	4	.333	5	7	.417
1898.	4	3	.571	2	4	.333	6	7	.462
1899.	2	5	.286	2	3	.400	4	8	.333
1900.	3	7	.300	4	6	.400	7	13	.350
1901.	6	4	.600	5	5	.500	11	9	.550
1902.	7	3	.700	2	7	.222	9	10	.474
1903.	2	6	.250	2	8	.200	4	14	.222
1904.	9	2	.818	6	5	.545	15	7	.682
1905.	7	5	.583	5	5	.500	12	10	.545
1906.	5	5	.500	3	8	.273	8	13	.381
1907.	5	6	.455	3	8	.273	8	14	.364
1908.	4	7	.364	5	6	.455	9	13	.409
1909.	7	4	.636	3	8	.273	10	12	.455
1910.	7	4	.636	3	8	.273	10	12	.455
1911.	4	5	.444	7	4	.636	11	9	.550
1912.	8	3	.727	2	8	.200	10	11	.476
1913.	4	5	.444	3	8	.273	7	13	.350

22. 103 92 .528 64 131 .328 167 223 .428

ST. LOUIS CLUB

*Batting and Fielding Record

Year.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
1876	64	2810	461	815	1728	732	230
1877	48	1920	340	562	1296	570	198
1885	108	3753	390	829	2896	1799	*861
1886	122	4259	547	1001	3227	1867	*834
1892	150	5288	712	1213	4030	1920	451
1893	132	4484	665	1170	3230	1591	372
1894	132	4641	781	1322	3479	1694	431
1895	131	4812	750	1324	3432	1541	401
1896	130	4573	593	1168	3387	1694	352
1897	131	4654	601	1283	3458	1812	378
1898	150	5190	571	1290	3962	2040	392
1899	149	5310	818	1529	4023	2096	394
1900	140	4887	744	1415	3649	1810	320
1901	140	5049	788	1433	3801	1878	279
1902	134	4758	521	1229	3676	1921	347
1903	137	4597	493	1147	3668	1379	335
1904	154	5104	602	1292	4078	2036	307
1905	154	5066	543	1254	4042	2024	274
1906	150	5075	475	1195	3952	2071	272
1907	153	5008	419	1165	4078	2113	340
1908	154	4959	372	1105	4039	2059	348
1909	152	5108	583	1242	4118	2088	322
1910	153	4912	637	1217	4012	2021	261
1911	149	5132	671	1295	4188	2040	261
1912	153	5092	659	1366	4075	2045	274
1913	150	4967	528	1229	4054	2053	219

26 3520 121408 15264 31090 93578 46894 10158

*Bases on balls were counted as errors against the pitcher.

RECAPITULATION **St. Louis vs. Opponents**

Clubs.	Years.	At St. Louis.			W	Abroad.		Grand Totals.		
		W.	L.	Pct.		L	Pct.	W.	L.	Pe
Boston.....	26	120	107	.529	90	135	.400	210	242	.465
Philadelphia.....	24	92	121	.432	97	122	.443	189	243	.438
Cincinnati.....	24	98	107	.478	83	133	.384	181	249	.430
Brooklyn.....	22	103	92	.528	64	131	.328	167	223	.428
New York.....	24	82	131	.385	64	155	.292	146	286	.338
Chicago.....	26	81	134	.377	64	172	.271	145	306	.322
Pittsburgh.....	22	67	128	.344	48	154	.238	115	282	.290
Totals.....	26	643	820	.440	510	1002	.337	1153	1822	.388

CINCINNATI FIRST CITY TO ORGANIZE TEAM OF SALARIED BALL PLAYERS

RED STOCKINGS OF 1869 WENT THROUGH SEASON UNDEFEATED

**"Queen City" is Home of Professional Baseball, and at Outset Made
Record Without Parallel in the Annals of National Sport—
"Reds" is Oldest Name in Baseball**

And they came from Cincinnati!

Who?

Why, the first professional baseball team. The "Queen City" was the first to see the advantages of having professional ball players, realizing the prestige they would have over the amateur in drawing power at the gate, where the success of baseball is always figured. This innovation proved to be right. For the team of paid players made a record without a parallel in the annals of the national sport. It was in 1869 that the famous "Red Stockings" were put on the field, and during that year they were invincible, not losing a single game. Of the glory of those days very little has descended upon their successors, but the red stockings adopted by the old heroes of the '60's have been handed down from generation to generation, even to this day. In all that time not a team has Cincinnati sent forth to battle that has not worn the famous crimson hose, and the name "Reds" is the oldest in baseball.

After 1870 the game lagged in Cincinnati and was not revived until 1876, when the city entered a team in the National League and thus became a charter member of the organization. The first president of the Club was J. L. ("Cy") Keck, who also was manager of the team.

In 1876, the first year of the National League, the Reds won only nine games against fifty-six lost, giving them a percentage of .138, which stood as the lowest mark in the National League until 1899 when the Cleveland team, by winning only twenty games and losing 134, got a percentage of .130.

Of the old players who made the "Reds" famous seven years earlier only two, Charles Gould and Charles Sweasy, were in the team lineup in 1876. The star pitcher was W. C. ("Cherokee") Fisher who, by the way, helped to make the famous Haymakers of Troy.

To assist Fisher the club signed Dorry Dean, and later attempted to secure Al. Pratt, the latter a famous pitcher in his day. Pratt and Jim ("Deacon") White were probably the first "famous battery," antedating even Asa Brainard and Doug. Allison. But Pratt concluded that life would be too uncongenial among the "fast" members of the team and declined to join.

ORGANIZE STRONG CLUB

The club was composed of players who had made reputations on the diamond throughout the country. Some of them, like Booth and Kessler, were then practically at the end of their careers.

Keck was president and manager of the club when the 1877 season started, and his first act in preparation for the new season was to sign Bobby Mathews as pitcher and N. W. Hicks as catcher. Gould dropped out and Charley Jones, who had played left field in 1876, took charge of first base. The outfield was made up of players who classed with the strongest of their day—Ed. Cuthbert in left, Lipman Pike in center, and Bob Addy in right. The team, however, although it made a slightly better showing than in 1876, was not altogether a success, again winding up in last place. Only six clubs then constituted the circuit of the National League.

In 1878, the make-up of the team was almost completely changed. J. W. M. Neff was the new head of the organization. He secured the brothers

White—Will and Jim—as the battery. Will White wore spectacles and is the only National League pitcher on record who used eyeglasses.

In 1879 Neff was still at the head of the Club.

EXPELLED FROM LEAGUE

O. P. Caylor was nominally at the head of the Reds in 1880 who, that season, for the lack of proper direction and control, landed in last place. After the season closed they were expelled from the National League for violations of the rules, particularly those regulations forbidding the sale of liquor on grounds or in buildings owned or controlled by owners of a Club.

CINCINNATI WITHOUT TEAM

For one year (1881) there was no baseball in the Queen City other than such as played by local teams. In 1882 the American Association was organized; its rules allowing Sunday games and the sale of liquor on the grounds. Cincinnati joined the Association and once more figured in the game, remaining with the Association until 1890, when they returned to the National League. Louis Kramer was president of the Club and Charles Fulmer manager of the team in 1882. This team won the only championship captured by the Reds.

RETURN TO THE FOLD

The year of the Brotherhood uprising (1890) the Cincinnati Club re-entered the National League, transferring its team from the American Association. The Club had no opposition in its own city from the Players League and did not lose a single player to that organization. Jim Duryea, the pitcher, signed with the Brooklyn Club of the Players League, but returned to the camp of the Reds before a shot was fired in the "War of 1890." Thomas Loftus was manager of the team that season, succeeding George H. Schmelz who had the distinction of being the only man wearing a beard who ever managed a major league club.

BRUSH BECOMES BOSS

Loftus remained at the head of the team in 1891 when John T. Brush became the owner of the Club. In that year there was another baseball war, and this time Cincinnati was selected as one of the battle grounds. The team had no opposition in 1890, the year of the Brotherhood revolt, as previously stated, but in 1891 the American Association, having broken away from the National agreement, put a team in Redland under the management of Mike ("King") Kelly. But the outlaw club was not successful and on August 18 it threw up its hands and was transferred to Milwaukee.

PEACE IN BASEBALL

After the season of 1891 there was peace in baseball, and in the spring of 1892 a twelve-club circuit was formed, the name of the organization being the "National League and American Association of Baseball Clubs." The "American Association" was tacked on to avert any danger of another uprising and the appropriation of the title by any hostile body. To the eight old National League Clubs—located in the cities of Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and Cleveland in the west, and New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Brooklyn in the east—were added St. Louis and Louisville in the west and Baltimore and Washington in the east. The retiring clubs were Chicago (organized in the fall of 1891), Columbus, Philadelphia Athletics and Boston.

Nicholas E. Young who was elected president, secretary and treasurer for three years, and Zach Phelps, ex-president of the American Association, were appointed a committee to apportion the players of the retiring clubs whose interests were bought out by the twelve club members. After the close of the season of 1891 the two warring organizations were extremely

active in enticing players to violate the reserve rule and, in some cases, their contracts. The Cincinnati Club had induced Charles Comiskey and "Tip" O'Neil of the St. Louis Browns and Elton Chamberlain of the Philadelphia Athletics to cast their fortunes with the Reds. The committee permitted the club to retain these players. Comiskey was then made manager of the Reds and for three years directed the playing of the team with rather indifferent success. His club finished fifth in 1892, seventh in 1893 and tenth in 1894. In 1895 Comiskey purchased the St. Paul Club of the Western League. This league in 1899, changed its name to the American League, and in 1900 Comiskey took his "Apostles" to Chicago, changed their names to the "White Sox," and they have been in Chicago ever since.

HERRMAN IS PRESIDENT

On August 9, 1902, John T. Brush sold the Cincinnati Club to George B. Cox, Julius and Max Fleischman and August Herrman for \$150,000. Herrman was elected president and is still at the head of the club.

Since President Herrman has been at the head of the "Reds" that club has had probably more players—good players—on its roster than any other club in the National League. Had many of the players been retained instead of trading them off Cincinnati would no doubt have had several pennants won, but the many trades of good players just when it began to look as though that city would land a winner upset all calculations and the team landed far down in the race.

Many good managers who were tried by the "Reds," but who could not make a winner out of it, have since proven their worth in other leagues.

Notably Griffith who, after leaving Cincinnati, took the tail end Washington team and has in two years finished in second place. John Ganzell and Joe Kelley have both made a big success as managers in the International League and they no doubt could have made a winner out of the "Red" players had they been left to follow their own ideas of how to run a ball club.

The complete list of players who have been members of the Cincinnati Club during its career in the National League, follows:—

RECORD OF CINCINNATI CLUB SINCE 1876

Year.	Games.	Won.	Lost.	Percentage.	Position.	Presidents.	Managers.
1876	65	9	56	.135	8	J. L. Keck	"Cy" Keck
1877	72	19	53	.268	6	J. L. Keck	"Cy" Keck
1878	60	37	23	.617	2	J. M. W. Neff	J. M. W. Neff
1879	74	38	36	.544	5	J. M. W. Neff	J. M. W. Neff
1880	80	21	59	.263	8	J. Horner	O. P. Caylor
1890	133	78	55	.586	4	A. S. Stern	Tom Loftus
1891	137	56	81	.409	7	John T. Brush	Tom Loftus
1892	150	82	68	.547	5	John T. Brush	Charles Comiskey
1893	128	65	63	.508	6	John T. Brush	Charles Comiskey
1894	129	54	75	.419	10	John T. Brush	Charles Comiskey
1895	130	66	64	.508	8	John T. Brush	William Ewing
1896	127	77	50	.606	3	John T. Brush	William Ewing
1897	132	76	56	.576	4	John T. Brush	William Ewing
1898	152	92	60	.605	3	John T. Brush	William Ewing

RECORD OF CINCINNATI CLUB SINCE 1876—Continued

Year.	Games.	Won.	Lost.	Percentages.	Position.	Presidents.	Managers.
1899	150	83	67	.553	6	John T. Brush	William Ewing
1900	139	62	77	.446	7	John T. Brush	Robert Allen
1901	139	52	87	.374	8	John T. Brush	John ("Bid") McPhee
1902	140	70	70	.500	4	John T. Brush	John ("Bid") McPhee
1903	139	74	65	.532	4	August Herrman	Joseph Kelly
1904	153	88	65	.575	3	August Herrman	Joseph Kelly
1905	153	79	74	.516	5	August Herrman	Joseph Kelly
1906	151	64	87	.424	6	August Herrman	Edward Hanlon
1907	153	66	87	.431	6	August Herrman	Edward Hanlon
1908	154	73	81	.474	5	August Herrman	John Ganzel
1909	153	77	76	.504	4	August Herrman	Clarke Griffith
1910	154	75	79	.487	5	August Herrman	Clarke Griffith
1911	153	70	83	.458	6	August Herrman	Clarke Griffith
1912	153	75	78	.490	4	August Herrman	Henry O'Day
1913	153	64	89	.418	7	August Herrman	Jos. B. Tinker
29	3906	1842	1964	.472			

PLAYERS ON CINCINNATI TEAM IN NATIONAL LEAGUE SINCE 1876

- 1876—William C. Fisher, Dorry Dean, pitchers; G. P. Pierson, catcher; Charles H. Gould, C. J. Sweezy, Charles W. Jones, infielders; R. Clark and E. Snyder, outfielders; W. B. Foley, extra.
- 1877—Robert Mathews, pitcher; N. W. Hickes, catcher; Charles Jones, A. H. Hallivan, W. B. Foley, and Thomas Manning, infielders; Ed. E. Cuthbert, Lipman Pike, and Robert Addy, outfielders; H. Hessler, extra.
- 1878—Will White, pitcher; James White, catcher; J. F. Sullivan, Joe Gerhardt, Calvin W. Vey, and William H. Geer, infielders; Charles W. Jones, Lipman Pike, and Michael J. Kelly, outfielders.
- 1879—Will White, pitcher; James White, catcher; Cal. A. McVey, Roscoe Barnes, Joe Gerhardt, and M. E. Burke, outfielders; Lew P. Dickerson, Peter J. Hotaling, and Mike J. Kelly, outfielders.
- 1880—Will White, pitcher; H. Clapp, catcher; John G. Reilly, Charles M. Smith, Hick Carpenter, Day, J. F. Manning, and Wm. Wright, outfielders; Andy Leonard, Joe Sommers, William A. Purcale, Jim White, and Mike Mansell, outfielders.
- 1890—Anthony J. Mullane, James Duryea, Frank J. Foreman, John Dolan, Leon Keenan, Clarence Baldwin, Jerry Harrington, catchers; John J. Reilly, John A. ("Biddy") McPhee, Ollie Beard, W. A. ("Arlie") Latham, and Billy Clingman, infielders; Joseph W. Knight, J. W. ("Bug") Holliday, Charles Marr, Hugh Nicol, outfielders.
- 1891—Mullane, Rhives, Duryea, Charles Radbourne, Ed. ("Cannonball") Crane, Clarence Stephens, pitchers; Reilly, McPhee, Latham, George J. Smith, infielders; Holliday, M. J. Slatterly, Marr, Roger L. ("Pete") Browning, James D. Curtis, William Halligan, John S. Corkhill, Frank Foreman, outfielders.

- 1892—Mullane, Rhives, Duryea, Elton Chamberlain, Krause, Willie G. McGill, George Hemming, Frank Dwyer, George Rettger, Mike Sullivan, George B. Stephens, Dan Daub, George Meakim, Charles ("Bumpus") Jones, pitchers; Harrington, Morgan Murphy, Harry Vaughn, Dan J. Mahoney, Thomas J. Dowse, catchers; Charles Comiskey, McPhee, Latham, Smith, Frank Genins, William Kuehne, infielders; James E. ("Tip") O'Neill, Holliday, Holligan, Eddie Burke, Browning, Curtis, Welch, George Wood, William J. ("Buster") Hoover, outfielders.
- 1893—Jones, Mullane, Dwyer, Chamberlain, Sullivan, John Daniels, H. F. Payne, George Hill, George W. Darby, Charles ("Silver") King, Thomas Parrott, George Cross, pitchers; Vaughn, M. Murphy, Connie Murphy, Charles Hoover, catchers; Comiskey, McPhee, Latham, G. Smith, Jud Smith, Frank Wotz, infielders; Charles Duffee, Holliday, George W. Henry, James E. Canavan, Robert Caruthers, Frank ("Piggy") Ward, George Ulrich, John McCarthy, J. Emmett Seery, outfielders.
- 1894—Chamberlain, Parrott, Dwyer, Cross, Pfoum, McGuire, Jesse Tannehill, Blank, Carrey Flynn, Fisher, William Wittrock, Henry Fournier, pitchers; M. Murphy, Vaughn, C. Murphy, William H. Merritt, catchers; Comiskey, Wotz, Bill H. Massey, McPhee, Latham, G. Smith, infielders; Holliday, William Hoy, McCarthy, Canavan, Martin Hogan, outfielders.
- 1895—Dwyer, Parrott, W. C. Phillips, Frank Foreman, William P. Rhines, Bailey, pitchers; Vaughn, Merritt, M. Murphy, Henry Spies, Mike Kahoe, catchers; William ("Buck") Ewing, McPhee, Latham, Smith, W. T. Gray, infielders; Hoy, Holliday, C. B. ("Dusty") Miller, George Hogriever, Eddie Burke, outfielders.
- 1896—Dwyer, F. Foreman, Rhines, Wiley Davis, Phil Ehret, Chauncey Fisher, Bert Inks, Johnny Foreman, Henry Gastright, pitchers; Vaughn, Heine Peitz, catchers; Ewing, McPhee, Charles Irwin, Smith, Gray, infielders; Holliday, Burke, Miller, Hoy, outfielders.
- 1897—Rhines, Dwyer, Ehret, William Damman, Theodore Breitenstein, Stephen ("Stub") Brown, pitchers; Peitz, Vaughn, Billy Schriver, catchers; Ewing, Vaughn, Jake Beckley, McPhee, Irwin, Claude Ritchey, Thomas Corcoran, infielders; Burke, Hoy, Miller, Holliday, outfielders.
- 1898—Dwyer, Breitenstein, Damman, Jot Goar, Emerson ("Pik") Hawley, Bill Hill, P. D. Coleman, pitchers; Peitz, Vaughn, Robert Wood, catchers; Beckley, McPhee, Irwin, Corcoran, Henry Steinfeldt, infielders; Elmer Smith, Holliday, Miller, H. W. McFarland, Algie McBride, outfielders.
- 1899—Hawley, Damman, Dwyer, Breitenstein, Frank Hahn, Jack Taylor, J. E. Frisk, Jack Cronin, W. C. Phillips, pitchers; Peitz, Wood, Vaughn, Mike Kahoe, catchers; Beckley, McPhee, Steinfeldt, Corcoran, Irwin, Norman Elberfeld, infielders; E. Smith, Albert Selbach, McBride, Miller, Jake Stenzel, Fred ("Lefty") Hautz, Ralph Seybold, Sam Crawford, James Barrett, outfielders.
- 1900—Breitenstein, Phillips, Hahn, Cronin, E. John Newton, Edward Scott, and Stimmel, pitchers; Peitz, Kahoe, Wood, catchers; Beckley, Steinfeldt, Irwin, Corcoran, Joe Quinn, Bob Allen, infielders; E. Smith, McBride, Barrett, Crawford, Phil Geier, T. F. Hartzell, Harley, outfielders; W. A. ("Arlie") Latham, coach and utility man.
- 1901—Hahn, Phillips, Newton, Stimmel, Barney McFadden, Amos Rusie. Dr. Hurley Parker, Amos Scott, Charles Carr, Theodore Guese, John Sutthof, S. B. Swormstedt, Charles Case, Gus Weyhing, Crese Heisman, pitchers; Peitz, Kahoe, William Bergen, Perry Hurley, catchers; Beckley, George Magoon, Irwin, Corcoran, Steinfeldt, Emil Haberer, William H. Fox, Krouse, John Heilman, Peter O'Brien, infielders; Dick Harley, Joseph G. Dobbs, Crawford, McBride, Harry Bay, outfielders.
- 1902—Hahn, Phillips, Swormstedt, Clarence Currie, Bob Ewing, Crese Heisman, Martin Glendon, Henry Theilman, Eddie Poole, William E. Hooker

- Harry Vicker, pitchers; Peitz, Bergen, William Maloney, catchers; Beckley, Erve Beck, Steinfeldt, Corcoran, Magoon, Morrissey, infielders; Dobbs, William Hoy, Crawford, Bay, Joe Kelley, J. B. ("Cy") Seymour, Mike Donlin, outfielders.
- 1903—Hahn, Phillips, Ewing, Poole, Hooker, Charles W. ("Jack") Harper, Jack Sutthoff, James H. Wiggs, Arthur Reagan, pitchers; Peitz, Bergen, Emil Haberer, Deisel, Leo Fohl, catchers; Beckley, Morrissey, Steinfeldt Corcoran, Magoon, Thomas Daly, Charles DeArmond, infielders; Kelly, Seymour, Donlin, Harry Wood, Peter Cregan, Harry Dolan, Dan Kerwin, outfielders.
- 1904—Hahn, Ewing, Sutthoff, Harper, Claude Elliott, W. A. Kelum, Thomas Walker, pitchers; Peitz, George Schlei, Phil ("Peaches") O'Neil, Charles Street, catchers; Kelley, Miller H. Huggins, Steinfeldt, Corcoran, Orville Woodruff, infielders; Donlin, Seymour, Dolan, Fred Odwell, James Sebring, outfielders.
- 1905—Hahn, Ewing, Harper, Walker, Charles W. Chech, Orvall Overall, Earnest Baker, Richard Vourinkel, Oliver Johns, pitchers; Schlei, Street, Eddie Phelps, catchers; Dolan, Jack Barry, Cliff D. Blankenship, Huggins, Steinfeldt, Corcoran, Albert Bridwell, Harry N. ("Mike") Mowrey, infielders; Odwell, Seymour, Sebring, Kelley, John Siegel, William Hinchmen, outfielders.
- 1906—Ewing, Harper, Chech, Overall, August Dorner, Carl Druhot, Jake Weimer, Leo E. Hofford, Chic Frazer, Robert Wicker, Charles Hall, Eddie Tiemeier, William Essick, Del Mason, pitchers; Schlei, Phelps, Pat Livingston, Oscar Stanagle, John B. ("Larry") McLean, catchers; Charles Carr, John W. Deal, Huggins, James Delehanty, Corcoran, Mowrey, John Lobert, infielders; Barry, Seymour, Odwell, Kelly, Siegel, Hinchman, James Barrett, Frank Jude, Homer, Smoot, outfielders.
- 1907—Ewing, Weimer, Hall, Essick, Mason, Frank Leary, Edwin Minnehan, Roy Hill, A. J. Coakley, Fred Smith, Robert Spade, Billy Campbell, pitchers; Schlei, McLean, Lamar, McGarney, catchers; John Ganzel, Huggins, John F. Kine, Mowrey, Lobert, infielders; Arthur Krueger, A. D. ("Lefty") Davis, Mike F. Mitchell, Odwell, Harry Wolters, W. A. Autrey, George Paskert, Mike O'Neil, outfielders.
- 1908—Ewing, Weimer, Spade, Campbell, Coakley, W. Tozier, Charles Rhodes, John Dubue, John D. Doescher, Jacob Volz, J. Rowan, Martin O'Toole, Ralph Savidge, pitchers; Schlei, McLean, W. A. Pearce, catchers; Ganzel, Huggins, Mowrey, Robert E. Hulswet, Lobert, R. J. Egan, R. C. Hoblitzel, infielders; Paskert, Kane, Mitchell, Dave Brain, Robert J. Coulson, Daley, Robert Bescher, Dick Baylers, outfielders.
- 1909—Ewing, Campbell, Rowan, Savidge, Spade, Arthur Fromme, Eddie Karger, Harry L. Gaspar, Ragon, Tom Cantwell, Chappelle, Roy Castleton, C. K. Carmichael, Clarke Griffith, John F. Bushelwan, pitchers; McLean, Frank Roth, W. A. Pearce, Thomas A. Clarke, Haberer, S. F. Pautxis, Mike Konnick, catchers; Hoblitzel, Huggins, Lobert, Mowrey, Moriarity, Autrey, Richard J. Egan, Thomas Downey, Raymond Charles, Roy Ellain, Alvin J. Dolan, Wheeler R. Johnston, Metcalf, infielders; Paskert, E. T. Oakes, Mitchell, Bescher, Ward, Miller, Clare Patterson, Arthur McCabe, D. D. Young, outfielders; Durbin, pinch hitter.
- 1910—Spade, Rowan, Gaspar, Fromme, Castleton, George Suggs, Cantwell, Harry Covalseki, Fred L. Beebe, Wingo, Anderson W. J. Slagle, Joe Doyle, Bill Burns, J. C. Benton, Walker, pitchers; McLean, Roth, Clarke, catchers; Hoblitzel, Egan, Lobert, Downey, Konnick, James D. Doyle, Charles, Clyde, Robinson, Odville Woodruff, Thomas McMillen, Arthur Phelan, Dave Altizer, Mike J. Corcoran, infielders; Bescher, Mitchell, McCabe, Paskert, W. Miller, Edmond Crompton, outfielders; Griffith, Weinke, pinch-hitters.

1911—Gaspar, Fromme, Suggs, Benton, Burns, Barney Schreiber, Robert J. Keefe, George F. McQuillen, Jesse Tannehill, Frank Smith, Herbert Juul, Bert Humphries, Jack Compton, Raymond Boyd, pitchers; McLean, Clarke, Henry Severeid, catchers; Hoblitzel, Downey, Egan, Ed. L. Grant, Altizer, James J. Esmond, Rafael Almeida, infielders; Bescher, John W. Bates, Mitchell, Fred Beck, Armando Marsans, Michael R. Balenti, outfielders; Hub Northen, pinch-hitter.

1912—Fromme, Suggs, Humphries, Benton, Gaspar, Keefe, Frank Smith, James C. Bagby, Hanson Horsey, Clinton Prough, Samuel Fletcher, Charles H. Thompkins, Cramer Taylor, Frank Davis, Eugene Moore, Jack Frill, F. Harter, William L. Doak, Frank Gregory, Howard McGraynor, Ralph Works, Eugene Packard, pitchers; McLean, Clarke, Severeid, Earl Blackburn, catchers; Hoblitzel, Egan, Arthur Phelan, Esmond, Grant, Charles C. McDonald, P. C. Knisely, Almeida, infielders; Bescher, Bates, Mitchell, Warsons, A. E. Kegel, outfielders.

1913—Fromme, McManus, John W. Smith, Packard, Ralph T. Works, Bill Powell, M. Brown, George H. Johnson, Suggs, Frank Harter, Benton, Harry McIntire, Betts, Richard J. Robertson, Albert Nelson, B. Frank Davis, Leon K. Ames, Francis Harrington, John A. Rowan, "Cy" Morgan, pitchers; Clarke, Kling, Blackburn, Severeid, catchers; Joseph B. Tinker, Hoblitzel, Almeida, Martin Berghammer, Albert Wickland, Egan, Grant, Henry K. Groh, John L. Dodge, Niehoff, infielders; Bescher, Bates, Marsaus, Ed. McDonald, Karl D. Meister, Beals Becker, Harry E. Chapman, Josh Devore, James T. Sheckard, Mecklan, outfielders.

CINCINNATI VS. CHICAGO 29 YEARS

Year.	At Cincinnati.			At Chicago.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1876.	0	7	.000	0	5	.000	0	10	.000
1877.	2	4	.333	1	4	.200	3	8	.273
1878.	5	1	.833	5	1	.833	10	2	.833
1879.	4	2	.667	4	1	.800	8	3	.727
1880.	2	4	.333	0	6	.000	2	10	.167
1889.	6	4	.600	2	8	.200	8	12	.400
1891.	2	8	.200	4	6	.400	6	14	.300
1892.	4	4	.500	3	2	.600	7	6	.538
1893.	4	3	.571	3	2	.600	7	5	.583
1894.	5	1	.833	1	5	.167	6	6	.500
1895.	4	1	.800	3	4	.429	7	5	.583
1896.	3	1	.750	3	3	.500	6	4	.600
1897.	4	2	.667	3	3	.500	7	5	.583
1898.	5	2	.714	3	4	.429	8	6	.571
1899.	3	4	.429	3	4	.429	6	8	.429
1900.	3	4	.429	8	5	.615	11	9	.550
1901.	6	4	.600	4	6	.400	10	10	.500
1902.	2	8	.200	6	4	.600	8	12	.400
1903.	7	3	.700	4	6	.400	11	9	.550
1904.	6	5	.545	2	8	.200	8	13	.381
1905.	7	4	.636	3	8	.273	10	12	.455
1906.	2	9	.182	2	9	.182	4	18	.182
1907.	4	7	.364	1	10	.091	5	17	.227
1908.	3	8	.273	3	8	.273	6	16	.273
1909.	3	8	.273	3	8	.273	6	16	.273
1910.	4	7	.364	2	9	.182	6	16	.273
1911.	4	7	.364	4	7	.364	8	14	.364
1912.	7	4	.636	3	7	.300	10	11	.476
1913.	5	6	.455	4	7	.364	9	13	.409
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29.	116	130	.471	87	160	.352	205	290	.414

CINCINNATI VS. BOSTON 29 YEARS

Year.	At Cincinnati.			At Boston.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1876.	0	5	.000	0	5	.000	0	10	.000
1877.	1	5	.167	0	6	.000	1	11	.083
1878.	4	2	.667	2	4	.333	6	6	.500
1879.	4	2	.667	1	5	.167	5	7	.417
1880.	3	3	.500	2	4	.333	5	7	.417
1890.	4	6	.400	4	5	.444	8	11	.417
1891.	6	4	.600	3	7	.300	9	11	.450
1892.	2	4	.333	3	4	.429	5	8	.385
1893.	3	3	.500	3	3	.500	6	6	.500
1894.	3	3	.500	1	5	.167	4	8	.333
1895.	5	1	.833	2	4	.333	7	5	.583
1896.	4	1	.800	2	4	.333	6	5	.545
1897.	2	4	.333	1	5	.167	3	9	.250
1898.	2	5	.286	2	4	.333	4	9	.308
1899.	1	6	.143	3	4	.429	4	10	.286
1900.	4	6	.400	3	7	.300	7	13	.350
1901.	4	5	.444	4	6	.400	8	11	.421
1902.	4	6	.400	5	5	.500	9	11	.450
1903.	8	2	.800	5	5	.500	13	7	.650
1904.	8	3	.727	7	4	.636	15	7	.682
1905.	9	2	.818	5	6	.455	14	8	.636
1906.	7	4	.636	3	7	.300	10	11	.476
1907.	9	2	.818	4	7	.364	13	9	.591
1908.	7	4	.636	7	4	.636	14	8	.636
1909.	10	1	.909	7	4	.636	17	5	.773
1910.	7	3	.700	7	5	.583	14	8	.636
1911.	8	2	.800	9	2	.818	17	4	.810
1912.	6	5	.545	5	6	.455	11	11	.500
1913.	7	4	.636	7	4	.636	14	8	.636
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29.	142	103	.580	107	143	.428	249	246	.503

CINCINNATI VS. ST. LOUIS

24 YEARS

Year.	At Cincinnati.			At St. Louis.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1876.	2	2	.500	0	5	.000	2	7	.222
1877.	3	3	.500	0	6	.000	3	9	.250
1882.	7	1	.857	5	2	.714	12	3	.800
1893.	4	2	.667	3	3	.500	7	5	.583
1894.	4	2	.667	3	3	.500	7	5	.583
1895.	4	1	.800	5	2	.714	9	3	.750
1896.	8	0	1.000	4	0	1.000	12	0	1.000
1897.	6	0	1.000	5	1	.833	11	1	.917
1898.	10	2	.832	2	0	1.000	12	2	.857
1899.	4	3	.571	1	5	.167	5	8	.385
1900.	3	3	.500	9	5	.643	12	8	.600
1901.	3	7	.300	6	4	.600	9	11	.450
1902.	8	2	.800	5	5	.500	13	7	.650
1903.	7	3	.700	5	4	.556	12	7	.632
1904.	7	4	.636	7	4	.636	14	8	.636
1905.	6	5	.545	4	7	.364	10	12	.455
1906.	5	5	.500	7	4	.636	12	9	.571
1907.	8	4	.667	6	4	.600	14	8	.636
1908.	7	4	.636	4	7	.364	11	11	.500
1909.	5	7	.417	7	3	.700	12	10	.545
1910.	5	6	.455	7	4	.636	12	10	.545
1911.	4	8	.333	2	8	.200	6	16	.273
1912.	8	3	.727	5	6	.455	13	9	.591
1913.	5	6	.455	5	6	.455	10	12	.455

24. 133 83 .616 107 98 .522 240 181 .570

CINCINNATI VS. NEW YORK

24 YEARS

Year.	At Cincinnati.			At New York.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1890.	8	2	.800	6	4	.600	14	6	.700
1891.	3	6	.333	2	7	.222	5	13	.278
1892.	4	3	.571	4	3	.571	8	6	.571
1893.	3	2	.600	3	4	.429	6	6	.500
1894.	3	3	.500	2	4	.333	5	7	.417
1895.	3	3	.500	1	5	.167	4	8	.333
1896.	4	2	.667	2	4	.333	6	6	.500
1897.	5	1	.833	2	4	.333	7	5	.583
1898.	4	3	.571	2	5	.286	6	8	.429
1899.	6	1	.857	3	4	.429	9	5	.643
1900.	4	5	.444	3	8	.273	7	13	.350
1901.	5	5	.500	3	7	.300	8	12	.400
1902.	7	3	.700	7	3	.700	14	6	.700
1903.	4	6	.400	8	2	.800	12	8	.600
1904.	4	7	.364	6	5	.545	10	12	.455
1905.	3	8	.273	2	8	.200	5	16	.238
1906.	4	7	.364	1	9	.100	5	16	.238
1907.	7	5	.583	2	8	.200	9	13	.409
1908.	5	6	.455	3	8	.273	8	14	.364
1909.	6	5	.545	3	8	.273	9	13	.409
1910.	5	6	.455	3	8	.273	8	14	.364
1911.	5	6	.455	3	8	.273	8	14	.364
1912.	4	7	.364	2	9	.182	6	16	.273
1913.	2	9	.182	3	8	.273	5	17	.227

24 108 111 .493 76 143 .347 184 254 .420

CINCINNATI VS. PHILADELPHIA

24 YEARS

Year.	At Cincinnati.			At Phila.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1890.	7	4	.636	4	5	.444	11	9	.550
1891.	4	5	.444	5	6	.455	9	11	.450
1892.	3	4	.429	2	5	.286	5	9	.357
1893.	0	4	.000	1	5	.167	1	9	.100
1894.	2	2	.500	2	7	.222	4	9	.308
1895.	3	3	.500	1	5	.167	4	8	.333
1896.	6	0	1.000	2	4	.333	8	4	.667
1897.	5	1	.833	3	3	.500	8	4	.667
1898.	4	3	.571	3	4	.429	7	7	.500
1899.	2	5	.286	2	5	.286	4	10	.236
1900.	7	3	.700	2	8	.200	9	11	.450
1901.	2	9	.182	2	7	.222	4	16	.200
1902.	6	4	.600	7	3	.700	13	7	.650
1903.	8	7	.533	4	1	.800	12	8	.600
1904.	9	2	.818	7	4	.636	16	6	.727
1905.	8	3	.727	5	6	.455	13	9	.591
1906.	7	4	.636	4	7	.364	11	11	.500
1907.	5	5	.500	3	8	.273	8	13	.381
1908.	5	6	.455	5	6	.455	10	12	.455
1909.	2	8	.200	7	4	.636	9	12	.429
1910.	6	5	.545	4	7	.364	10	12	.455
1911.	6	5	.545	4	7	.364	10	12	.455
1912.	3	8	.273	5	6	.455	8	14	.361
1913.	3	8	.273	2	9	.182	5	17	.227

24. 113 108 .529 86 132 .394 199 240 .453

CINCINNATI VS. PITTSBURGH

24 YEARS

Year.	At Cincinnati.			At Pittsburgh.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1890.	15	3	.833	1	1	.500	16	4	.800
1891.	3	7	.300	7	3	.700	10	10	.500
1892.	3	3	.500	2	6	.250	5	9	.357
1893.	1	5	.167	2	4	.333	3	9	.250
1894.	4	2	.667	1	5	.167	5	7	.417
1895.	2	4	.333	2	4	.333	4	8	.333
1896.	2	4	.333	3	3	.500	5	7	.417
1897.	3	3	.500	2	4	.333	5	7	.417
1898.	6	1	.857	6	1	.857	12	2	.857
1899.	5	2	.714	5	1	.833	10	3	.769
1900.	4	6	.400	8	2	.800	12	8	.600
1901.	4	6	.400	3	7	.300	7	13	.350
1902.	3	7	.300	2	8	.200	5	15	.250
1903.	1	9	.100	3	7	.300	4	16	.200
1904.	6	4	.600	5	7	.417	11	11	.500
1905.	6	5	.545	3	8	.273	9	13	.409
1906.	4	7	.364	4	7	.364	8	14	.364
1907.	6	6	.500	4	6	.400	10	12	.455
1908.	4	7	.364	4	7	.364	8	14	.364
1909.	4	7	.364	3	8	.273	7	15	.318
1910.	5	6	.455	5	6	.455	10	12	.455
1911.	4	7	.364	6	5	.545	10	12	.455
1912.	8	3	.727	3	8	.273	11	11	.500
1913.	4	7	.364	4	6	.400	8	13	.381

24. 107 121 .469 88 124 .420 195 245 .443

CINCINNATI VS. BROOKLYN 24 YEARS

At Cincinnati. At Brooklyn. Grand Totals.
Year. W. L. Pct. W. L. Pct. W. L. Pct.

1890.	4	3	.571	3	6	.333	7	9	.437
1891.	5	4	.556	5	5	.500	10	9	.526
1892.	4	3	.571	4	3	.571	8	6	.571
1893.	5	1	.833	3	3	.500	8	4	.667
1894.	4	2	.667	2	4	.333	6	6	.500
1895.	5	1	.833	2	4	.333	7	5	.583
1896.	6	0	1.000	4	2	.667	10	2	.833
1897.	2	4	.333	3	3	.500	5	7	.417
1898.	6	1	.857	5	2	.714	11	3	.786
1899.	4	3	.571	2	4	.333	6	7	.462
1900.	2	7	.222	2	8	.200	4	15	.211
1901.	3	7	.300	3	7	.300	6	14	.300
1902.	5	5	.500	3	7	.300	8	12	.400
1903.	6	5	.545	4	5	.444	10	10	.500
1904.	9	2	.818	5	6	.455	14	8	.636
1905.	11	1	.917	7	3	.700	18	4	.818
1906.	7	4	.636	7	4	.636	14	8	.636
1907.	4	7	.364	3	8	.273	7	15	.318
1908.	9	2	.818	7	4	.636	16	6	.727
1909.	9	2	.818	8	3	.727	17	5	.773
1910.	7	4	.636	8	3	.727	15	7	.682
1911.	7	7	.500	4	4	.500	11	11	.500
1912.	9	2	.818	7	4	.636	16	6	.727
1913.	6	5	.545	7	4	.636	13	9	.591

24 139 82 .629 108 106 .505 247 188 .568

CINCINNATI CLUB Batting and Fielding Record

Year.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E
1876	65	2791	417	783	1890	978	242
1877	72	3118	443	818	2192	1018	262
1878	60	2170	343	692	1583	810	239
1879	74	3142	421	823	2087	992	285
1880	80	3210	461	982	2409	1112	334
1890	133	4651	753	1206	3566	1709	371
1891	137	4778	646	1151	3657	1895	312
1892	150	5370	774	1291	4175	2103	394
1893	128	4367	778	1130	3490	1747	316
1894	129	4767	936	1413	3482	1788	432
1895	130	4700	903	1386	3434	1669	382
1896	127	4371	781	1288	3321	1570	247
1897	132	4548	765	1299	3458	1584	300
1898	152	5344	826	1447	4146	2002	328
1899	150	5262	880	1452	4095	1937	343
1900	139	5031	711	1326	3834	2018	328
1901	139	4906	563	1242	3791	1783	351
1902	140	4911	633	1379	3712	1920	323
1903	139	4812	754	1973	3654	1796	290
1904	153	5231	692	1332	4161	2028	301
1905	153	5205	736	1401	4085	2151	310
1906	151	5205	530	1198	4078	1990	262
1907	153	4966	524	1226	4043	1881	227
1908	154	4879	488	1108	4085	1918	255
1909	153	5088	606	1273	4201	1935	309
1910	154	5121	620	1326	4143	1995	291
1911	153	5291	682	1379	4260	2013	295
1912	153	5115	656	1310	4116	1900	249
1913	153	5132	607	1339	4116	2055	251

29 3806 133482 18909 45973 103264 50306 8930

RECAPITULATION Cincinnati vs. Opponents

Clubs.	Year.	At Cincinnati.			Abroad.			Grand Totals.		
		W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
St. Louis.....	24	133	83	.616	107	98	.522	240	181	.570
Brooklyn.....	24	139	82	.629	108	106	.505	247	188	.568
Boston.....	29	142	103	.580	107	143	.428	249	246	.503
Philadelphia.....	24	113	108	.529	86	132	.394	199	240	.453
Pittsburgh.....	24	107	121	.469	88	124	.420	195	245	.443
New York.....	24	108	111	.493	76	148	.347	184	254	.420
Chicago.....	29	116	130	.471	87	160	.352	203	290	.414
Totals.....	29	858	738	.538	659	906	.421	1517	1644	.480

NEW YORK AMONG BASEBALL LEADERS

GIANTS HAVE PLAYED PROMINENT PART IN HISTORY OF GAME

**Gotham Has Always Shown Remarkable Interest in Work of Team—
New Yorkers Have Had Some of the Greatest
Players on Their Roster**

Being looked upon as the leader in most everything that commands the interest of the people of this country, New York was compelled to edge its way into the National League in 1883, as that organization was cutting somewhat of a figure in organized professional baseball; and the populace, as well as the sporting fraternity of that city, declaimed that the league would not be a permanent success unless New York were one of its members. As a result New York applied for a franchise in the National League, which was immediately granted to them.

Of course, at the present time, New York is one of the greatest baseball cities, if not the greatest, in the country. But in its early days in the National League it was far from such. Very little interest was manifested there in the game, or in the progress of the league. As a matter of fact, conditions were so bad at one time that the club was in financial difficulties, and only through the aid of Soden, president of the Boston Club, was the team held together. He came to the assistance of the New York Club in a financial way as well as loaning them many of the Boston players for the season when they were on the brink of baseball "suicide." This was in the days of the Brotherhood invasion of the National League territory, when both the owners and fans lost all interest in the doings of the New York team.

But fate decreed that these conditions would not prevail at all times, as conditions changed materially, and New York City became one of the greatest baseball cities in the country. At the present time it holds the record of attendance; its grand-stand holds more people than any other in the league; its annual earnings and profits are far more than those of any other club; while in baseball politics it has been a giant of power and influence, being the deciding factor in many a league issue, while, in a playing way, no club's history is more thrilling and sensational than that of the Giants.

New York has been particularly prominent in baseball in recent years. It had a taste of championship glory and knew the feeling of leadership and power, long before the advent of McGraw. The distinction of harboring some of the most famous players in the history of the game is bestowed on New York. Those who had battled for her cause in the early days were: Buck Ewing, John M. Ward, Roger Connor, Tim Keefe, Amos Rusie, John O'Rourke, and numerous others.

Still it was with the induction of John J. McGraw as manager of the Giants that Gotham entered into the era of its real greatness; five National League pennants and one world's championship have been captured by the Giants during the past ten years.

There is a remarkable contrast in the history of the Giants and that of St. Louis Cardinals. Both have had their ups and downs in baseball, only in reverse order. The "Mound City" in the early days of baseball was the home of pennant and world's championship teams, only later to sink into second-division obscurity and in recent years into tail-end humiliation. New York's period of prosperity and fame followed a long siege in the rut, quite a different position than it occupies in the baseball world at the present time. Their team trailed dismally in the wake of teams from other cities that now look up to them, being sorry looking running mates for those among whom they have assumed the role of leaders. Today the Giants are pacemakers, while in the gloomy, shadowy past they made a very poor pretense of keeping up with the procession.

STOOD "PAT" ON PAST PERFORMANCES

As willing as New York is at the present time to lend a helping hand to those in distress, it is a fact that in the early stage of the sport they were reluctant to give aid to other cities that were making efforts and striving to gain a foothold in the then new pastime of baseball, and to keep the newly launched National League afloat. New York was the lazy or lethargic brother in the original baseball family, sitting on the fence whittling, while all about was activity and bustle.

Cincinnati—a forlorn hope now—was then making history; Chicago was trying to get a team together to defeat the masterful Cincinnati Redstockings; Boston—recently down and out, but now rejuvenated—was winning championships right along, and the so called "Land of Nod" or "Sleepy City," Philadelphia, tackled the huge project of sending a team to England. Even lesser cities—Providence, Buffalo, Syracuse, Troy, Worcester, Louisville, Indianapolis, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Milwaukee and Cleveland—brandished their swords and jumped into the thickest of the fight; still, however, New York continued its whittling. There was no excuse, however, only a lack of progressiveness, for the city had the material but allowed it to be used in other places, satisfying itself with the glory reflected by the performances of the old Knickerbocker team.

In the thirty one years of its National League history the New York Club has had only five presidents—Day, Van Cott, Friedman, Brush and Hempstead—but they have had a score of managers. Some were good; some bad; some indifferent, but none were of really championship calibre until John J. McGraw was given the reins.

JAMES MUTRIE WAS FIRST MANAGER

The first men in charge of the outfit—John B. Day as president and James Mutrie as manager—were vastly different in their methods. The hustling wideawake Mutrie could figuratively travel a mile while the dignified Day was covering a city block. The push and energy of Mutrie brought out the cry, "We are the people!" but all the time Day kept his hands in his pockets. Mutrie was manager and Day president. It took nerve to put a team in New York. Mutrie had the nerve and Day the confidence. They were with the "Mets" and owned them.

The professional game really began in New York with the advent of the Metropolitan team in 1881. Mutrie and Day, who each pitched a game for the "Mets" that year, got together a strong aggregation of ball players and held them together as an independent team until they discovered not one, but two openings. First they placed the "Mets" in the American Association and then organized the New York Club and put it in the National League. The "Mets" won the American Association championship in 1884 and would no doubt have won more flags had not the owners of the two teams robbed one to better the other.

ADMITTED TO THE NATIONAL

After the season of 1882 in the National League Troy and Worcester dropped out of the circuit and New York and Philadelphia were admitted in their places in 1883. Mutrie and Day took the pick of the players of the Troy team, securing several stalwart men who became the nucleus of the "Giants." Foremost was William ("Buck") Ewing who was made captain. Then there was pitcher "Mickey" Welch, first baseman Roger Connor, shortstop Ed. Caskins, and outfielder Pat Gillespie. John Montgomery Ward was secured from Providence and James E. ("Tip") O'Neil was picked up from the local lots. The latter pair were added to the pitching staff. John Clapp, the catcher, was transferred from the "Mets" as was Frank Hankinson, third baseman J. H. Humphries, who had seen considerable service with independent

teams, was signed as extra catcher. "Dasher" Troy, the second baseman, came from Detroit. As outfielders, in addition to Gillespie, a new man, Dorgan, a veteran, and Grace Pearce, another old star who in 1882 had been a member of the Baltimore team, were secured.

GIANTS FINISHED IN SIXTH PLACE

The team, in its first venture in the National League, finished sixth in the race, ending ahead of Detroit which had had three years' experience in the league. They also beat out the Philadelphia team.

In 1884 Welch and Bagley did the pitching, Ward taking up infield work. "Tip" O'Neil was let go to St. Louis where he developed into an outfielder and began a brilliant career. Alexander McKinnon, who had been with the Syracuse Stars in 1876, 1877 and 1878, and later with the Capital Citys and the Athletics, was secured to play first base. This threw Connor to second and third base as substitute for Ward and Hankinson. Troy was sent to the "Mets" and Danny Richardson was picked up as utility in-and-outfielder. He was the smallest man on the team, but later made up in ability what he lacked, in comparison to his team mates, in size. Caskins remained at short, Dorgan and Gillespie continued in left and right fields, while center was played by various men. Ewing and Humphries were the only catchers in 1884.

In this year the New York team finished one point higher than it did in '83. This was some comfort to the patrons who began perceptibly to increase in numbers, much to the satisfaction of Mutrie and Day.

TEAM BECOMES FORMIDABLE

In 1885 the Giants for the first time began to assume a formidable appearance and became a factor to be reckoned with in the race. Now, for the first time, the cry of "We are the people!" was heard. The Chicago team was given a merry chase to the very close of the season and it finally won out by a scant two games, the Giants being content with second place. During the three seasons, 1885, 1886, 1887, the Giants displayed great improvement although they landed third in 1886, and fourth in 1887. However, in each year they were considered likely pennant winners, not only by their admirers at home but by the fans along the circuit.

WARD BECOMES SHORTSTOP

John M. Ward had finally found his level. For some time he had complained of a weak arm which prevented him from doing justice to himself and his club in the pitcher's box. He had become famous as a pitcher for the Providence team from 1878 to 1882. In 1880 he had shut out the Buffalo team without a hit, not a Buffalo player reaching first base. Now, in 1885, he was permanently placed at shortstop, a position in which he gained much distinction.

In 1888 the New York team, which now acquired the name of the Giants, won the championship, and repeated it in 1889.

Keefe, Welch and George were the pitchers in 1887, but George took part in only three games, and these late in the season. The bulk of the pitching fell upon Keefe, Welch, Ed. Crane and Titcomb. Crane, styled the cannon-ball pitcher, because of his terrific speed, came from Toronto which had secured him from Washington in 1887. Titcomb came from the Jersey City Club. He was with Philadelphia in 1886—his first year in fast company—but, as he was but a kid, Philadelphia sent him to Jersey City to develop, whence the Giants took him. He and Crane took their regular turns in the box with Keefe and Welch. During the progress of the season veteran George Weidman, who had valiantly worked for Detroit from 1882 to 1885 when the Michiganders were floundering in last place, was signed. But George

had lost his cunning as well as his strong arm and figured in only two games for the Giants.

In 1899 the Giants again won the championship, but only after a hard struggle with Boston, winning by a slender margin. The record at the finish was:—New York won 83 and lost 43, a percentage of .659, against 83 won and 45 lost for Boston, a percentage of .648. It was the closest race in the history of the National League up to that time. The championship was decided only near the end of the season. Of the last twenty games played by each team the Giants won seventeen against thirteen for the "Beaneaters."

For 1889 the New York Club retained all its old pitchers except George, who was sent to the Springfield (Ill.) Club, Keefe, Welch, Crane and Titcomb were in line, but the latter after pitching three games was released to the Toronto Club.

A new pitcher, in the person of "Hank" O'Day, secured from Washington, took the place of Titcomb. It was in July that O'Day was secured. While with Washington O'Day won but two games out of thirteen and tied one, but while with New York he pitched eleven games and won every one of them.

THE FINISH OF DAY AND MUTRIE

In 1890 disaster overtook the New York Club. The Players League came into existence and made savage war on the National League. It placed a team in New York. The grounds at this time were where the Polo Grounds now stand. The Giants then played on the vacant field next to the present Polo Grounds. The new club persuaded nearly every member of the Giants to desert his flag. When the season opened it found that in the great pennant team only Welch, Tiernan and Murphy were left. All the others had gone over to the Players League. It was a hard blow to the proud Giants. It almost put them out of business, and would have done so had not Arthur Soden of the Boston Club come to their assistance and put up money from his own pocket to keep the New York team in the game. The Players League ruined Day and Mutrie financially, but not the National League. The deserting Giants did not win the pennant in the new league as they thought they would but had to be content to finish third. Strange as it may seem considering the embarrassing situation of the New York National League Club, the first proposals for peace came from the New York Players League Club. The Pittsburgh Club followed the lead of the New York Club and soon the Players League was a thing of the past.

MANY PLAYERS JUMPED

In March, 1890, the Indianapolis Club withdrew from the National League and sold the services of its best players to the New York Club. John T. Brush was then the owner of the Indianapolis Club. The Players League had made a foray on the Indianapolis Club. The "Hoosier" players secured for the New York Club were all big fellows. They were: pitchers, Amos W. Rusie and Henry J. Boyle; catchers, Richard ("Dick") Buckley and J. A. Sommers; infielders, Jack Glasscock, Jerry Denny, Charles Bassett and M. J. Scanlon, and outfielder Jesse Burkett, nine men in all.

Mickey Welch was the only old pitcher remaining; Keefe, Crane, and O'Day having jumped the New York Club. The club signed nearly a dozen pitchers to help Welch out. Rusie and John Sharrott went through the entire season.

New York purchased Ed. Daily from the Brooklyn American Association Club, but was compelled to surrender him to the Louisville Club of the American Association because of an agreement not to touch reserved players of each other's league. Burkett, who was a pitcher while with Indianapolis, was tried out in the outfield and all remember what a tower he was both in the field and at bat.

THE ENTIRE INFIELD DESERTS

Every man of the old infield deserted and there was not even a substitute left. O'Connor, Richardson, Whitney and Hatfield jumped to the Players League, while Ward went to Brooklyn.

The New York Club was compelled to hustle and get players to help out what they had secured from Indianapolis. Sam Crane, now baseball editor of the New York Journal, was secured to play first base and captain the team. He played in only one game, doing bench duty until May when he was released to Pittsburgh.

OLD PLAYERS RETURNED

By the terms of peace the players were ordered to return to the clubs which had a prior claim to them, although in many cases the old players were not engaged. The only ones who were taken back by the Giants were:—Ewing, Connor, Keefe, Gore, O'Rourke and Richardson. Of the others Bill Brown was released to Philadelphia, O'Day and Burkett to Lincoln, Neb., Ward to Brooklyn, Slattery and Whitney to Cincinnati, while Hatfield went to Washington.

DIFFERENCES PATCHED UP

In 1892 the National League and American Association patched up their difference, together forming a twelve-club organization and split the season into two parts. The New York Club, of which John B. Day was still president, joined the coalition, releasing Jim Mutrie from the management and engaging Pat Powers. The latter came to the Giants with many years' experience in the minor leagues. He had managed the Trenton team in 1883, 1884 and 1885, and the Jersey City team in 1886, 1887, 1888 and 1889. The Rochester team was guided by him in 1890 and the Buffalo team in 1891. He never managed a championship team, although he was always looked upon as a good manager and developer of young blood. The spirit of retrenchment possessed the owners of all the major league clubs and Powers was expected to use his economic genius in keeping down the expenses. Before the peace agreement was signed the American Association had placed a team in Chicago and that body signed Rusie among others to get a strong club to combat the National League Club. Rusie had signed for \$6,200 per season. In consequence of the agreement Rusie was ordered back to New York where he was compelled to sign to play for \$3,700.

PAT POWERS LEFT THE TEAM

In the fall of 1892 Pat Powers was elected president and secretary-treasurer of the Eastern League and resigned as manager of the Giants. John M. Ward jumped into his shoes and for two years guided the team, winning fifth place in 1893 and second in 1894. During the two years (1893-1894) of Ward's management, C. C. Van Cott was president of the New York Club, John B. Day being compelled to sell his interest in the club. One of the very first moves Ward made was to get rid of Ewing whom he traded to Cleveland for George Davis who afterwards succeeded Ward as manager of the Giants. Ward also got Roger Connor back by giving Philadelphia John Sharrott and Jack Boyle for him.

FRIEDMAN BUYS CONTROL

On January 17, 1895, Andrew Friedman, a New York business man, bought a controlling interest in the National Exhibition Company who owned the New York Baseball Club and conducted the affairs of the club on lines antagonistic to all precedents. In spite of the brilliant finish made by the Giants in 1894, presaging a more brilliant season to follow, he relieved Manager Ward of the management and appointed George Davis in his stead. For eight

years Friedman was the head of the New York Club and during that time it was surrounded by an atmosphere of distrust and suspense. Friedman continually quarreled with managers, players, umpires and newspaper men, arrogantly barring them from the ball grounds and embarrassing the National League nearly at every turn. Umpires and managers resigned because of his insolence, players roundly swore at him, and newspaper men made him a target of caricature and the theme of jokes and finally drove him from the game.

When George Davis took charge of the Giants in 1895 he had all the players of the 1894 team around him, except Ward, who went into the practice of law, and Westervelt who was dropped.

Davis resigned the management on June 5 and Jack Doyle succeeded him. Doyle continued to take the abuse of Friedman till August 2 when he threw up the sponge. Harvey L. Watkins was then appointed manager. However, neither Davis nor Doyle left the team; both continued to play their respective positions.

ARTHUR IRWIN NOW TRIES IT

In 1886 Arthur Irwin was the manager of the Giants. He actually held the place for one entire year, although there was a rumor in August that he had resigned. One thing is certain, the club got no new players after the date of his rumored resignation.

ANOTHER NEW MANAGER

"Scrappy" Joyce was found in charge of the team when the season of 1897 opened. He stood pat on the team Irwin had gathered together. Although he had half a dozen youngsters in tow none of them was kept after the season opened.

It would be a waste of time to rehearse in detail the events of the next five years. During this period of time the Giants were really a reproach. In the five years they had at least eight managers, who followed each other with kaleidoscopic effect, several of them being knocked down to be placed on their feet again at the next turn. In 1898 Joyce, evidently because of the good showing made by the team of 1897 was re-engaged as manager, but he blew the place June 11, after his team had lost six games in succession at home.

"Pop" Anson then gave it a whirl, but a few weeks was enough for this grand old war horse. After he gave it up Joyce was prevailed upon to take the management again, but his team finished in seventh place.

Joyce failed to report in 1899, having gone into the saloon business at St. Louis with Patsy Tebeau.

John B. Day, who built the foundation of the Giant structure and lost his wealth in an effort to save it from tumbling to pieces, was placed at the head of the team. He stood it until July 5, when, with the team in ninth place, he made room for Fred Hoey. The latter held on to the position with the result that the team finished tenth.

"BUCK" EWING BACK

In 1900 "Buck" Ewing was called upon to help the team which he used to lead to victory in the "good old days." But "Buck," in spite of hard work, was powerless to make the team win and when it struck last place (there were only eight clubs now in the league), "Buck" gave it up on July 13. He was succeeded by George Davis who for the second time took charge of the team. Besides taking charge of the playing end he was stationed at third and he was glad when the season ended.

Davis was engaged again to look after the team in 1901 and, after struggling along all season, he managed to finish in seventh place. The team ended the season by losing eleven out of fourteen games away from home.

LOOK WHO IS IN CHARGE

Who bobbed up to handle the team for 1902? None other than the "great" Horace Fogel, Davis having deserted the team to go to the Chicago Americans. The Giants began to lose so rapidly that Horace was put on the sliding board and George Smith put in charge, but George was unable to drag the team out of its lowly position and, for the second time in three years, the team finished absolutely last.

During these five reproachful years the New York Club had forty-two pitchers on its list. Among them were several regarded as the best in the world, including Mathewson, Mercer, Hawley, "Dummy" Taylor, McGinnity, Sparks and others as well known.

MATHEWSON BEGINS HIS WONDERFUL CAREER

In July the future great Mathewson was added to the pitching staff, coming from the Norfolk Club of the North Carolina League, and a month later Luther Taylor (the deaf mute) was bought from the Albany Club for \$1,500. Mathewson's debut was not at all auspicious, he was sent against the Brooklyn team at Brooklyn on July 17 but was compelled to make way for Doheny after pitching a few innings; the Brooklyns winning the game thirteen to seven. It was Doheny's only appearance in the box after coming back from Chicago. Taylor also had his first major-league experience against Brooklyn; he started a game August 27 but Mercer was called to his rescue and the game went to Brooklyn by a score of nine to two in eight innings. Brooklyn it must be remembered was the National League champion club that year.

"Matty" did not get a chance to work against Brooklyn again that year but Taylor later pitched two games against them. He beat the coming champions three to two in ten innings on the Polo Grounds, but on the last game of the season at Brooklyn he was beaten one to nothing in seven innings.

MATHEWSON SOLE SURVIVOR IN 1902

In 1902 Mathewson was the sole survivor of the 1901 pitching staff. Taylor had acquired the jumping fever and leaped over the bounds of reserve into the camp of the Cleveland American League Club. He played with Cleveland until May, when Frank Bowerman, who had been taught by Taylor to talk with his fingers, was sent to Cleveland and while "Dummy" was pitching, Bowerman, who sat behind the home bench, kept talking to Taylor with his fingers and had made him such a good offer that Taylor after the game departed for New York never to depart again.

NOW THE GIANTS BEGIN TO RISE

On July 19, 1902, the best thing that ever happened to New York in a baseball way occurred when John J. McGraw, "he of that scrappy disposition," told Ban Johnson, the high mogul of the American League, a few things, and "Mac" had to beat it. Where would he go—to "good old New York Town"—and he has been there ever since. When McGraw departed the American League he packed his grip and when he opened it in New York he found he had with him Joe McGinnity and Jack Cronin, pitchers, and Roger Bresnahan, catcher, while big Dan McGann was brought along as a first baseman. With this bunch of recruits McGraw started to place a team in the field and his record since then speaks for itself.

The new players all went to work with a will but their good work could not drag the team out of last place, where the other managers had put it. The last pitcher added to the team in 1902 was Roscoe Miller who came from the Detroit team of the American League in August.

NEW AND BETTER ERA

A new and better era now began for the Giants. Peace had been made between the major leagues and, in 1903, John T. Brush became president of

the New York Club, with John J. McGraw in charge of the team. From a joke under Friedman and his legion of managers the Giants now became the most popular team on the circuit, and its performance on the field merited the unstinted applause given it. In the eleven years since their acquisition by Mr. Brush, and under the able leadership of Mr. McGraw, the Giants won the National League pennant five times, in 1904, 1905, 1911, 1912 and 1913, finishing in second place four times, in third once, and in fourth position once.

In 1905 they won the world's championship from the Athletics.

HOW CHAMPIONSHIP WAS LOST

The Giants lost the championship in 1908 by a single game, the result of the last contest between the Giants and Cubs, on October 8, deciding the honor.

The Cubs won this game by a score of four to two. The game was not a regularly scheduled game, as it was played after the regular season had closed, but it was necessitated by a decision of President Pulliam of the National League, who decided the celebrated "Merkle" game which was played at the Polo Grounds on September 23, a tie, although the Giants claimed the game by a score of two to one.

This was the game that caused poor Fred Merkle to be accused of pulling off a "bone" when, if credit had been properly given, John Evers would have been credited for a "wise" play. This is how it happened: With the score a tie, McCormick on third and Merkle on first with two out, Bridwell hit a single to center, bringing McCormick home with the winning run. Merkle, however, did not run to second base. Evers, who had pulled off the same play at Pittsburgh the Saturday before under similar conditions, and on the same pair of umpires, O'Day and Emslie, without getting credit for brain work (as neither of the "umps" saw the play), yelled to Slagle to throw him the ball, called for a decision. O'Day, who knew of the play, having been in it before, gave Evers the decision on Merkle which was sustained by President Pulliam, who ordered the game played over. The out left the score a tie and the throng that was at the park ran upon the field when McCormick scored what they thought was the winning run, preventing the players from resuming play.

COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE GIANTS

Year.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Percentage.	Rank.	Manager.	President.
1883	96	46	50	.479	6	Mutrie	John B. Day
1884	112	62	50	.554	5	Mutrie	John B. Day
1885	112	85	27	.758	2	Mutrie	John B. Day
1886	119	75	44	.630	3	Mutrie	John B. Day
1887	123	68	55	.533	4	Mutrie	John B. Day
1888	131	84	47	.641	1	Mutrie	John B. Day
1889	126	83	43	.659	1	Mutrie	John B. Day
1890	131	63	68	.481	6	Mutrie	John B. Day
1891	132	71	61	.583	3	Mutrie	John B. Day
1892	151	71	80	.470	8	Pat Powers	John B. Day
1893	132	68	64	.515	5	John M. Ward	C. C. Van Cott
1894	132	88	44	.667	2	John M. Ward	C. C. Van Cott

COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE GIANTS—Continued

Year.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Percentage.	Rank.	Manager.	President.
1895	131	66	65	.504	9	{ George Davis Jack Doyle H. L. Watkins	Andrew Friedman
1896	131	64	67	.489	7	Arthur Irwin	Andrew Friedman
1897	131	83	48	.634	3	William Joyce	Andrew Friedman
1898	150	77	73	.513	7	{ William Joyce A. C. Anson	Andrew Friedman
1899	150	60	90	.400	10	{ John B. Day Fred Hoey	Andrew Friedman
1900	138	60	78	.435	8	{ William Ewing George Davis	Andrew Friedman
1901	137	52	85	.380	7	George Davis	Andrew Friedman
1902	136	48	88	.353	8	{ George Smith Horace Fogel	Andrew Friedman
1903	139	84	55	.604	2	John J. McGraw	John T. Brush
1904	153	106	47	.693	1	John J. McGraw	John T. Brush
1905	153	105	48	.686	1	John J. McGraw	John T. Brush
1906	152	96	56	.632	2	John J. McGraw	John T. Brush
1907	153	82	71	.536	4	John J. McGraw	John T. Brush
1908	154	98	56	.636	*2	John J. McGraw	John T. Brush
1909	153	92	61	.601	3	John J. McGraw	John T. Brush
1910	154	91	63	.591	2	John J. McGraw	John T. Brush
1911	153	99	54	.647	1	John J. McGraw	John T. Brush
1912	151	103	48	.682	1	John J. McGraw	Harry N. Hempstead
1913	151	101	51	.664	1	John J. McGraw	Harry N. Hempstead
31	4268	2431	1837	.570			

*Tie with Pittsburgh for second place.

COMPLETE ROSTER OF NEW YORK NATIONALS

List of Players of the New York National League Club from 1883 to 1913, inclusive

- 1883—Michael ("Mickey") Welch, John Montgomery Ward, James E. ("Tip") O'Neil, pitchers; William ("Buck") Ewing, John E. Clapp, J. H. Humphries, catchers; Roger Connor, John ("Dasher") Troy, Frank Hankinson, E. Caskins, infielders; Mike Dorgan, Grace Pearce, Pat Gillespie, outfielders.
- 1884—Welch, Ward, Bagley, pitchers; Ewing, Humphries, catchers; Alexander McKinnon, Connor, Hankinson, Caskins, Ward, infielders; Dorgan, Gillespie, Denny Richardson, outfielders.
- 1885—Welch, Timothy Keefe, pitchers; Ewing, Thomas Deasley, catchers; Connor, Joe ("Moveup") Gerhardt, Thomas ("Dude") Esterbrook, Richardson, Ward, infielders; Gillespie, James O'Rourke, Dorgan, outfielders.
- 1886—Keefe, Welch, pitchers; Ewing, Deasley, O'Rourke, catchers; Connor, Gerhardt, Esterbrook, Ward, infielders; Richardson, Dorgan, Gillespie, outfielders.

- 1887—Keefe, Welch, William George, pitchers; Deasley, O'Rourke, William Brown, Pat. J. Murphy, catchers; Connor, Richardson, Ewing, Ward, John W. Rainey, Gilbert Hatfield, infielders; Gillespie, George Gore, Dorgan, Michael ("Silent Mike") Tiernan, outfielders.
- 1888—Keefe, Welch, George, Ed. N. Crane, George Weidman, pitchers; Ewing, Brown, Murphy, catchers; Connor, Richardson, Arthur Whitney, Ward, Hatfield, infielders; O'Rourke, Gore, Tiernan, Michael J. Slattery, Elmer E. Foster, outfielders.
- 1889—Keefe, Welch, Titcomb, Crane, Henry O'Day, pitchers; Ewing, Brown, Murphy, catchers; Connor, Richardson, Whitney, Ward, Hatfield, infielders; O'Rourke, Gore, Tiernan, Slattery, George, outfielders.
- 1890—Welch, Amos W. Rusie, John Sharrott, J. F. Galligan, Robert Murphy, George Sharrott, Frank T. Turner, pitchers; Murphy, Richard D. Buckley, J. A. Sommers, T. J. O'Rourke, A. Frank Clarke, catchers; M. J. Scanlon, Esterbrook, Charles E. Bassett, Jerry Denny, John W. Glasscock, Lewis Whisler, Sam Crane, John ("Shorty") Howe, Alexander Young, John Farrell, Domischke, infielders; Joe Hornung, Tiernan, Clarke, Jesse Burkett, John M. Henry, George ("Reddy") McMillan, outfielders.
- 1891—Welch, Sharrott, Rusie, Tim Keefe, Andrew Dunning, Robert Barr, Arthur Clarkson, N. E. Coughlin, John B. Taylor, M. J. Sullivan, pitchers; Buckley, Clarke, William Burrell, catchers; Connor, Richardson, Denny, Glasscock, Bassett, Whisler, Ewing, infielders; O'Rourke, Gore, Tiernan, outfielders.
- 1892—Welch, Rusie, Sharrott, Charles King, Crane, pitchers; Ewing, Jack Doyle, Dan Murphy, J. J. Fields, John H. McMahon, catchers; Ewing, Bassett, Denny, Lyons, William Fuller, Hardie Richardson, Eddie Burke, William Keeler, infielders; O'Rourke, Gore, Tiernan, Harry Lyons, C. Newman, outfielders.
- 1893—Rusie, Crane, King, James Donohue, Frank Foreman, Mark Baldwin, Fred Schmidt, Seth Sigsby, George W. Davies, Charles ("Bumpus") Jones, Lester German, Charles Peltz, pitchers; McMahon, Doyle, Mike J. Kelly, Jack Milligan, Park Wilson, catchers; Roger Connor, John M. Ward, George S. Davis, William Fuller, Keeler, Shorty Howe, infielders; Eddie Burke, Lyons, Tiernan, James Stafford, outfielders.
- 1894—Rusie, German, William H. ("Dad") Clarke, Huyler Westervelt, Joëtt, Meekin, pitchers; Wilson, Doyle, Charles Farrell, catchers; Connor, Ward, Davis, Fuller, William H. ("Yale") Murphy, infielders; Burke, George Van Haltren, Tiernan, Stafford, outfielders.
- 1895—Rusie, German, Clarke, Meekin, Frank H. Krause, Andrew Boswell, Edward Doheny, Larry Batton, pitchers; Wilson, Farrell, William ("Pop") Schriver, catchers; Jack Doyle, Harry Davis, William Clarke, Stafford, Davis, Fuller, infielders; Burke, Van Haltren, Tiernan, Thomas E. Bannon, Frank Butler, Thomas Burns, outfielders.
- 1896—Meekin, Doheny, German, Connie Flynn, Sutherland M. Bowen, James B. ("Cy") Seymour, William A. Campfield, M. J. Sullivan, William J. Reidy, Charles Gettig, pitchers; Farrell, Wilson, Dan. W. Zearfoss, John J. Warner, catchers; Davis, Clarke, William ("Kid") Gleason, Davis, Frank Connaughton, Fuller, Fred Pfeffer, Jake Beckley, William ("Scrappy") Joyce, infielders; Van Haltren, Tiernan, Bannon, George Ulrich, outfielders.
- 1897—Clarke, Doheny, Gettig, Meekin, Sullivan, Seymour, Amos Rusie, pitchers; Wilson, Warner, Zearfoss, catchers; Beckley, Clarke, Gleason, Joyce, Davis, "Yale" Murphy, James Donnelly, infielders; Stafford, Van Haltren, Tiernan, William Holmes, Walter Wilmot, Thomas McCreery, outfielders.
- 1898—Doheny, Gettig, Meekin, Rusie, Seymour, John ("Jock") Menefec, William Garrick, pitchers; Warner, Mike Grady, Cliff Latimer, catchers;

- Joyce, Gleason, Fred Hartman, Davis, Jack Doyle, Robert Glenn, Clarence Foster, John Puhl, infielders; Tiernan, Van Haltren, McCreery, Wilmot, Park Wilson, Gilbert, Regan, outfielders.
- 1899—Doheny, Gettig, Meekin, Seymour, Carriek, H. Irwin Brampton, Thomas Colcolough, William Garoni, Secrist, Kiskell, Johnson, Virgin Garvin, McDonald, pitchers; Grady, Warner, P. Walson, Jack O'Neil, catchers; Doyle, Gleason, Hartman, Davis, Ira Davis, Puhl, Foster, Frank Martin, Scott Hardesty, Carsey, George Wrigley, Stewart, Criger, infielders; Thomas O'Brien, Van Haltren, C. Foster, Tiernan, Fleming, P. E. Woodruff, outfielders.
- 1900—Doheny, Seymour, Carrick, Winnie Mercer, Emerson ("Pink") Hawley, Richard Cogan, Christy Mathewson, Luther Taylor, pitchers; Grady, Warner, Frank Bowerman, catchers; Doyle, Gleason, Charles Hickman, Davis, Sheehan, Dan Murphy, infielders; Albert Selbach, Van Haltren, Charles A. Frisbee, Foster, Elmer Smith, Curtis, Bernard, outfielders.
- 1901—Mathewson, Doheny, Taylor, William Phyle, Chauncey Fisher, Roger Denzer, Willis, Mills, John Deegan, Van Zandt, George Leiter, Albany Livingstone, McGee, Albert Maul, Lawrence Hesterfer, pitchers; Warner, Bowerman, Alex. ("Broadway") Smith, Joe Wall, catchers; Ganzell, Dan Murphy, Strang, Davis, Kellogg Nelson, Fred Buelow, James Miller, George Smith, Frank P. Murphy, infielders; Selbach, Van Haltren, Bernard, Algie McBride, James Jones, outfielders.
- 1902—Mathewson, Taylor, Bill ("Brickyard") Kennedy, Henry Thielman, McGee, Frank Sparks, Roy Evans, Jack Dunn, Bob Blewitt, John Burke, Joe McGinnity, Jack Cronin, Roscoe Miller, pitchers, Bowerman; George Yeager, Roger Bresnahan, Jack O'Neil, Bridgeport Robinson, catchers; Doyle, G. Smith, Lauder, Joe Bean, Harry O'Hagan, Charles Wagner, Dan McGann, John J. McGraw, infielders; James Jackson, Van Haltren, James Delehanty, Walter Brodie, J. Jones, Roy E. Clarke, James J. Callahan, Hertley, L. Washburn, McDonald, John C. Hendricks, George Browne, Joe Wall, outfielders.
- 1903—Mathewson, McGinnity, Cronin, Miller, Taylor, Leon Ames, John Bartley, pitchers; Bowerman, Bresnahan, John J. Warner, catchers; McGann, William Gilbert, Lauder, Charles Babb, McGraw, Dunn, George Davis, infielders; Sam Mertes, Van Haltren, Browne, outfielders.
- 1904—Mathewson, McGinnity, Taylor, Ames, William J. Milligan, George Wiltse, Claude Elliott, pitchers; Bowerman, Warner, William B. Marshall, catchers; McGann, Gilbert Arthur Devlin, William Dahlen, McGraw, Dunn, Bresnahan, Dan Brouthers, infielders; Mertes, Harry McCormick, Browne, Mike Donlin, outfielders.
- 1905—Mathewson, McGinnity, Taylor, Ames, Wiltse, Elliott, pitchers; Bowerman, Bresnahan, Bill ("Boileryard") Clarke, catchers; McGann, Gilbert, Devlin, Dahlen, Offa Neal, Sam Strang, McGraw, infielders; Mertes, Donlin, Browne, Archie Graham, Robert Hall, outfielders.
- 1906—Mathewson, McGinnity, Taylor, Ames, Wiltse, Cecil Ferguson, Henry Mathewson, pitchers; Bowerman, Bresnahan, William B. Marshall, Mathew Fitzgerald, Alex. Smith, catchers; McGann, Gilbert, Devlin, Dahlen, Strang, John Hannifan, infielders; Mertes, Donlin, Browne, Porter, ("Spike") Shannon, James B. ("Cy") Seymour, Frank Burke, outfielders; McGraw, manager.
- 1907—Mathewson, McGinnity, Taylor, Ames, Wiltse, Ferguson, Mike Lynch, Roy Beecher, pitchers; Bowerman, Bresnahan, Fitzgerald, Curtis, catchers; McGann, Thomas Corcoran, Devlin, Dahlen, Strang, Danny Shay, Hannifan, Larry Doyle, Fred Merkle, infielders; Shannon, Browne, Seymour, outfielders; McGraw, manager.
- 1908—Mathewson, McGinnity, Taylor, Ames, Wiltse, Beecher, Otis Crandall, Rube Marquard, Louis Durham, pitchers; Bresnahan, Thomas Needham,

Fred C. Snodgrass, catchers; Fred Tenney, Merkle, Doyle, Devlin, Bridwell, Strang, Charles E. Herzog, David Bair, infielders; Shannon, Seymour, Donlin, Hannifan, Josh Devore, Lewis Evans, Harry McCormick, Jack C Barry, outfielders; McGraw, manager.

1909—Mathewson, Ames, Wiltse, Crandall, Marquard, Durham, Arthur ("Bugs") Raymond, Jake Weimer, Albert Klawitter, Louis P. Drucke, George J. Daly, Walter, pitchers; George Schlei, John T. Meyers, Arthur Wilson, catchers; Tenney, Doyle, Devlin, Bridwell, Arthur Fletcher, Herzog, Arthur J. Shafer, Merkle, Arlie Latham, infielders; Snodgrass, William O'Hara, John J. Murray, McCormick, Seymour, Devore, Devereaux, outfielders; McGraw, manager.

1910—Mathewson, Ames, Wiltse, Crandall, Marquard, Raymond, Klawitter, Drucke, W. R. Dickson, Ed. Hendricks, Dick Rudolph, pitchers; Meyers, Wilson, Schlei catchers; Merkle, Doyle, Devlin, Bridwell, Fletcher, Shafer, Harry Gowdy, infielders; Devore, Seymour, Murray, Snodgrass, Elmer H. Zacher, Beals Becker, outfielders; Keeler, Latham, extra; McGraw, manager.

1911—Mathewson, Ames, Wiltse, Crandall, Marquard, Raymond, Drucke, Rudolph, J. A. Maxwell, pitchers; Meyers, Wilson, Grover Hartley, catchers; Merkle, Doyle, Devlin, Bridwell, Fletcher, Gowdy, Eugene E. Paulette, Charles Herzog, infielders; Devore, Snodgrass, Murray, Becker, Donlin, George J. Burns, outfielders; McGraw, manager; Wilber Robinson, coach.

1912—Mathewson, Ames, Wiltse, Crandall, Marquard, Drucke, Charles E. Tesreau, E. G. Shore, Larue Kirby, L. V. Baden, Albert Demaree, Thododore Goulait, pitchers; Meyers, Hartley, Wilson, catchers; Merkle, Doyle, Herzog, Fletcher, Shafer, Henry Groh, infielders; Devore, Snodgrass, Murray, Becker, Burns, Harry McCormick, David Robertson, outfielders; McGraw, manager; Robinson, coach.

1913—Mathewson, Marquard, Ames, Crandall, Rube Schauer, Arthur Fromme, Tesreau, Wiltse, Hearne, F. M. Schupp, Demaree, pitchers; Meyers, Wilson, Hartley, John B. McLean, Robinson, catchers; Merkle, Doyle, Herzog, Shafer, Fletcher, Grant, Groh, infielders; Devore, Snodgrass, Murray, Burns, Claude Cooper, McCormick, Robertson, James Thorpe, outfielders.

NEW YORK VS. CHICAGO 31 YEARS

Year.	At New York.			At Chicago.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1883.	4	3	.571	1	6	.143	5	9	.357
1884.	3	5	.375	1	7	.125	4	12	.250
1885.	6	2	.750	4	4	.500	10	6	.625
1886.	6	3	.667	2	7	.222	8	10	.444
1887.	4	5	.444	2	6	.250	6	11	.353
1888.	4	5	.444	4	6	.400	8	11	.421
1889.	6	3	.667	7	2	.778	13	5	.722
1890.	3	7	.300	3	6	.333	6	13	.326
1891.	9	1	.900	4	4	.500	13	5	.722
1892.	3	5	.375	1	5	.167	4	10	.286
1893.	2	4	.333	3	3	.500	5	7	.417
1894.	5	1	.833	6	0	1.000	11	1	.917
1895.	4	3	.571	4	1	.800	8	4	.667
1896.	5	1	.833	2	4	.333	7	5	.583
1897.	4	2	.667	3	3	.500	7	5	.583
1898.	2	4	.333	3	5	.375	5	9	.357
1899.	4	2	.667	2	5	.286	6	7	.462
1900.	7	3	.700	1	9	.100	8	12	.400
1901.	6	4	.600	3	7	.300	9	11	.450
1902.	5	5	.500	5	5	.500	10	10	.500
1903.	4	5	.444	8	3	.727	12	8	.600
1904.	4	7	.364	7	4	.636	11	11	.500

NEW YORK VS. CHICAGO—Cont'd

Year.	At New York.			At Chicago.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1905.	9	2	.818	3	8	.273	12	10	.545
1906.	2	9	.182	5	6	.455	7	15	.318
1907.	5	6	.455	1	10	.091	6	16	.273
1908.	6	5	.545	5	6	.455	11	11	.500
1909.	3	8	.273	8	3	.727	11	11	.500
1910.	4	7	.364	4	7	.364	8	14	.364
1911.	6	5	.545	5	6	.455	11	11	.500
1912.	5	6	.455	4	7	.364	9	13	.409
1913.	9	2	.818	5	5	.500	14	7	.667
31.	149	130	.534	116	160	.420	265	290	.477

NEW YORK VS. BOSTON 31 YEARS

Year.	At New York.			At Boston.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1883.	4	2	.571	3	4	.429	7	7	.500
1884.	4	4	.500	4	4	.500	8	8	.500
1885.	7	1	.875	6	2	.750	13	3	.813

NEW YORK VS. BOSTON—Continued

Year.	At New York.			At Boston.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1886.	8	1	.889	3	5	.375	11	6	.647
1887.	6	2	.750	4	5	.444	10	7	.588
1888.	5	2	.500	7	3	.700	12	8	.600
1889.	4	2	.667	2	6	.250	6	8	.429
1890.	5	4	.556	3	7	.300	8	11	.421
1891.	2	7	.222	3	8	.273	5	15	.250
1892.	2	5	.286	1	6	.143	3	11	.214
1893.	4	2	.667	0	6	.000	4	8	.333
1894.	5	1	.833	1	5	.167	6	6	.500
1895.	4	2	.667	0	6	.000	4	8	.333
1896.	3	3	.500	2	4	.333	5	7	.417
1897.	2	4	.333	2	4	.333	4	8	.333
1898.	2	5	.286	2	5	.286	4	10	.286
1899.	2	4	.333	0	8	.000	2	12	.143
1900.	4	4	.500	3	7	.300	7	11	.389
1901.	3	7	.300	3	7	.300	6	14	.300
1902.	2	7	.222	1	9	.100	3	16	.158
1903.	6	4	.600	6	4	.600	12	8	.600
1904.	11	0	1.000	9	2	.818	20	2	.990
1905.	9	2	.818	10	1	.909	19	3	.864
1906.	7	3	.700	8	3	.727	15	6	.714
1907.	6	5	.545	7	4	.636	13	9	.591
1908.	9	2	.818	7	4	.636	16	6	.727
1909.	8	3	.727	6	5	.545	14	8	.636
1910.	10	1	.909	6	5	.545	16	6	.727
1911.	7	4	.636	8	3	.727	15	7	.682
1912.	9	1	.900	9	2	.818	18	3	.857
1913.	8	3	.727	6	5	.545	14	8	.636

31. 168 101 .624 132 149 .470 300 250 .543

NEW YORK VS. ST. LOUIS 24 YEARS

Year.	At New York.			At St. Louis.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1885.	7	1	.875	5	3	.625	12	4	.750
1886.	8	1	.889	7	2	.778	15	3	.833
1892.	6	1	.857	3	3	.500	9	4	.692
1893.	5	1	.833	3	3	.500	8	4	.667
1894.	3	3	.500	4	2	.667	7	5	.583
1895.	6	1	.857	5	0	1.000	11	1	.917
1896.	5	2	.714	4	1	.800	9	3	.750
1897.	9	0	1.000	3	0	1.000	12	0	1.000
1898.	6	0	1.000	4	3	.571	10	3	.769
1899.	2	5	.286	2	5	.286	4	10	.286
1900.	5	5	.500	1	9	.100	6	14	.300
1901.	4	5	.444	3	8	.273	7	13	.350
1902.	3	7	.300	4	6	.400	7	13	.350
1903.	8	2	.800	7	3	.700	15	5	.750
1904.	6	5	.545	9	2	.818	15	7	.682
1905.	9	1	.900	8	4	.667	17	5	.773
1906.	11	1	.917	8	2	.800	19	3	.864
1907.	9	2	.818	8	3	.727	17	5	.773
1908.	9	2	.818	5	6	.455	14	8	.636
1909.	6	5	.545	10	0	1.000	16	5	.762
1910.	8	3	.727	4	7	.364	12	10	.545
1911.	6	3	.667	9	4	.692	15	7	.682
1912.	7	4	.636	8	3	.727	15	7	.682
1913.	7	4	.636	7	3	.700	14	7	.667

24. 155 64 .708 131 82 .615 286 146 .662

NEW YORK VS. CINCINNATI 24 YEARS

Year.	At New York.			At Cincinnati.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1890.	4	6	.400	2	8	.200	6	14	.300
1891.	7	2	.778	6	3	.667	13	5	.722
1892.	3	4	.429	3	4	.429	6	8	.429
1893.	4	3	.571	2	3	.400	6	6	.500
1894.	4	2	.667	3	3	.500	7	5	.583
1895.	5	1	.833	3	3	.500	8	4	.667
1896.	4	2	.667	2	4	.333	6	6	.500
1897.	4	2	.667	1	5	.167	5	7	.417
1898.	5	2	.714	3	4	.429	8	6	.571
1899.	4	3	.571	1	6	.143	5	9	.357
1900.	8	3	.727	5	4	.556	13	7	.650
1901.	7	3	.700	5	5	.500	12	8	.600
1902.	3	7	.300	3	7	.300	6	14	.300
1903.	2	8	.200	6	4	.600	8	12	.400
1904.	5	6	.455	7	4	.636	12	10	.545
1905.	8	2	.800	8	3	.727	16	5	.762
1906.	9	1	.900	7	4	.636	16	5	.762
1907.	8	2	.800	5	7	.417	13	9	.591
1908.	8	3	.727	6	5	.545	14	8	.636
1909.	8	3	.727	5	6	.455	13	9	.591
1910.	8	3	.727	6	5	.545	14	8	.636
1911.	8	3	.727	6	5	.545	14	8	.636
1912.	9	2	.818	7	4	.636	16	6	.727
1913.	8	3	.727	9	2	.818	17	5	.773

24. 143 76 .653 111 108 .507 254 184 .580

NEW YORK VS. PHILADELPHIA 31 YEARS

Year.	At New York.			At Phila.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1883.	7	0	1.000	5	2	.714	12	2	.857
1884.	5	3	.625	6	2	.750	11	5	.688
1885.	6	2	.750	5	3	.625	11	5	.688
1886.	5	2	.714	3	6	.333	8	8	.500
1887.	3	6	.333	4	4	.500	7	10	.412
1888.	8	1	.889	6	4	.600	14	5	.737
1889.	8	1	.889	4	6	.400	12	7	.632
1890.	3	4	.444	2	7	.222	5	11	.312
1891.	3	7	.300	6	3	.667	9	10	.474
1892.	2	5	.286	3	4	.429	5	9	.357
1893.	5	1	.833	2	4	.333	7	5	.583
1894.	3	3	.500	2	4	.333	5	7	.417
1895.	2	2	.500	1	6	.143	3	8	.273
1896.	1	4	.200	2	4	.333	3	8	.273
1897.	5	1	.833	2	4	.333	7	5	.583
1898.	4	2	.667	2	5	.286	6	7	.462
1899.	2	5	.286	2	5	.286	4	10	.286
1900.	4	6	.400	3	7	.300	7	13	.350
1901.	4	6	.400	4	6	.400	8	12	.400
1902.	4	6	.400	2	6	.250	6	12	.333
1903.	10	0	1.000	5	5	.500	15	5	.750
1904.	13	2	.867	4	2	.667	17	4	.810
1905.	6	5	.545	8	3	.727	14	8	.736
1906.	9	2	.818	6	5	.545	15	7	.682
1907.	6	5	.545	5	5	.500	11	10	.524
1908.	9	2	.818	7	4	.636	16	6	.727
1909.	6	5	.545	6	5	.545	12	10	.545
1910.	7	5	.583	8	2	.800	15	7	.682
1911.	7	4	.636	5	6	.455	12	10	.545
1912.	8	3	.727	9	2	.818	17	5	.773
1913.	10	1	.909	4	7	.364	14	8	.636

31. 175 101 .630 133 138 .491 308 239 .570

NEW YORK VS. PITTSBURGH 27 YEARS

Year.	At New York.			At Pittsburgh.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1887.	5	4	.556	7	2	.778	12	6	.667
1888.	6	4	.600	4	3	.571	10	7	.588
1889.	9	1	.900	3	6	.333	12	7	.632
1890.	10	0	1.000	7	3	.700	17	3	.850
1891.	5	5	.500	2	7	.222	7	12	.368
1892.	3	4	.429	1	6	.143	4	10	.286
1893.	3	3	.500	1	5	.167	4	8	.333
1894.	5	1	.833	3	3	.500	8	4	.667
1895.	3	4	.429	1	4	.200	4	8	.333
1896.	2	4	.333	2	4	.333	4	8	.333
1897.	4	1	.800	4	2	.667	8	3	.727
1898.	3	4	.429	2	5	.286	5	9	.357
1899.	3	3	.500	3	4	.429	6	7	.462
1900.	4	6	.400	5	5	.500	9	11	.450
1901.	3	7	.300	1	9	.100	4	16	.200
1902.	3	6	.333	3	7	.300	6	13	.326
1903.	6	4	.600	4	6	.400	10	10	.500
1904.	7	5	.583	5	5	.500	12	10	.545
1905.	6	5	.545	6	5	.545	12	10	.545
1906.	8	3	.727	3	8	.273	11	11	.500
1907.	5	6	.455	5	6	.455	10	12	.455
1908.	4	7	.364	7	4	.636	11	11	.500
1909.	5	6	.455	6	5	.545	11	11	.500
1910.	7	5	.583	5	5	.500	12	10	.545
1911.	8	3	.727	8	3	.727	16	6	.727
1912.	3	6	.333	9	2	.818	12	8	.600
1913.	7	4	.636	7	4	.636	14	8	.636
27.	137	111	.552	114	128	.471	251	239	.523

NEW YORK VS. BROOKLYN 24 YEARS

Year.	At New York.			At Brooklyn.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1890.	4	4	.500	4	6	.400	8	10	.444
1891.	3	4	.429	8	4	.667	11	8	.579
1892.	4	3	.571	3	4	.429	7	7	.500
1893.	5	1	.833	1	5	.167	6	6	.500
1894.	3	3	.500	4	2	.667	7	5	.583
1895.	2	4	.333	1	5	.167	3	9	.250
1896.	5	2	.714	3	2	.600	8	4	.667
1897.	4	2	.667	5	1	.833	9	3	.750
1898.	7	0	1.000	4	3	.571	11	3	.786
1899.	0	5	.000	2	5	.286	2	10	.167
1900.	6	4	.600	4	6	.400	10	10	.500
1901.	3	6	.333	3	5	.375	6	11	.353
1902.	4	6	.400	6	4	.600	10	10	.500
1903.	5	4	.556	7	3	.700	12	7	.632

NEW YORK VS. BROOKLYN—Cont'd

Year.	At New York.			At Brooklyn.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1904.	10	1	.909	9	2	.818	19	3	.864
1905.	7	4	.636	8	3	.727	15	7	.682
1906.	7	4	.636	6	5	.545	13	9	.591
1907.	6	4	.600	6	6	.500	12	10	.545
1908.	7	4	.636	9	2	.818	16	6	.727
1909.	8	3	.727	7	4	.636	15	7	.682
1910.	8	2	.800	6	6	.500	14	8	.636
1911.	7	4	.636	9	1	.900	16	5	.762
1912.	8	3	.727	8	3	.727	16	6	.727
1913.	6	5	.545	8	3	.727	14	8	.636
24.	129	82	.611	131	90	.602	260	172	.603

NEW YORK CLUB Batting and Fielding Record

Year.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
1883	96	3476	527	892	2517	1296	629
1884	112	3889	703	1019	2846	1469	676
1885	112	4028	691	1085	2992	1881	749
1886	124	4295	692	1156	3084	2051	645
1887	129	4853	815	1603	3308	2035	478
1888	138	4767	662	1149	3601	2332	546
1889	131	4672	934	1318	3419	1598	431
1890	135	4854	712	1244	3495	1700	436
1891	136	4816	754	1253	3601	1736	400
1892	153	5289	807	1351	3965	1904	533
1893	136	4502	887	1317	3404	1611	386
1894	137	4890	958	1469	3683	1744	446
1895	131	4481	872	1330	3384	1699	439
1896	133	4661	832	1365	3404	1618	358
1897	137	9418	908	1407	3588	1730	429
1898	157	5306	837	1441	4508	2056	425
1899	148	5123	746	1416	3854	2110	443
1900	141	4825	715	1296	3609	2021	461
1901	140	4834	546	1198	3677	1881	342
1902	139	4653	402	1075	3737	1835	332
1903	142	4745	735	1261	3750	1715	250
1904	157	5150	744	1347	4176	2163	294
1905	155	5094	780	1392	4103	2057	258
1906	152	4768	625	1217	3988	2120	233
1907	155	4874	573	1222	4089	1894	232
1908	157	5006	651	1339	4220	2086	250
1909	157	5128	622	1327	4306	2066	307
1910	155	5061	715	1391	4181	1960	291
1911	154	5006	756	1399	4095	1926	256
1912	154	5067	823	1451	4100	1934	280
1913	152	5218	684	1427	4253	1936	254

31 4355 152259 22708 40157 113488 58064 11489

RECAPITULATION New York vs. Opponents

Clubs.	Years.	At New York.			Abroad.			Grand Totals.		
		W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
St. Louis.....	24	155	64	.708	131	82	.615	286	146	.662
Brooklyn.....	24	129	82	.720	131	90	.693	260	172	.594
Cincinnati.....	24	143	76	.653	111	108	.507	254	184	.580
Philadelphia.....	31	175	101	.630	133	138	.491	308	239	.570
Boston.....	31	168	101	.624	132	149	.470	300	250	.545
Pittsburgh.....	27	137	111	.552	114	128	.471	251	239	.523
Chicago.....	31	149	130	.534	116	160	.420	265	290	.477
Totals.....	31	1056	665	.614	868	855	.504	1924	1520	.558

PHILADELPHIA REPRESENTED IN ORGANIZED BASEBALL FOR MANY YEARS

UPS AND DOWNS OF QUAKER CITY CLUB

Many Changes in Ownership in Last Few Years—W. J. Locke Died Shortly after Purchasing Franchise in 1913

Philadelphia, even though given credit as being the "Sleepy Town," "Slow Town," and "Quaker City," refused to be relegated to the rear when they saw the remarkable strides that were being made by the various cities that were fostering professional baseball clubs and forced its way into the swim. The success of the Athletics, who finished second in the American Association pennant race in 1882, stimulated the somnolent spirits in Philadelphia to strive with the other big cities for baseball glory and wealth. Troy and Worcester, after the season of 1882, dropped out of the National League. New York took the place of Troy, and Philadelphians, not wanting to allow the "Gothams" to outdo them, applied for and obtained the franchise of Worcester.

Robert Ferguson was placed at the head of the Philadelphia team by Al. J. Reach, president of the club. Ferguson came from the Troy Club and got together a team selected from all corners of the country, some with records and others without. For pitchers, he signed Jack Coleman and Arthur F. Hagen, both making their first appearance in the National League. For the catching department Frank Ringo and E. M. Gross were secured. Gross had a fine reputation as a catcher, his best work having been done with the Providence team in 1879, 1880 and 1881. He did the greater part of the catching for the Phillies. He played only one year with the Philadelphia team, going to the Chicago Union Association Club in 1884. Ringo came from the west. He and Coleman had signed to play for the Peoria Club of the Northwestern League and then for the Philadelphia Club. The Peoria Club relinquished its claim to the two players, and for two seasons they did good work for the Quaker City team.

The Phillies in their first experience in the National League, finished eighth, or last, in the race. Only once afterward, in 1904, they wound up in the rear, so that, although they never won the championship in thirty-one years, they landed in last place only twice. During the twelve-club organization they finished once (1896) in eighth place, and once (1897) in tenth position.

Robert Ferguson, in 1884, was succeeded by Harry Wright, the veteran, as manager of the Phillies. Ferguson, after leaving the Quakers, was for a short time manager of the Pittsburgh team. Then he guided the destinies of the Metropolitan team of New York and later became an umpire. He died in Brooklyn on May 4, 1894.

Harry Wright came from the Providence Club, whose team he managed in 1882 and 1883. Previous to going to Providence, he was for eleven years manager of the Boston team, five years in the Professional Association and six in the National League.

WRIGHT MAKES CHANGES

Manager Wright made several changes in the team. Hagen was let go, and his place on the pitching staff was taken by William M. Vinton. The pitchers he retained were Charles Ferguson and Jack Coleman. The latter, however, was mostly used in the outfield. Ferguson was the star pitcher.

Farrar at first, and McClellan at short, remained of the 1883 infield. Manager Wright secured George E. Andrews from Toledo to fill the position at second base made vacant when Ferguson was placed as a regular pitcher. At third base he placed Joe Mulvey, a green hand, Purcell being permanently stationed in the outfield, and Warner going to the Brooklyn team.

The Phillies in 1884 finished two notches better than they did in 1883. They won over twice as many games as they had in the previous year and lost eight less, yet they registered the second smallest percentage (.348) in the history of the team.

ONLY TWO PITCHERS

In 1885 the Philadelphia team depended entirely upon Ferguson and Ed. M. Daily for its pitching forces. Daily came from Harrisburg, a member of the Eastern League in 1884. As will be learned later, both these pitchers are now dead, both dying in harness.

Third place in the race was captured by the Quakers in 1885, the best position they had reached up to this time. Their record was: Won 56, lost 54, percentage .509. Charles Ferguson was not only the best pitcher, but also the best batsman of the team, and stood seventh among the batters of the National League.

In 1886 Manager Wright added Dan M. Casey to his pitching staff. Casey was with the Detroit team in 1885. He and Ferguson became the star pitchers, Daily being many times employed in the outfield. Ledell Titcomb from the Haverhill Club of the New England League, was carried all season by the club, but pitched in only five games, all of which he lost.

Charles Ganzel, who was signed as one of the catchers in 1885, was not among the backstops in 1886. His work during the previous year was not altogether satisfactory to Wright, and he was released to Detroit. In his stead the manager placed James McGuire from Detroit. Clements and Cusick remained in harness for the Phillies. Clements and McGuire were the main catchers, while Cusick acted as substitute.

The infield acquired a new star in the person of Arthur Irwin, who came from the disbanded Providence Club, and was the first infielder to wear a glove in the game. He was placed at short, Bastian being shifted to second base. With Irwin from the Providence Club came John Farrell, who, after several games, was released to Washington. Farrar and Mulvey continued to take care of first and third base respectively. Irwin was made captain of the team and held the post until he quit the Quakers in 1889.

In the pennant race of 1886 the Quakers fell a notch behind their record of 1885.

The team made a surprisingly strong finish. It won thirteen of its last fifteen games, not counting three tie games.

They made a splendid record in the 1887 race for the pennant, finishing in second place. They were beaten for the championship by Detroit, by the narrow margin of three games.

TEAM SUFFERS BIG LOSS

The club sustained a heavy loss in 1888 in the death of Charles Ferguson. He died on April 29 of that year, nine days after the season began. Ferguson had a short, but brilliant career, and gave promise of eclipsing all baseball stars of the past, present and future. He was considered the best all around player of his day, and there are many judges just now who accord him the palm of superiority. His death affected not only the Philadelphia Club, but the entire baseball world.

Casey and Buffington were the old pitchers on the roster of the club in 1888. Manager Wright secured William Gleason, who pitched and played in the outfield for Mount Carmel, Williamsport and the Scranton team in 1887. On account of his small stature, he was at once dubbed "Kid," a nickname which still clings to him. Ben Sanders, who pitched for the Canton team of the Ohio State League after a short term with the Altoona team, was also signed before the season opened. Sanders, in build, was just the opposite of "Kid" Gleason, being tall and "rangy."

SECURE ED. DELEHANTY

The season began with the old players in their respective places in the infield: Farrar at first, Bastian at second, Mulvey at third and Irwin at short.

Billy Hallman, who caught for the Wilkesbarre team of the Pennsylvania State and International Leagues in 1886 and 1887, was signed. He found few opportunities to work behind the bat and became a substitute infielder. Bastian was not altogether satisfactory, and it was Manager Wright's intention to place Charles Ferguson at second base as often as possible. But the death of Ferguson upset this plan. He then secured Ed. Delehanty from the Wheeling Club of the Tri-State League, who joined the Phillies in July, and became the regular second baseman.

The Wheeling Club was paid \$1,900 for Delehanty, this being, up to that time, the highest price ever paid for a player from a minor league.

ACCIDENTS HURT CLUB

The infield saw several changes in 1889. Farrar and Mulvey played at first and third base from start to finish, but the second base and shortstop positions underwent changes. Before the season opened Bastian was released to Chicago. Delehanty began at second base, but met with a mishap which kept him out of the game for some time. Irwin, who began the season at short, was also idle for a while. In June Irwin was released to Washington, and Hallman was again shifted to short. Second base was now covered by a number of players.

There was a change in the outfield of the team in 1889. Sam Thompson, from the disbanded Detroit team, was signed and placed in right field. He was with the Detroit team in 1886, 1887 and 1888, going there from the Indianapolis team.

PLAYERS JOIN REVOLT

In 1890 the great revolt of the players occurred, and the Philadelphia Club was not exempt from the raids made by the Players League upon all National League clubs. Offers of big salaries were flying to and fro from the warring camps, and several of the Philadelphia players grabbed at both ends. In fact, the only players of the team of 1889 who remained loyal were pitchers Gleason, Day and Anderson, and catcher Decker. Clements and Schriver signed with the Philadelphia Players League Club, turned tail and went back to the National League. Myers, the second baseman, and Thompson, the right fielder, did the same. When the season of 1890 opened Manager Harry Wright could assemble only eight of his 1889 crew around him. They were Gleason, Decker, Day, Anderson, Clements, Schriver, Myers and Thompson.

Pitchers Buffinton and Sanders made clean jumps to the opposition. So did infielders Farrar and Hallman, and outfielders Wood and Fogarty. All these burned the bridges behind them. But Mulvey and Delehanty did the "double somersault act." Each first signed with the Players League, then with the National League, and again and finally with the Players League. The salary offered, of course, was the incentive for each jump.

Billy Sunday was secured from Pittsburgh in exchange for several players and \$1,000 in cash. Sunday finished the season with the Quakers and when the season ended his baseball career also ended, for he at once became an evangelist.

"DEL" REJOINS TEAM

Peace was declared between the warring leagues in 1891, and all players were ordered to return to the teams of which they were members in 1889. Delehanty was the only "jumper" who rejoined the Philadelphia team and remained with it all season. Fogarty came back, but died before he played a game.

IRWIN AT HELM

Harry Wright in 1894 stepped down and out as manager of the team and was succeeded by Arthur Irwin. Wright was released because the team failed to win the pennant after having it in its grasp. For ten years he was at the head of the team, and the best record it made in that time was in 1887, when it finished in second place. Wright was made chief of umpires by the National League which created the office for him especially. He died October 3, 1895.

For the fourth time in succession the Quakers in 1894 ended the season in fourth place. They were never higher than second, which position they reached for the last time on June 18. Then they began to fall back until on July 30 they were in seventh place. However, they quickly went forward again, a string of ten victories from August 15 to 25 putting them in fourth place. Being scheduled to close the season in the west, they won only six out of seventeen games on the trip, dropping the last five in succession, two at St. Louis and three at Cleveland.

Irwin in 1895 centered all his hope of success in the pitching department on Taylor and Carsey. They responded nobly, each pitching in forty games. In August the Philadelphia Club secured Albert Orth from the Lynchburg Club of the Virginia League, paying \$1,000 for his services. He was successful from the start. In his very first game in the National League, on August 15, he helped Carsey and Taylor to defeat the New York team by a score of twenty-three to nine. Then he won eight games in succession and wound up the season by pitching a tie game against the Baltimore team and losing a game to the Brooklyn team by a score of six to three.

IRWIN QUILTS TEAM

In 1896 Manager Arthur Irwin left the Philadelphia Club to become the manager of the New York Giants. Secretary William J. Shettsline was the head of the team taking Irwin's place. He made William Nash captain, until July 20, when he was succeeded by Jack Boyle. Nash came from the Boston Club in exchange for Billy Hamilton. In August Napoleon Lajoie and Phil Geier were obtained from the Fall River Club of the New England League. The Philadelphia Club paid \$1,200 for Geier, Lajoie being thrown in for good measure.

George Stallings was made manager of the Phillies in 1897. In 1896 he was manager of the Detroit team which finished third in the Western League.

George Stallings, in spite of the poor showing made by the team in 1897 was retained as manager in 1898. But he held the reins only until June 18 when he was succeeded by William J. Shettsline, the secretary of the Quaker club. Stallings went back to the Detroit team of the Western League, where he succeeded Tony Mullane as manager.

The Phillies in 1900 captured the lead at the very start and kept in front until June 18, when they fell back to second place. They regained the lead on June 20 and held it for one day. It was the last time that season they achieved the distinction of having undisputed possession of first place. The next time they were in the lead was in 1909 when they held first place for one day, May 4.

In 1901 the American League, made up from the Western League and one year old, refused to sign the National agreement articles, and invaded the territory of the National League. It placed a club in Philadelphia which assumed the name of Athletics. The American League not only invaded National League territory, but made raids on the teams of the old organization. It succeeded in enticing three pitchers and one infielder to desert the standard of the Phillies. The pitchers who "jumped" were Fraser, Piatt and Bernard, who cast their fortunes with the Athletics. Piatt was later released by the Boss of the Athletics and joined the Chicago Americans. Lajoie was the only infielder to desert. The outfielders remained loyal.

With the exception of Lajoie, the infielders of 1900 were at their posts in 1901. Delehanty began at first base, playing that position until June 24, when Hugh Jennings was purchased from Brooklyn for \$3,000. He played the position from then on to the finish of the season. When he "loafed," Delehanty took charge of first base.

WOLVERTON IS SUSPENDED

Wolverton began at third base, being helped by Barry until September, when it was discovered that he had signed a contract of the Washington American League Club. He was at once suspended for the balance of the season.

TEAM IN BAD WAY

The American League clubs in 1902 made fearful inroads on the ranks of the Quakers. The depredations left the team nearly a total wreck. In fact, only half a dozen players remained loyal to the club. They were Thomas, White, Barry, Jacklitch, Hallman and Browne. Jennings did not forsake the team, but he was engaged in coaching the Cornell University team and did not report until June 16.

Of the pitchers White was the only faithful retainer. Donahue, jumped to the St. Louis Americans; Orth and Townsend to Washington, and Duggleby to the Athletics. Duggleby, however, came back in May, after pitching a few games for the Athletics. "Chic" Fraser, who in 1901 climbed into the Athletic band wagon, also came back the same month.

CLUB IS SOLD

Peace was made between the National and American Leagues in 1903, but before the articles of agreement were signed, Dr. Guy Harris White, the pitcher, jumped to the Chicago Americans. He was the last of the Quakers deserters.

In this year John I. Rogers and Al. Reach sold the Philadelphia Club to a syndicate for \$200,000, Barney Dreyfuss, president of the Pittsburgh Club, engineering the deal. Reach retired after being at the head of the club for twenty years. James Potter became president, and Charles Zimmer from the Pittsburgh Club was made manager of the team.

The team having shown no improvement over the previous year, Charles Zimmer in 1904 was relieved of the management and became an umpire in the National League. His position of manager was taken by Hugh Duffy, one of the "Heavenly Twins" of the Boston Club's golden days. Duffy had managed the Milwaukee team in 1903 that had won the Western League championship that season. Milwaukee in 1903 had two clubs, one in the American Association and the other in the Western League.

This was the most disastrous season ever encountered by the club. They had no more chance than a "feather in a furnace" to win the championship. They dropped into last place on April 22, nine days after the opening of the season and never left it to the close.

Duffy was retained as manager for 1905. In this year William J. Shettsline succeeded James Potter as president.

DUFFY QUILTS CLUB

Hugh Duffy retired from the management of the club in 1907 to take charge of the Providence team in the Eastern League. His successor was William J. Murray, who, in 1906, was the manager of the Jersey City team which finished in second place in the Eastern League race.

The Philadelphia Club was bought by Israel W. Durham, James P. McNichol and Clarence Wolf, from the syndicate which had purchased it from Messrs. Reach and Rogers. Manager Murray also became a stockholder,

purchasing the shares held by Barney Dreyfuss, who had received them as security for money advanced to tide the Phillies over the troubles caused by the American League invasions. Mr. Durham was made president. He died on June 23 and then the controlling interest in the club was bought for \$350,000 by a syndicate, at the head of which was Horace S. Fogel. Fogel was elected President, Morris Scheck, secretary, and William J. Shettsline, business manager. After the season President Fogel, of the club, was charged by President Lynch, of the National League, with conduct unbecoming a member of the League. Fogel resigned, and Alfred D. Wiler was made president in his stead. At a meeting of the National League Fogel was expelled. On January 15, 1913, a syndicate at the head of which was William H. Locke, secretary of the Pittsburgh Club, purchased the team for a sum not announced. Locke was then elected president of the club.

The season of 1913 was a sad disappointment to the Quakers. In the first place the club ownership changed and the brightest light in baseball, William H. Locke, with several gentlemen of reputation, purchased the club. Mr. Locke, who had been connected with the Pittsburgh Club for several years, after six months hard work succeeded in securing control of the stock of the club. The prediction was freely made that the club under the new ownership would take front rank, and in this all were correct. Unfortunately, however, for every one connected, not only with the club but with the League as well, Locke was taken ill and, after a long struggle, died July 14, 1913. This fatal illness was a setback to the club, for it went along with no such head to guide its fortunes as it would have possessed had Locke lived.

The old players, as they had done in the past under the old regime, did about as they pleased and the result was that the club, which should have won the pennant with the players they had, was lucky to finish second. It is the truth that harmony did not exist in the ranks, and until this friction is done away with the club will be hampered.

William F. Baker, the new head of the organization and a cousin of Mr. Locke will run its affairs. Should he handle the baseball end as it ought to be and "put his foot down" on the players who always try to run the management, it will be a big success, otherwise the club will go along as it has for years, and finish below first place.

The pitching staff is one of the best in the league, while the hitting ability of the team is of the best. With proper handling of the players the team has an excellent chance to win the first pennant the city has ever had in the National League.

PHILADELPHIA CLUB MANAGERS, PRESIDENTS, ETC.

Year.	Games.	Won.	Lost.	Percentage.	Rank.	Manager.	President.
1883.	98	17	81	.173	8	Robert Ferguson	A. J. Reach
1884.	112	39	73	.348	6	Harry Wright	A. J. Reach
1885.	110	56	54	.509	3	Harry Wright	A. J. Reach
1886.	114	71	43	.622	4	Harry Wright	A. J. Reach
1887.	123	75	48	.610	2	Harry Wright	A. J. Reach
1888.	130	69	61	.531	3	Harry Wright	A. J. Reach
1889.	127	63	64	.496	4	Harry Wright	A. J. Reach
1890.	131	78	53	.595	3	Harry Wright	A. J. Reach
1891.	137	68	69	.495	4	Harry Wright	A. J. Reach
1892.	153	87	66	.569	4	Harry Wright	A. J. Reach

PHILADELPHIA CLUB MANAGERS, PRESIDENTS, ETC.—Continued

Year.	Games.	Won.	Lost.	Percentage.	Rank.	Manager.	President.
1893.	129	72	57	.558	4	Harry Wright	A. J. Reach
1894.	127	71	56	.559	4	Arthur Irwin	A. J. Reach
1895.	131	78	53	.595	3	Arthur Irwin	A. J. Reach
1896.	130	62	68	.481	8	William J. Shettsline	A. J. Reach
1897.	132	55	77	.447	10	George Stallings	A. J. Reach
1898.	149	78	71	.523	6	George Stallings	A. J. Reach
1899.	152	94	58	.618	3	William J. Shettsline	A. J. Reach
1900.	138	75	63	.543	3	William J. Shettsline	A. J. Reach
1901.	140	83	57	.593	2	William J. Shettsline	A. J. Reach
1902.	137	56	81	.400	7	William J. Shettsline	A. J. Reach
1903.	135	49	86	.363	7	Charles Zimmer	James Potter
1904.	152	52	100	.342	8	Hugh Duffy	James Potter
1905.	152	83	69	.546	4	Hugh Duffy	William J. Shettsline
1906.	153	71	82	.464	4	Hugh Duffy	William J. Shettsline
1907.	147	83	64	.566	3	William Murray	William J. Shettsline
1908.	154	83	71	.539	4	William Murray	William J. Shettsline
1909.	153	74	79	.484	5	William Murray	{Israel W. Durham
							{Horace S. Fogel
1910.	153	78	75	.510	4	Charles F. Dooin	Horace S. Fogel
1911.	152	79	73	.520	4	Charles F. Dooin	Horace S. Fogel
1912.	152	73	79	.480	5	Charles F. Dooin	{Horace S. Fogel
							{Alfred D. Wiler
1913.	151	88	65	.583	2	Charles F. Dooin	{William H. Locke
							{William F. Baker
31.	4254	2160	2094	508			

COMPLETE ROSTER OF PHILADELPHIA CLUB

- 1883—John H. Coleman, Arthur P. Hagan, pitchers; Frank C. Ringo, E. W. Gross, catchers; Sid Farrar, Charles Ferguson, William A. Purcell, Fred Warner, William McClellan, infielders; W. H. Harbridge, Fred Lewis, John Manning, G. A. Doyle, outfielders.
- 1884—Coleman, Charles Ferguson, William M. Vinton, pitchers; Ringo, John Crowley, catchers; Farrar, George E. Andrews, Joseph Mulvey, McClellan, infielders; Purcell, Manning, James Fogarty, outfielders.
- 1885—Ferguson, Ed. M. Dailey, pitchers; John T. Clements, Charley Ganzel, Andrew Cusick, catchers; Farrar, Al Myers, Mulvey, Charles Bastian, infielders; Manning, George E. Andrews, Fogarty, outfielders.
- 1886—Ferguson, Dailey, Dan M. Casey, pitchers; Clements, Cusick, James McGuire, catchers; Farrar, Bastian, Mulvey, Arthur A. Irwin, John Farrell, infielders; George A. Wood, Andrews, Fogarty, Daily, outfielders.
- 1887—Ferguson, Casey, Charles G. Buffinton, pitchers; Clements, McGuire, Thomas Gunning, catchers; Farrar, Bastian, Mulvey, Irwin, Barney McLaughlin, infielders; Wood, Andrews, Fogarty, outfielders.
- 1888—Casey, Buffinton, William ("Kid") Gleason, A. B. Sanders, James A. Tynig, pitchers; Clements, William ("Pop") Schriver, catchers; Farrar, Bastian, Mulvey, Irwin, Edward J. Delehanty, infielders; Wood, Andrews, Fogarty, outfielders.

- 1889—Casey, Buffinton, Gleason, Sanders, Peter B. Wood, William Day, David Anderson, pitchers; Clements, Schriver, E. H. Decker, catchers; Farrar, Delehanty, Mulvey, Irwin, William Hallman, Frank G. ("Piggy") Ward, Albert Myers, infielders; Wood, Fogarty, Sam Thompson, Andrews, outfielders.
- 1890—Gleason, Anderson, Thomas B. Vickery, Day, John F. Smith, McFettridge, L. S. Bowman, John Coleman (of Bristol), Charles Esper, pitchers; Clements, Schriver, Decker, William T. Gray, catchers; Allen B. McCauley, Frank Motz, Myers, Ed. Mayer, Robert G. Allen, infielders; Thompson, Eddie D. Burke, William R. Hamilton, William A. Sunday, outfielders.
- 1891—Gleason, Esper, Jack Thornton, Mike Kilroy, John F. Schultze, John F. Smith, Edwin Cassian, Ed. Gormley, Lefty Saylor, William Kling, Timothy J. Keefe, pitchers; Clements, Gray, Jocko Fields, L. Graulich, catchers; William Brown, Meyers, William Shindle, Allen, Mayer, Charles Bastian, Harry Morelock, J. F. Donahue, Jerry Denny, infielders; Hamilton, Delehanty, Thompson, Walter Plock, outfielders.
- 1892—Esper, Keefe, Thornton, Gus Weyhing, Wilfred Carsey, Phil Knell, John B. Taylor, pitchers; Clements, Lave Cross, Thomas J. Dowse, catchers; Roger Connor, Billy Hallman, Joe Mulvey, Bob Allen, Charles Reilly, Harry Morelock, infielders; Hamilton, Delehanty, Thompson, Jerry Connor, Mute Stephenson, outfielders.
- 1893—Keefe, Weyhing, Carsey, Taylor, Geo. W. Darby, John H. Sharrott, Thomas Vickery, Frank H. O'Connor, Gus McGinniss, pitchers; Clements, Cross, catchers; Jack Boyle, Hallman, Reilly, Allen, infielders; Hamilton, Delehanty, Thompson, Geo. A. Turner, outfielders.
- 1894—Taylor, Weyhing, Carsey, James J. Callahan, George Haddock, Albert P. Lukens, John J. Fanning, Alexander Jones, John G. Scheible, Frank Figgelmeier, Burns, Harper, Lou Johnson, pitchers; Clements, Mike Grady, Dick Buckley, catchers; Boyle, Hallman, Lave Cross, Allen, Reilly, Joe Sullivan, Tom Delehanty, Murray, Yingling, infielders; Delehanty, Hamilton, Thompson, Turner, outfielders.
- 1895—Taylor, Carsey, Weyhing, Willie McGill, Thomas E. Smith, William Beam, George Hodson, Henry J. Lampe, Con Lucid, Albert Orth, Frank White, pitchers; Clements, Grady, Buckley, catchers; Boyle, Hallman, Cross, Sullivan, Reilly, Arthur Madison, infielders; Hamilton, Delehanty, Thompson, Turner, outfielders.
- 1896—Taylor, Carsey, McGill, Lucid, Orth, Bert Inks, J. Harry Keener, William Wittrock, Virgil Garvin, Ad. Gumbert, Charles Jordan, Jerry Nopps, George L. Wheeler, pitchers; Clements, Jack Boyle, Grady, catchers; Dan Brouthers, Hallman, William Nash, Cross, Napoleon Lajoie, Billy Hulen, B. Ellis, Billy Gallagher, infielders; Delehanty, Joe Sullivan, Thompson, Turner, Sam Mertes, Dick Cooley, Phil Geier, outfielders.
- 1897—Taylor, Carsey, Orth, Wheeler, Jack Fifield, Thomas G. Johnson, Ed Dunkle, Robert Becker, Frank Sparks, Lipp, pitchers; Clements, Boyle, Grady, Ed. McFarland, catchers; Lajoie, Hallman, Nash, Sam Gillen, Cross, Frank Shugart, Ed. Abbaticchio, Bert Miller, infielders; Delehanty, Cooley, Thompson, Geier, George Stallings, Thomas Dowd, outfielders.
- 1898—Orth, Wheeler, Fifield, Dunkle, Becker, Wiley Piatt, Frank Donohue, William Duggleby, Ed. Murphy, Bert Conn, pitchers; Boyle, McFarland, Newton Fisher, Morgan Murphy, catchers; W. B. Douglass, Lajoie, Abbaticchio, Nash, Cross, Norman Elberfeld, Monte Cross, William Lauder, infielders; Delehanty, Cooley, Thompson, Elmer Flick, David Fultz, outfielders.
- 1899—Piatt, Donohue, Orth, Wheeler, Fifield, Chic Fraser, William Bernhard, William Magee, pitchers; McFarland, Douglass, catchers; Cooley, Lajoie, Lauder, Cross, Pierce Chiles, Henry Croft, Thomas Owens, Joe

- Dolan, William Goeckel, infielders; Delehanty, Roy Thomas, Flick, outfielders.
- 1900—Orth, Fraser, Donohue, Bernard, Piatt, Al. Maul, Bert Conn, John Dunn, McLaughlin, pitchers; McFarland, Douglass, Morgan Murphy, Fred Jacklitch, catchers; Delehanty, Lajoie, Harry Wolverton, Cross, Bert Myers, Dolan, Charles Ziegler, Chiles, infielders; James ("Shorty") Slagle, Thomas, Flick, outfielders.
- 1901—Donohue, Orth, Dunn, Duggleby, John Townsend, G. Harris White, pitchers; McFarland, Douglass, Jacklitch, catchers; Delehanty, Dolan, Wolverton, Cross, Billy Hallman, Conn, John Barry, Hugh Jennings, infielders; Slagle, Thomas, Flick, George Browne, outfielders.
- 1902—White, Duggleby, Cy Voorhees, Ham Iberg, Harry Felix, William Salisbury, Chic Fraser, William Wolfe, M'Gee, Fox, McFadden, Whiting, pitchers; Jacklitch, Charles F. Dooin, Berry, Shea, catchers; Douglass, Jennings, Chiles, Hallman, Rudolph Hulswitt, Foley Green, Krug, infielders; Browne, Roy Thomas, Barry, W. Thomas, Clay, Watkins, Fleming, outfielders.
- 1903—Duggleby, Fraser, Frederick Burchell, J. R. McFettridge, Warren McLaughlin, Fred Mitchell, Frank Sparks, Walter Williams, Lige Washburn, pitchers; Dooin, Charles Zimmer, Frank Roth, catchers; Douglass, Hallman, Wolverton, Hulswitt, Roy P. Brashear, William ("Kid") Gleason, Walsh, infielders; Barry, Thomas, William Keister, John Titus, outfielders; Rudolph, pinch hitter.
- 1904—Duggleby, Fraser, Mitchell, Sparks, John McPherson, Thomas A. Barry, John C. Lush, John C. Breckenridge, Jack Suthoff, Frank Corriden, Ralph Caldwell, pitchers; Dooin, Roth, William R. Marshall, Rementer, catchers; Douglass, Gleason, Wolverton, Hulswitt, Robert P. Hall, Jack Doyle, Herman Long, Charles Donahue, Pernell, infielders; Hugh Duffy, Thomas Barry, Titus, Thomas Fleming, E. E. Van Buren, Sherwood Magee, outfielders.
- 1905—Duggleby, Sparks, Caldwell, Corriden, Lush, Suthoff, Charles Pittinger, Will Washer, Charles ("Kid") Nichols, James Brady, Harry Kane, pitchers; Dooin, Fred Abbott, Mike Kahoe, Clarence Munson, catchers; William Bransfield, Gleason, Ernest E. Courtney, Mike Doolin, Otto Kruger, infielders; Magee, Thomas, Duffy, Titus, outfielders.
- 1906—Duggleby, Sparks, Lush, Pittinger, Nichols, Kane, J. J. M'Closkey, Louis Richie, Charles Roy, Walter E. Moser, pitchers; Dooin, Chester A. Crist, J. F. Donovan, Harry Houston, catchers; Bransfield, Gleason, Courtney, Doolin, Paul Sentelle, Joseph Ward, infielders; Magee, Thomas, Titus, outfielders.
- 1907—Duggleby, Sparks, Lush, Pittinger, M'Closkey, Richie, George McQuillen, Lew Moren, Frank Corriden, Charles E. ("Buster") Brown, Harry Covalleski, Coakley, pitchers; Dooin, Fred Jacklitch, catchers; Bransfield, Gleason, Courtney, Sentelle, Ed. Grant, Otto Knabe, infielders; Magee, Thomas, Titus, W. P. Osborne, outfielders.
- 1908—Sparks, Richie, McQuillen, Moren, Corriden, Brown, Covalleski, William Foxen, H. K. Hock, Earl Moore, pitchers; Dooin, Jacklitch, catchers; Bransfield, Knabe, Grant, Doolin, Courtney, David Shean, infielders; Magee, Thomas, Titus, Osborne, Harry McCormick, Wallace Clement, Otto Deininger, Johnson, outfielders.
- 1909—Sparks, Richie, McQuillen, Moren, Corriden, Brown, Covalleski, Foxen, B. H. Van Dyke, Frank A. Scanlon, pitchers; Dooin, Jacklitch, Leon Martell, Edward McDonough, Frodich, catchers; Bransfield, Knabe, Grant, Doolin, Shean, Joseph Ward, infielders; Magee, Osborne, Titus, Deininger, John Bates, outfielders; W. Clement, Charles Starr, pinch hitters.
- 1910—Sparks, McQuillen, Moren, Foxen, Moore, Bert Humphries, Robert Ewing, Ed. F. Brennan, John F. Maroney, William Edward Stack, Pat

Flaherty, Byron A. Slaughter, William Culp, Charles A. Girard, George Chalmers, pitchers; Dooiin, Jacklitch, McDonough, Harry Cheek, Pat Moran, catchers; Bransfield, Knabe, Grant, Doolin, Joe Ward, W. R. Walsh, Fred Luderus, infielders; Bates, Magee, Titus, John Castle, Roy Thomas, outfielders.

1911—Moore, Humphries, Ewing, Brennan, Stack, Chalmers, Grover C. Alexander, Fred L. Beebe, Jack A. Rowan, Wallace L. Schultz, William M. Burns, Bert Hall, Clifton Curtis, John L. Stanley, Troy L. Puckett, Smith, pitchers; Dooiin, Moran, Richard Cotter, Jack Kleinow, William Killifer, Madden, Spencer, Quinn, catchers; Bransfield, Luderus, Knabe, Doolin, John Lobert, Walsh, Charles E. Lehr, infielders; Magee, George H. Paskert, Titus, A. B. Mayes, Roy Thomas, Fred T. Beck, outfielders; Harry M. Welchonce, pinch hitter.

1912—Moore, Brennan, Chalmers, Alexander, Schultz, Curtis, Thomas Seaton, Eppa Rixey, Frank C. Nicholson, Roy Marshall, Joe Finneran, William H. Ritter, Albert Nelson, J. E. Mayer, Wallace, pitchers; Dooiin, Moran, Killifer, George F. Graham, catchers; Luderus, Knabe, Lobert, Doolin, Walsh, Thomas Downey, Eugene Steinbrenner, John Doyle, John L. Dodge, Savage, Al. Dolan, infielders; Magee, Paskert, Titus, William H. ("Dode") Brinker, C. C. Cravath, Roy Miller, George Mangus, outfielders; George E. Browne, pinch hitter.

1913—Alexander, Seaton, Mayer (Erskine). Moore, Brennan, H. M. Imlay, Albert Nelson, Rixey, Marshall, R. J. Hartranft, Howard Camnitz, pitchers; Dooiin, Killifer, Howley, Walsh, Moran, E. J. Burns, catchers; Knabe, Lobert, Doolan, Luderus, Dodge, Walsh, Milton, Reed, Robert Byrne, infielders; Paskert, Magee, Dolan, Becker, Duncan, Miller, Cravath, R. E. Capron, Devore, outfielders.

PHILADELPHIA VS. CHICAGO 31 YEARS

Year.	At Phila.			At Chicago.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1883.	0	7	.000	2	5	.286	2	12	.143
1884.	1	7	.125	1	7	.125	2	14	.125
1885.	0	8	.000	5	3	.625	5	11	.312
1886.	6	2	.750	1	8	.111	7	10	.412
1887.	3	6	.333	3	6	.333	6	12	.333
1888.	4	4	.500	6	4	.600	10	8	.556
1889.	6	4	.600	4	5	.444	10	9	.526
1890.	5	4	.556	5	4	.556	10	8	.556
1891.	6	4	.600	4	5	.444	10	9	.526
1892.	7	0	1.000	2	5	.286	9	5	.643
1893.	1	2	.333	5	4	.556	6	6	.500
1894.	2	4	.333	3	3	.500	5	7	.417
1895.	4	2	.667	2	4	.333	6	6	.500
1896.	5	1	.833	3	3	.500	8	4	.667
1897.	3	3	.500	4	2	.667	7	5	.583
1898.	5	2	.714	2	4	.333	7	6	.538
1899.	4	3	.571	5	2	.714	9	5	.643
1900.	7	3	.700	4	6	.400	11	9	.550
1901.	10	0	1.000	7	3	.700	17	3	.850
1902.	5	5	.500	5	5	.500	10	10	.500
1903.	2	5	.286	4	7	.364	6	12	.333
1904.	4	7	.364	3	8	.273	7	15	.318
1905.	4	6	.400	5	6	.455	9	12	.429
1906.	2	9	.182	1	10	.091	3	19	.136
1907.	3	8	.273	5	6	.455	8	14	.364
1908.	5	6	.455	8	3	.727	13	9	.591
1909.	4	7	.364	2	9	.182	6	16	.273
1910.	5	6	.455	3	8	.273	8	14	.364
1911.	1	7	.125	6	8	.429	7	15	.318
1912.	4	5	.444	6	5	.545	10	10	.500
1913.	6	5	.545	3	8	.273	9	13	.409
31.	124	142	.464	119	166	.466	243	308	.441

PHILADELPHIA VS. BOSTON 31 YEARS

Year.	At Phila.			At Boston.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1883.	0	7	.000	0	7	.000	0	14	.000
1884.	1	7	.125	2	6	.250	3	13	.187
1885.	4	4	.500	5	3	.625	9	7	.563
1886.	5	1	.833	5	2	.714	10	3	.769
1887.	5	4	.556	4	5	.444	9	9	.500
1888.	3	6	.333	7	3	.700	10	9	.526
1889.	4	6	.400	2	7	.222	6	13	.316
1890.	6	4	.600	3	7	.300	9	11	.450
1891.	4	5	.444	3	7	.300	7	12	.368
1892.	5	2	.714	2	4	.333	7	6	.538
1893.	2	4	.333	2	4	.333	4	8	.333
1894.	5	4	.556	1	2	.333	6	6	.500
1895.	6	1	.857	1	4	.200	7	5	.583
1896.	4	2	.667	1	5	.167	5	7	.417
1897.	1	5	.167	1	5	.167	2	10	.167
1898.	3	4	.429	1	6	.143	4	10	.286
1899.	5	2	.714	4	3	.571	9	5	.643
1900.	6	4	.600	5	5	.500	11	9	.550
1901.	8	2	.800	5	5	.500	13	7	.650
1902.	5	5	.500	4	6	.400	9	11	.450
1903.	5	4	.556	3	6	.333	8	10	.444
1904.	6	4	.600	4	7	.364	10	11	.476
1905.	8	3	.727	9	2	.818	17	5	.773
1906.	8	3	.727	8	3	.727	16	6	.727
1907.	7	4	.636	4	4	.500	11	8	.579
1908.	8	3	.727	4	7	.364	12	10	.545
1909.	7	4	.636	5	6	.455	12	10	.545
1910.	10	1	.909	7	3	.700	17	4	.810
1911.	8	5	.615	8	1	.889	16	6	.727
1912.	6	5	.545	6	5	.545	12	10	.545
1913.	7	4	.636	8	3	.727	15	7	.682
31.	162	119	.577	124	143	.464	286	262	.522

PHILADELPHIA VS. ST. LOUIS 24 YEARS

Year.	At Phila.			At St. Louis.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1885.	5	3	.625	4	3	.571	9	6	.600
1886.	6	3	.667	6	3	.667	12	6	.667
1892.	5	2	.714	2	5	.286	7	7	.500
1893.	1	5	.167	3	3	.500	4	8	.333
1894.	3	3	.500	2	4	.333	5	7	.417
1895.	3	3	.500	4	2	.667	7	5	.583
1896.	5	2	.714	3	1	.750	8	3	.727
1897.	4	2	.667	4	2	.667	8	4	.667
1898.	3	4	.429	6	1	.857	9	5	.643
1899.	4	3	.571	3	4	.429	7	7	.500
1900.	8	2	.800	4	6	.400	12	8	.600
1901.	5	5	.500	4	6	.400	9	11	.450
1902.	4	7	.364	6	3	.667	10	10	.500
1903.	6	4	.600	4	6	.400	10	10	.500
1904.	4	7	.364	3	8	.273	7	15	.318
1905.	6	5	.545	10	1	.909	16	6	.727
1906.	7	4	.636	6	5	.545	13	9	.591
1907.	7	3	.700	7	4	.636	14	7	.667
1908.	7	4	.636	7	4	.636	14	8	.636
1909.	8	3	.727	8	3	.727	16	6	.727
1910.	5	6	.455	5	6	.455	10	12	.455
1911.	4	7	.364	4	6	.400	8	13	.381
1912.	4	7	.364	7	4	.636	11	11	.500
1913.	8	3	.727	9	2	.818	17	5	.773
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24.	122	97	.557	121	92	.568	243	189	.562

PHILADELPHIA VS. CINCINNATI 24 YEARS

Year.	At Phila.			At Cincinnati.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1890.	5	4	.556	4	7	.364	9	11	.450
1891.	6	5	.545	5	4	.556	11	9	.550
1892.	5	2	.714	4	3	.571	9	5	.643
1893.	5	1	.833	4	0	1.000	9	1	.900
1894.	7	2	.778	2	2	.500	9	4	.692
1895.	5	1	.833	3	3	.500	8	4	.667
1896.	4	2	.667	0	6	.000	4	8	.333
1897.	3	6	.500	1	5	.167	4	8	.333
1898.	4	3	.571	3	4	.429	7	7	.500
1899.	5	2	.714	5	2	.714	10	4	.714
1900.	8	2	.800	3	7	.300	11	9	.550
1901.	7	2	.778	9	2	.818	16	4	.800
1902.	3	7	.300	4	6	.400	7	13	.350
1903.	1	4	.200	7	8	.467	8	12	.400
1904.	4	7	.364	2	9	.182	6	16	.273
1905.	6	5	.545	3	8	.273	9	13	.409
1906.	7	4	.636	4	7	.364	11	11	.500
1907.	8	3	.727	5	5	.500	13	8	.619
1908.	6	5	.545	6	5	.545	12	10	.545
1909.	4	7	.364	8	2	.800	12	9	.571
1910.	7	4	.636	5	6	.455	12	10	.545
1911.	7	4	.636	5	6	.455	12	10	.545
1912.	6	5	.545	8	3	.727	14	8	.636
1913.	9	2	.818	8	3	.727	17	5	.773
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24.	132	86	.606	103	113	.489	240	199	.549

PHILADELPHIA VS. NEW YORK 31 YEARS

Year.	At Phila.			At New York.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1883.	2	5	.286	0	7	.000	2	12	.143
1884.	2	6	.250	3	5	.375	5	11	.312
1885.	3	5	.375	2	6	.250	5	11	.312
1886.	6	3	.667	2	5	.286	8	8	.500
1887.	4	4	.500	6	3	.667	10	7	.588
1888.	4	6	.400	1	8	.111	5	14	.263
1889.	6	4	.600	1	8	.111	7	12	.368
1890.	7	2	.778	4	3	.556	11	5	.688
1891.	3	6	.333	7	3	.700	10	9	.526
1892.	4	3	.571	5	2	.714	9	5	.643
1893.	4	2	.667	1	5	.167	5	7	.417
1894.	4	2	.667	3	3	.500	7	5	.583
1895.	6	1	.857	2	2	.500	8	3	.727
1896.	4	2	.667	4	1	.800	8	3	.727
1897.	4	2	.667	1	5	.167	5	7	.417
1898.	5	2	.714	2	4	.333	7	6	.538
1899.	5	2	.714	5	2	.714	10	4	.714
1900.	7	3	.700	6	4	.600	13	7	.650
1901.	6	4	.600	6	4	.600	12	8	.600
1902.	6	2	.750	6	4	.600	12	6	.667
1903.	5	5	.500	0	10	.000	5	15	.250
1904.	2	4	.333	2	13	.133	4	17	.190
1905.	3	8	.273	5	6	.455	8	14	.364
1906.	5	6	.455	2	9	.182	7	15	.318
1907.	5	5	.500	5	6	.455	10	11	.476
1908.	4	7	.364	2	9	.182	6	16	.273
1909.	5	6	.455	5	6	.455	10	12	.455
1910.	2	8	.200	5	7	.417	7	15	.318
1911.	6	5	.545	4	7	.364	10	12	.455
1912.	2	9	.182	3	8	.273	5	17	.227
1913.	7	4	.636	1	10	.091	8	14	.364
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31	138	133	.509	101	175	.366	239	308	.437

PHILADELPHIA VS. PITTS- BURGH, 27 YEARS

Year.	At Phila.			At Pittsburgh.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1887.	5	4	.556	7	2	.778	12	6	.667
1888.	7	4	.636	7	2	.778	14	6	.700
1889.	7	1	.875	2	8	.200	9	9	.500
1890.	16	1	.941	1	1	.500	17	2	.895
1891.	6	4	.600	6	4	.600	12	8	.600
1892.	4	3	.571	4	3	.571	8	6	.571
1893.	5	1	.833	2	4	.333	7	5	.583
1894.	5	1	.833	3	3	.500	8	4	.667
1895.	5	1	.833	3	3	.500	8	4	.667
1896.	4	2	.667	2	4	.333	6	6	.500
1897.	2	4	.333	3	3	.500	5	7	.417
1898.	4	3	.571	2	5	.286	6	8	.429
1899.	5	2	.714	1	6	.143	6	8	.429
1900.	6	4	.600	3	7	.300	9	11	.450
1901.	4	6	.400	3	7	.300	7	13	.350
1902.	2	8	.200	0	10	.000	2	18	.100
1903.	2	8	.200	2	8	.200	4	16	.200
1904.	4	7	.364	5	6	.455	9	13	.409
1905.	2	8	.200	4	8	.333	6	16	.273
1906.	3	8	.273	5	6	.455	8	14	.364
1907.	7	4	.636	7	4	.636	14	8	.636

PHILADELPHIA VS. PITTSBURGH— Continued

Year.	At Phila.			At Pittsburgh.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1908.	6	5	.545	3	8	.273	9	13	.409
1909.	2	9	.182	5	6	.455	7	15	.318
1910.	5	6	.455	6	5	.545	11	11	.500
1911.	9	2	.818	4	7	.364	13	9	.591
1912.	5	6	.455	3	8	.273	8	14	.364
1913.	3	8	.273	6	3	.667	9	11	.450
27	135	120	.529	99	141	.413	234	261	.473

PHILADELPHIA VS. BROOKLYN 24 YEARS

Year.	At Phila.			At Brooklyn.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1890.	7	3	.700	1	7	.125	8	10	.444
1891.	6	3	.667	2	9	.182	8	12	.400
1892.	5	4	.556	0	5	.000	5	9	.357
1893.	3	2	.600	2	4	.333	5	6	.455
1894.	5	1	.833	2	4	.333	7	5	.583
1895.	3	3	.500	4	2	.667	7	5	.583
1896.	3	4	.429	1	4	.200	4	8	.333
1897.	5	1	.833	1	5	.167	6	6	.500
1898.	3	2	.600	3	4	.429	6	6	.500
1899.	5	2	.714	1	6	.143	6	8	.429
1900.	3	5	.375	5	5	.500	8	10	.444
1901.	6	4	.600	3	7	.300	9	11	.450
1902.	4	5	.444	2	8	.200	6	13	.316
1903.	4	5	.444	4	6	.400	8	11	.421
1904.	4	7	.364	5	6	.455	9	13	.409
1905.	10	1	.909	8	2	.800	18	3	.833
1906.	5	6	.455	8	2	.800	13	8	.619
1907.	8	3	.727	5	5	.500	13	8	.619
1908.	10	1	.909	7	4	.636	17	5	.773
1909.	7	4	.636	4	7	.364	11	11	.500
1910.	6	5	.545	7	4	.636	13	9	.591
1911.	7	4	.636	6	4	.600	13	8	.619

PHILADELPHIA VS. BROOKLYN— Continued

Year.	At Phila.			At Brooklyn.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1912.	7	4	.636	6	5	.545	13	9	.591
1913.	3	7	.300	10	1	.909	13	8	.619
24	129	86	.600	97	116	.426	226	202	.528

PHILADELPHIA CLUB Batting and Fielding Record

Years.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
1833	98	3541	439	850	2567	1393	740
1884	112	3601	542	913	2651	1303	875
1885	110	3895	513	893	2908	1763	825
1886	114	4080	621	976	3232	1987	626
1887	123	5045	892	1619	3372	1966	473
1888	130	4526	534	1026	3495	2181	494
1889	127	4701	742	1247	3438	1633	420
1890	131	4718	817	1270	3584	1619	393
1891	137	4935	756	1239	3679	1819	437
1892	153	5379	860	1424	4133	1930	372
1893	129	4458	988	1509	3585	1774	336
1894	127	5160	1179	1782	3450	1552	346
1895	131	4926	1021	1604	3631	1642	361
1896	130	4703	898	1375	3328	1602	327
1897	132	4744	752	1447	3463	1560	302
1898	149	5121	823	1429	3857	1822	365
1899	152	5365	915	1609	3993	1988	374
1900	138	4981	807	1428	3745	1938	322
1901	140	4782	670	1275	3728	1746	268
1902	137	4627	472	1122	3629	1757	307
1903	135	4687	602	1269	3479	1693	268
1904	152	5103	571	1268	4002	1895	403
1905	152	5243	708	1362	4167	1930	275
1906	153	4911	530	1183	4018	1828	271
1907	147	4725	514	1113	3887	1875	256
1908	154	5012	503	1223	4257	2071	238
1909	153	5034	515	1228	3942	1977	241
1910	153	5171	674	1319	4229	1969	253
1911	152	5044	658	1307	4108	1901	231
1912	152	5077	670	1354	4052	1949	231
1913	151	5400	693	1433	4349	2081	214
31	4254	148697	21879	40097	116953	56144	10859

RECAPITULATION Philadelphia vs. Opponents

Clubs.	Years.	At Philadelphia.			Abroad.			Grand Totals.		
		W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
St. Louis.....	24	122	97	.557	121	92	.568	243	189	.562
Cincinnati.....	24	132	86	.606	108	113	.489	240	199	.549
Brooklyn.....	24	129	86	.600	97	116	.426	226	202	.528
Boston.....	31	162	119	.577	124	143	.464	286	262	.522
Pittsburgh.....	27	135	120	.529	99	141	.413	234	261	.473
New York.....	31	124	142	.464	119	166	.466	243	308	.441
Chicago.....	31	138	133	.509	101	175	.366	239	308	.437
Totals.....	31	942	783	.546	769	946	.448	1711	1729	.497

"SMOKY CITY" HAS PRODUCED MANY BRILLIANT BALL PLAYERS

HISTORY OF GAME DATES FAR BACK

Pittsburgh Never Had Pennant Factor in National League Until Barney Dreyfuss Assumed Control of Affairs

Pittsburgh, the "Smoky City," though it was not a charter member, or a prominent factor in the early days of the National League when that organization was struggling for recognition and existence, nevertheless has played a prominent part in the making of baseball as well as National League history in the past decade. In its early days, or at the beginning of its career in the major organization in 1887, the club had a difficult time in breasting its way through the turbulent seas of baseball until it reached "terra firma," and found the going much easier, that being when Barney Dreyfuss purchased the controlling interest of the club from Capt. W. W. Kerr, in 1899. From that time on Pittsburgh has been a prominent factor in the organization, capturing four pennants, one world's championship and never finished lower than fourth in the percentage column in the yearly race for the pennant.

A step that surprised the baseball world on account of its suddenness, was the advent of the Pittsburgh Club into the National League. In the fall of 1886 after the closing of the American Association season, the management of the Pittsburgh Club announced that they would the following year transfer their allegiance from the American Association to the National League. This announcement was confirmed in December of that year in New York, when the members of the National League met and awarded the franchise of the defunct Kansas City Club to Pittsburgh. This announcement pleased the local patrons immensely, as they felt that the team that had finished second to the St. Louis Browns, in the American Association race, was good enough to hold its own in the big league, especially with the addition of the entire crew of the Columbus Club whose services had been purchased by the "Pirate" management in the fall of 1885.

William A. Nimick was president of the club when it entered the major organization and remained at its head for four years. The manager was Horace Phillips who had previously managed the team in the American Association. He was manager in 1887, 1888 and part of 1889.

In addition to the crew he brought over from the American Association, Manager Phillips signed three players, all first-class men. They were pitcher James McCormick and outfielder Abner Dalrymple, from the Chicago Club, and first baseman Alexander McKinnon, from the St. Louis Nationals. The latter club had dropped out of the circuit after the race of 1886.

The team opened its first season in the big league at home, and to the delight of the fans gained decisive victories in its first two games. It defeated the Chicago team which had John Clarkson in the box, by a score of six to two, and then beat the coming champion Detroit team, "Big Four" and all, eight to three. Charles B. ("Lady") Baldwin was in the box for Detroit. For Pittsburgh, Jimmy Galvin pitched both games.

Galvin, Morris and McCormick did the bulk of the box work for the team the first season in the big league. In that season four balls entitled a batsman to his base, and every base on balls counted a base hit. Galvin was the hardest worker on the staff, taking part in forty-eight games. Morris and McCormick each pitched in thirty-six games.

That year the catchers were Miller and Carroll, and they were also very active in the outfield, where they were frequently needed. In May James ("Jocko") Fields, from the Buffalo Club of the Interstate League, was added to the list. He also did considerable work in the outfield.

The infield was made up of McKinnon on first base; Sam Barkley on second base; Arthur Whitney at third and "Pap" Smith at short, with Bill Kuehne as substitute. Not an infielder was signed during the season.

McKinnon was rated as one of the best first basemen in the game. His popularity in Pittsburgh was unbounded. He never missed a game until the afternoon of July 4 in Philadelphia, when he became ill, went to his home in Boston, dying there on July 24. The entire baseball world mourned his death and Pittsburgh patrons were stunned. His death left a big hole in the Pittsburgh infield. At first Carroll and Kuehne took turns in guarding the corner and on July 28 Barkley was stationed there permanently.

In the outfield were Dalrymple in left, Brown in center, and Coleman in right. Dalrymple, after the middle of June, had many off days on account of illness. To strengthen the outfield somewhat, on June 28, Edward Beecher from the disbanded Hartford team of the Eastern League was signed. He played a string of games in left field and when Dalrymple returned to duty, became extra man. Brown was weak at bat and was released in August to Indianapolis. Beecher succeeded him for a while but at every opportunity a catcher was in the position. Carroll wound up the season there.

In their first venture in the National League the team finished in sixth position. It, however, made a good showing and gained in popularity at home.

FIRST PLAYER TO RETIRE

With the opening of the season of 1888, Morris and Galvin alone of the old pitchers reported to Manager Phillips. Jim McCormick, after the close of the season of 1887, declared that he would withdraw from baseball and go into business at his New Jersey home. He kept his word and never again was seen on the diamond. He was the first of the very few players who have made this bold declaration and carried it out.

Harry Staley, coming from the St. Louis "Whites" of the Western Association, was signed on June 28. The "Whites" were so called to distinguish them from the "Browns," who in that year won the American Association championship for the fourth time in succession. The "Whites" were unable to cope against the popularity of the "Browns" and were compelled to disband. Of their players the Pittsburgh Club secured Staley and Jake Beckley. Staley at once took his regular turn on the mound. It was Galvin-Staley-Morris to the end.

The catching was done by Miller, Carroll and Fields.

LACKING REGULAR FIRST BASEMAN

The season was begun without a regular first baseman. Barkley, who finished at first the previous season, was released to the Kansas City Club in the American Association. Phillips conceived the notion that Al. Maul, listed as a pitcher, who was with Philadelphia in 1887, would be a suitable man for the position, and forthwith secured him. The infield at the start, was Maul at first; Dunlap at second; Kuehne at third, and "Pop" Smith at short. Maul covered first base until June 20, when Jake Beckley was obtained. In the middle of September Beckley was injured and laid off for the balance of the season. Coleman took his place and finished at first base.

Fred Dunlap who played second base that year was procured from Detroit. He was conceded to be the best second baseman of his day, and played the bag right along until early in September, when he sprained his leg and rested to the end. "Pop" Smith finished the season at second.

Kuehne played the third sack at the start, but apparently could not get out of the habit of playing "sub." Smith was hurt in June, and Kuehne went to short. His place at third was taken by Elmer E. Cleveland, who came from New York. When Dunlap was hurt, and Smith sent to second,

Kuehne again had to go to short, and Peter McShannick was placed at third base.

The regular outfielders were Dalrymple in left, Sunday in center and Coleman in right. Dalrymple was last seen in action on September 8.

William A. Sunday, who was procured from Chicago, needed little assistance in center field. Coleman was a steady man in the right field, and played with little interruption until September 21, when Maul was sent to the right pasture in which he finished the season.

The team again finished in sixth place this season, and was never considered a factor in the race.

HANLON MADE MANAGER

Horace Phillips was retained as manager in 1889, but in a short time he gave evidence of losing his mental faculties. He was sent to a sanitarium where he died some years later. After the departure of Phillips, Edward Hanlon was appointed manager of the team.

Morris, Galvin and Staley were the old pitchers remaining in 1889. Staley was the most active worker of the trio. These three players practically constituted the entire pitching staff.

Pete Conway was secured from Detroit, which that year withdrew from the National League. He pitched only three games, and left the team. Conway died at Media, Pa., on January 14, 1903.

Maul was occasionally used in the box to help out a brother in distress. He was only in four full games, of which he won three.

Miller, Carroll and Fields were the catchers that year. Chuck Lauer, who had been released to Zanesville, was recalled and after catching three games was given to the Davenport Club in the Central Interstate League.

JAKE BECKLEY ON FIRST

The infield consisted at the opening of the season of Beckley at first, Dunlap at second, Kuehne at third, and Smith at short. Beckley missed few games at first base and Dunlap kept also steadily at work on the second sack. Kuehne had third all to himself until July 8, when James ("Deacon") White, from the disbanded Detroit team, took his stand there. Kuehne became a substitute infielder and outfielder.

"Pop" Smith held his place at short until the arrival of Jack Rowe, from Detroit, when he was released to Boston. White and Rowe were members of the famous "Big Four" secured by Detroit from Buffalo in 1886. They were slow in reporting to Pittsburgh and did not do so until Hanlon, one of their comrades at Detroit, succeeded Phillips as manager.

The team finished in fifth place in 1889, the highest point they had attained in the National League pennant race so far. They had a poor start, winning only one of their first five games. Each of the three trips they made to the East was disastrous. On the first they won only four out of fourteen games; on the second they did not win a game, losing eleven, and on the third they won one out of nine games. During the season they won only five games in the East and lost twenty-nine.

TROUBLE GALORE

The season of 1890 was the most disastrous in the history of the club. The club seemed doomed to destruction when nearly its entire team deserted to the Players League. But the energy and hustling qualities of J. Palmer O'Neil kept it afloat under adverse circumstances and all difficulties. He was a picturesque figure in baseball and never lost his serene and affable disposition. Although sometimes he hardly knew where and how the money for the next day's expenses would be obtained, he feigned a bold "front," travelled with his team in first-class style, put up at the best hotels, and smoked nothing

cheaper than 25-cent cigars. He weathered the storm with all the grace of a Chesterfield, and carried the team along to the very finish, although he was compelled to establish a record for the number of players employed during a season by a club. He was rewarded by being elected president of the club in 1891, which proved to be a more prosperous year.

The raids on the team by the Players League proved to be very effective, for at one time only two of the old players were left. They were pitcher Sowders and outfielder Sunday. Miller jumped with the rest to the Pittsburgh Players club, as did Dunlap. But Miller repented and returned to the old team, while Dunlap secured his release from the Players League and went back before the season started. These four players, Sowders, Sunday, Dunlap and Miller were the only loyal men of the 1889 team.

Those who deserted the team were: Pitchers, Morris, Galvin, Staley and Maul; catchers, Carroll and Fields; infielders, Beckley, Kuehne, White and Rowe, and outfielder, Hanlon. All of them joined the Pittsburgh Players League team, except White and Rowe who joined the Buffalo team.

The club was certainly in sore distress. It not only lost nearly all of its best players, but also its popularity, since the local support went over to the Players League with the players. The club engaged Guy Hecker, the famous ex-pitcher of the Louisville team, as manager, and he collected an aggregation of old and young, experienced and inexperienced men. Games were recklessly transferred to other towns to avoid a total collapse. Several times the club was on the brink of utter financial failure, but the genius and enterprise of O'Neil, who directed affairs, prevented the disbandment of the team. New men were added every week. When the season closed exactly fifty players had worn Pittsburgh uniforms and played in from one to one hundred and thirty-eight games. The latter number was credited to George Miller.

WERE SURE "JINXED"

The team made unenviable records in 1890. Its losses aggregating one hundred and fourteen. However, one of the defeats was scratched off, leaving one hundred and thirteen. On September 18 a game was played at Canton against Cleveland, which the latter won eleven to ten. It was declared no championship contest, although five days later a game was played against the New York team at Wheeling, which the Giants won seven to five, and it was counted in the records.

Another record was losing twenty-three games in succession. This the team did from August 12 to September 2, inclusive. It began this string of defeats by losing to Chicago in twelve innings, the score being thirteen to twelve. Among the twenty-three defeats were five shutouts.

A third record was losing three games in one day. At Brooklyn on September 1 (Labor Day), the "Pirates" lost one game in the morning and two in the afternoon.

WHY TEAM WAS CALLED "PIRATES"

Peace followed the season of 1890, and in the beginning of the year 1891 the two big leagues consolidated and affairs went along smoothly until near the opening date of the season, when the American Association declared war against the National League. The cause of the breach between the two organizations was the signing of Louis Bierbauer by the Pittsburgh Club. Bierbauer in 1890 "jumped" the Athletics of the American Association to the Brooklyn Players League club. When peace was made all the "jumping" players were ordered to return to the clubs they "jumped." The Athletics disbanded during the season of 1890, but the American Association claimed all the players, with a couple of exceptions. By an oversight the names of Bierbauer and Harry Stovey were not placed on the "reserve" list, and the Pittsburgh Club took advantage of the oversight to secure Bierbauer, while the Boston Club secured Stovey. The matter was submitted to a board of arbitration which upheld

the action of the Pittsburgh and Boston clubs. Then the American Association withdrew from the National agreement, and the war was on. The signing of Bierbauer was regarded as "piratical" and from that day on the Pittsburgh team has been called the "Pirates."

In the Pittsburgh team in 1891 there was a return to stability. At the opening of the season only six of the players who "jumped" the team in 1890 reported to Manager Hanlon, who was re-appointed manager. They were: Pitchers, Galvin, Staley and Maul; catchers, Carroll and Fields, and infielder, Beckley. Only Galvin, Maul and Beckley played the whole season with the team.

CONNIE MACK SIGNED

The team before the season opened secured one of the most popular catchers in the game, getting Connie Mack (Cornelius McGillicuddy). Mack "jumped" the Washington Club to the Buffalo Players League team. For Pittsburgh he at once became the leading backstop of the team.

HANLON RELEASED AS MANAGER

Ed Hanlon was deposed as manager in August and was succeeded by William H. McGunnigle, who, in 1890, led the Brooklyn team to the National League championship. He began the season of 1891 as manager of the Providence team of the Eastern Association. The Providence team disbanded on August 11, and McGunnigle came to Pittsburgh.

The Pirates in 1891 wound up in last place, which they reached on the very last day of the season.

Al Buckenberger was installed as the manager of the team in 1892. He at once set to work to build up a nearly new team.

After the Pirates lost six games in succession from May 11 to 18, inclusive, the club surprised the patrons by signing Thomas Burns as third baseman and manager. Burns, however, could get no foothold and was released on July 29, Buckenberger resuming the reins.

William C. Temple succeeded J. Palmer O'Neil as president of the club in 1892. Mr. Temple was a noted figure in baseball and a thorough sportsman. He was the donor of the Temple Cup, for which, in lieu of a world's championship series, the teams finishing first and second contested. It was withdrawn from competition after 1897.

There was peace between the National League and the American Association in 1892, the two organizations consolidating and forming a twelve-club circuit.

Buckenberger in 1894 was again manager of the team, but not president of the club. W. W. Kerr was elected president, holding the position for four years. On September 3 Buckenberger resigned as manager and was succeeded by Connie Mack.

Connie Mack remained manager of the team in 1896. There were some unpleasanties late in the season, and Mack resigned on September 21, the resignation to take effect at the close of the season. It was his last year with the Pittsburgh Club.

WATKINS IS WHOLE WORKS

In 1898 "Pat" Donovan was succeeded by W. H. Watkins as manager of the team. Watkins was also elected president, and held the office for a year. Donovan remained with the team, playing his old position in right field.

Watkins in 1899 remained as manager of the team, but relinquished the presidency of the club.

KERR PRESIDENT AGAIN

W. W. Kerr resumed that office for the last time.

The Pirates did not thrive at the start. By May 16 they had only won eight out of twenty-five games, including a twelve-inning tie game at Cincinnati, and Watkins resigned.

When Watkins resigned as manager of the team in 1899 he was succeeded by "Pat" Donovan. Four days earlier Donovan succeeded Ely as captain of the team and this caused a rupture, as the change was made without the approval of Watkins.

The team in 1899, the last year of the twelve-club circuit, bettered its position at the finish by one point over its record of 1898, winding up in seventh place.

LOUISVILLE TEAM TRANSFERRED

In 1900 occurred the transfer of the Louisville team to Pittsburgh. It was originally a trade, the Pittsburgh Club giving five players and \$25,000 to Louisville for fourteen players. The five players were: John D. Chesbro, George Fox, John J. O'Brien, Arthur Madison and William Gould. When the National League was reduced to an eight-club circuit, Louisville dropped out, and Chesbro returned to the Pirates. The others sought and found jobs elsewhere.

Barney Dreyfuss, the head of the Louisville Club, purchased an interest in the Pittsburgh Club. He transferred all the desirable players of the Louisville team to Pittsburgh. From the day of his arrival dates the success of the Pirates in every sense.

It won the championship of the National League in 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1909. Twice it played for the world's championship, being beaten by the Boston American League team in 1903 and defeated the Detroit Americans in 1909.

The officers elected for 1909 were: Barney Dreyfuss, president; Phil. Auten, vice-president; W. W. Kerr, treasurer; Harry Pulliam, secretary; Fred Clarke, manager.

Of the members of the Pittsburgh team of 1899, ten were retained. They were Chesbro, Tannehill, Leever, Ely, Schriver, Dillon, Beaumont, Williams, McCreery and Tom O'Brien, the last-named being recalled from the New York Club. Those released were: Donovan to St. Louis, for \$1,000; George Gray to Kansas City, for \$750; Jack McCarthy to Chicago, for \$2,000; Hoffer to Cleveland, Sparks and Reitz to Milwaukee, and Bowerman to New York.

The fourteen players who came from Louisville were Fred Clarke, John Peter ("Hans") Wagner, Claude Ritchey, Tommy Leach, Charles ("Deacon") Phillippe, Ed ("Rube") Waddell, Pat Flaherty, Elton Cunningham, Walter Woods, Charles Zimmer, Cliff Latimer, Tom Massitt, Mike J. Kelly and C. Doyle. Two other players, Fred Ketcham and Louis Deal, were added after the Louisville Club withdrew from the circuit.

The twenty-six players did not all remain with the team. Before the season opened six were disposed of, namely: Doyle, Deal, Merritt, Kelly, Ketcham and Cunningham. Of the old Pirates, Dillon was released in May to Detroit. The other nine remained with the team to the end of the season.

FINISH IN SECOND PLACE

In 1901 Barney Dreyfuss bought the controlling interest in the club by buying out his two partners of 1900, W. W. Kerr and Phil. Auten. This gave him full swing, and right well did he use the swing. Somehow, in 1900, the powers that were in the Pittsburgh Club could not agree on ways and means, and they came to the determination of either selling or buying out the stock. On the one side was Kerr and the other Dreyfuss. The number of shares were 500 at \$100 a share. At this time each share was quoted at \$600. After each of the men had threatened the other that he would buy him out, it was finally agreed that they should get down to "cases" and show their hands, an appointment being made. When the "Magnates" met at the appointed time, Dreyfuss was asked what he meant to do, sell or buy out.

"Buy out," replied Barney. "How much will you pay?" His answer caused consternation: "One hundred and twenty dollars per share." This arrangement appeared to be satisfactory to the other faction as Barney walked away from the meeting with the "goods." Clarke, of course, was retained as manager of the team.

The American League in their raid of the various National League Clubs for players, did not neglect the Pirates. Two of the crew answered the call of the tempter. They were Jimmy Williams and Harry Smith. Williams hopped to Baltimore and Smith climbed aboard the Athletic band-wagon. Smith came to the Pirates from the Milwaukee Club by draft, but went over to the opposition before he signed a Dreyfuss contract.

For the first time in its history the team won the championship in 1901. After the season had been in full swing, that is on May 1, the Pirates were never lower than fourth place, and then only for two weeks, from May 22 to June 3. On their first trip to the east they were beaten in seven out of thirteen games and dropped to that position. But when the Eastern teams came west, the Pirates reversed matters. They won nine out of twelve games and went into first place on June 15. They remained in the lead to the finish, except for half a day. The race at that stage was so close between the Pirates and Giants that when the Giants won the morning game on July 4, they captured the lead. In the afternoon the Pirates turned the tables on them, won the afternoon game, regained the lead and never were headed after that.

TRAITORS ARE "CANNED"

Not a Pirate went over to the American League in 1902, although the question was agitated among the players. In August it was discovered that Jack O'Connor had succeeded Fred Ely as agent for the opposition and had secured the promise of several of the players to "jump," among them Tannehill and Chesbro. O'Connor, like Ely, was instantly dismissed, and Tannehill was discharged on the last pay day of the season. He pitched his last game for the team on September 18, defeating St. Louis at Pittsburgh in ten innings by a score of seven to six. Chesbro was reserved for 1903.

Instead of players "jumping" away from them, the Pirates secured two who "hopped" from the American League. They were Harry Smith, who repented of his action of the previous year and came back, and William ("Wid") Conroy, who came from the Milwaukee team which was transferred to St. Louis, with Jim McAleer as manager. These two were the only men signed before the opening of the season, and both were with the team to the finish of the season.

TRIPLE PENNANT HONORS

In 1903, for the third time in succession, the Pirates won the championship but not as easily as they did in the previous season. They made a good start by winning six of the first seven games played and were in first place. They then began to fall back until they alighted in third place, a position they held from May 11 to June 15, over a month. It was the lowest point they reached. During their stay in third place they made the remarkable record of "shutting out" their opponents six times in succession. The teams they blanked were: New York, twice; Boston, three times; and Philadelphia, once. They did this from June 2 to 8, inclusive. The "shut-out" games began a string of fifteen victories in succession, which placed the Pirates in the lead, a position they held to the finish.

The first series of games for the world's championship were played in 1903 between teams of the National and American Leagues. The winners in the respective leagues were Pittsburgh and Boston. Boston won the world's championship by winning five out of eight games from the Pirates.

JOYOUS TIMES IN PITTSBURGH

"All good things come in three's" is an old adage. This proved to be the case in 1909 for the "Smoky City" team and fans, for the Pirates won the championship; they made a record of winning sixteen games in a row; and opened Forbes Field, considered the best equipped baseball park in the world. Dreyfuss had reached the pinnacle of his success that year in the eyes of the Pittsburgh fans, as they knew that once and for all time he and his aggregation of buccaneers had put Pittsburgh on the baseball "map." Ever since Barney Dreyfuss took hold of the club, the Pirates have been strong contenders for the National League championship honors every year. He spent much money in securing the services of first-class players, and his returns were deservedly gratifying. If Dreyfuss did not place Pittsburgh on the baseball map beyond doubt, he certainly placed it among the strongest and most popular cities in the country as affecting good, clean sport.

First place was reached by the Pirates on May 5 and they were never ousted from that position at any time during the race. Before they took the lead, they had struck the bottom of the ladder, being in last place for one day, April 24, eleven days after the opening of the season. The reason for the drop being that they had only won three of the first eight games they played. One of these three victories was taken from them later, for Wagner had violated the playing rules, by stepping from one batter's box to the other while the pitcher was in the act of delivering the ball. The game was played over on September 10 and the Pirates won it by a score of four to three. The score of the game thrown out was two to one.

From April 24 the Pirates rapidly went to the front. Their record string of victories was made from September 9 to 27, inclusive. During this period they won five games from Cincinnati; two from St. Louis; three from Brooklyn; three from Boston; two from Philadelphia; and one from New York; all played at Pittsburgh except four—two at St. Louis and two at Cincinnati.

Forbes Field was dedicated on June 30 when the Pirates met the Cubs and were defeated by a score of three to two, the pitchers being Reulbach, for Chicago, and Willis, for Pittsburgh.

The Pirates that year won the world's championship by defeating the Detroit Americans in four out of seven games, winning the first game and then every alternate one.

HISTORY PITTSBURGH BASEBALL CLUB, 27 YEARS

Year.	Games.	Won.	Lost.	Percentage.	Position.	Manager.	President.
1887.	122	54	68	.443	6	Horace Phillips	Wm. A. Nimick
1888.	134	66	68	.492	6	Horace Phillips	Wm. A. Nimick
1889.	132	61	71	.462	5	{ Horace Phillips Edward Hanlon	{ Wm. A. Nimick
1890.	136	23	113	.169	8	Guy Hecker	Wm. A. Nimick
1891.	135	55	80	.407	8	Edward Hanlon	J. Palmer O Neil
1892.	153	80	73	.523	6	{ Thomas E. Burns A. C. Buckenberger	{ Wm. C. Temple
1893.	129	81	48	.628	2	A. C. Buckenberger	A. C. Buckenberger
1894.	130	65	65	.500	7	{ A. C. Buckenberger Connie Mack	{ Wm. W. Kerr
1895.	132	71	61	.538	7	Connie Mack	Wm. W. Kerr

HISTORY PITTSBURGH BASEBALL CLUB, 27 YEARS—Continued

Year.	Games.	Won.	Lost.	Percentage.	Position.	Manager.	President.
1896.	129	66	63	.512	6	Connie Mack	Wm. W. Kerr
1897.	131	60	71	.454	8	P. J. Donovan	Wm. W. Kerr
1898.	148	72	76	.486	8	W. H. Watkins	W. H. Watkins
1899.	149	79	73	.510	7	{ W. H. Watkins P. J. Donovan	{ Wm. W. Kerr
1900.	139	79	60	.568	2	Fred C. Clarke	Barney Dreyfuss
1901.	139	90	49	.647	1	Fred C. Clarke	Barney Dreyfuss
1902.	139	103	36	.741	1	Fred C. Clarke	Barney Dreyfuss
1903.	140	91	49	.650	1	Fred C. Clarke	Barney Dreyfuss
1904.	153	87	66	.569	4	Fred C. Clarke	Barney Dreyfuss
1905.	153	96	57	.627	2	Fred C. Clarke	Barney Dreyfuss
1906.	153	93	60	.608	3	Fred C. Clarke	Barney Dreyfuss
1907.	154	91	63	.591	2	Fred C. Clarke	Barney Dreyfuss
1908.	154	98	56	.636	*2	Fred C. Clarke	Barney Dreyfuss
1909.	152	110	42	.724	1	Fred C. Clarke	Barney Dreyfuss
1910.	153	86	67	.562	3	Fred C. Clarke	Barney Dreyfuss
1911.	154	85	69	.552	3	Fred C. Clarke	Barney Dreyfuss
1912.	151	93	58	.616	2	Fred C. Clarke	Barney Dreyfuss
1913.	149	78	71	.523	4	Fred C. Clarke	Barney Dreyfuss
27.	3843	2110	1733	.549.			

*Tied with New York.

ROSTER OF PITTSBURGH CLUB

1887 to 1913

- 1887—Edward Morris, James Galvin, James McCormick, William R. Bishop, pitchers; Fred Carroll, George Miller, John ("Jocko") Fields, catchers; Alex. McKinnon, Sam Barclay, Arthur Whitney, Charles ("Pap") Smith, William Kuehne, infielders; Abner Dalrymple, Thomas T. Brown, Jack Cliff Carroll, Sam A. Nichol, outfielders.
- 1888—Morris, Galvin, Hardie Henderson, Harry Staley, Phil Knell, pitchers; Carroll, Miller, Fields, Harry Yaik, catchers; Albert Maul, Jake Beckley, Fred Dunlap, Kuehne, "Pap" Smith, Elmer E. Cleveland, Peter McShannick, infielders; Dalrymple, William A. Sunday, Jack Coleman, Cliff Carroll, Nichol, outfielders.
- 1889—Morris, Galvin, Staley, Pete Conway, Maul, Albert Krumm, Andy Dunning, Ernest Beam, N. M. Garfield, William Sowders, Alex. H. Jones, pitchers; Carroll, Miller, Fields, Charles ("Chuck") Lauer, catchers; Beckley, Dunlap, Kuehne, "Pap" Smith, James ("Deacon") White, John C. ("Jack") Rowe, infielders; Edward Hanlon, Maul, Sunday, outfielders.
- 1890—Alex. Jones, Peter Daniels, Charles Gray, Kirtly Baker, Henry Jones, Fred Schmidt, A. W. Lawson, William Gumbert, George Zeigler, L. S. Bowerman, Charles Heard, Jack Coleman, Charles Gibson, William C. Phillips, Charles Esper, John Heyner, David Anderson, William Day, John F. Smith, pitchers; Miller, William Wilson, Howard Brandenburg, John P. ("Tun") Berger, E. H. Decker, George Zeigler, catchers; Guy Hecker, Dunlap, Henry Youngman, Samuel H. La Roque, Fred Roat, Samuel N. Crane, Harry Geibert, N. Gilbert, Ed. Mulhearn, Ed. Clements,

- Eddie Sales, W. W. ("Peekaboo") Veach, James Gray, infielders; Jack Kely, W. H. ("Ducky") Hemp, Sunday, Phillip Routcliffe, Paul Hines, McGim Osborne, Ed. ("Dad") Lytle, Michael J. Jordan, Eddie Burke, outfielders.
- 1891—Galvin, Staley, Maul, C. Scott Stratton, Mark Baldwin, Charles F. ("Silver") King, pitchers; Miller, Connie Mack, Fields, Berger, catchers; Beckley, Louis Bierbauer, Charles L. Reilly, La Roque, Ed. Spurney, John A. Newell, Frank Shugart, Frank ("Piggy") Ward, infielders; Roger L. ("Pete") Browning, Hanlon, Fred Carroll, John Corkhill, Dan J. Lally, outfielders.
- 1892—Galvin, Baldwin, Phil ("Red") Ehret, Winfield C. Camp, Fred W. Woodcock, William H. ("Adonis") Terry, William Thompson, William Gumbert, Charles Esper, Jock Menefee, pitchers; Miller, Mack, William M. Earle, catchers; Beckley, Bierbauer, Charles ("Duke") Farrell, Frank Shugart, Harry Raymond, Thomas E. Burns, Robert Cargo, infielders; Elmer E. Smith, Corkhill, Ed. C. Swartwood, Pat Donovan, Joe Kelly, Jacob Stenzel, George Van Haltren, outfielders.
- 1893—Baldwin, Ehret, Terry, Frank Killen, Henry C. Gastright, Addison Gumbert, Thomas Colcolough, pitchers; Miller, Mack, Joseph Sugden, Stenzel, Earle, catchers; Beckley, Bierbauer, Denny Lyons, Shugart, Jack Glasscock, James Gray, Sam Gillen, infielders; E. Smith, Van Haltren, Donovan, outfielders.
- 1894—Ehret, Terry, Killen, A. Gumbert, Colcolough, George Nicol, Phil Knell, John B. Easton, Menefee, Harry Jordan, pitchers; Mack, Sugden, William H. Merritt, William B. Weaver, catchers; Beckley, Bierbauer, Lyons, Glasscock, Frank Scheibeck, James Ritz, Fred Hartman, Eugene Demontreville, Fred K. Steene, Montfort ("Monty") Cross, infielders; Smith, Stenzel, Donovan, outfielders.
- 1895—Killen, Colcolough, Jordan, Menefee, William ("Billy") Hart, Emerson ("Pink") Hawley, Gus Gannon, James Gardner, Guy Weyhing, John Foreman, Dave Wright, C. Y. ("Jake") Hewitt, Sam Moran, pitchers; Mack, Sugden, Thomas Kinslow, Merritt, catchers; Beckley, Bierbauer, Cross, William Clingman, Billy Niles, Frank Genins, Bill ("Chauncey") Stuart, John Corcoran, infielders; Smith, Stenzel, Donovan, outfielders.
- 1896—Killen, Hawley, Foreman, Charles Hastings, John ("Jot") Goar, James Hughey, E. E. ("Herky Jerky") Horton, pitchers; Mack, Sugden, Merritt, Edward Boyle, catchers; Beckley, Bierbauer, Lyons, Fred Ely, Dick Padden, Thomas Delehanty, Harry Truby, Harry Davis, Abel Lazotte, Jud Smith, infielders; Smith, Stenzel, Donovan, Joe Wright, outfielders.
- 1897—Killen, Hawley, Hastings, Hughey, James Gardner, Jesse Tannehill, pitchers; Sugden, Merritt, Thomas Leahy, catchers; Davis, Lyons, Padden, Jimmy Donnelly, Ely, C. B. Kuhn, John Rothfuss, Jesse Hofmeister, infielders; Smith, Walter Brodie, Donovan, outfielders.
- 1898—Killen, Gardner, Tannehill, Hastings, Sam Leever, Billy Rhines, Billy Hart, Jack Cronin, Bill Hoffer, E. Rosebrough, pitchers; Bill ("Pop") Schriver, Morgan Murphy, Frank Bowerman, catchers; Davis, Padden, Gray, Ely, John Ganzel, William ("Bad Bill") Egan, Thomas O'Brien, Fred Lake, Bill Clark, infielders; John McCarthy, Brodie, Donovan, Thomas McCreery, Joe Rickert, outfielders.
- 1899—Gardner, Tannehill, Rhines, Hoffer, Leever, Jack D. Chesbro, George E. Gray, Harley Parker, Frank Sparks, Harry Payne, pitchers; Schriver, Bowerman, catchers; Clark, Henry Reitz, Jimmy Williams, Ely, Arthur Madison, John J. O'Brien, George Fox, Frank Dillon, George Smith, infielders; McCarthy, McCreery, Donovan, Clarence Beaumont, outfielders.
- 1900—Tannehill, Chesbro, Leever, Charles ("Deacon") Phillippe, Edward ("Rube") Waddell, Pat Flaherty, Walter S. Woods, Jouett Meekin, Peter Houston, Edward, Poole, pitchers; Schriver, Charles ("Chief") Zimmer,

- Jack O Connor, Cliff Latimer, John ("Jiggs") Donahue, catchers; Dillon, Dick Cooley, Claude Richey, Williams, Ely, Tommy Leach, Thomas O'Brien, infielders; Fred C. Clarke, Beaumont, John P. ("Hans") Wagner, McCreery, outfielders.
- 1901—Tannehill, Chesbro, Leever, Phillippe, Waddell, Poole, Louis Wiltse, Edward Doheny, George Merritt, pitchers; Zimmer, O'Connor, Donohue, George Yeager, catchers; William ("Kitty") Bransfield, Richey, Leach, Ely, Charles ("Truck") Eagan, Louis Carr, Clarence ("Cotton Top") Turner, Judson Smith, James Burke, infielders; Clarke, Wagner, Beaumont, Elmer Smith, A. D. ("Lefty") Davis, outfielders.
- 1902—Tannehill, Chesbro, Leever, Phillippe, Poole, Doheny, Charles Cushman, Warren, McLaughlin, pitchers; Zimmer, O'Connor, Harry Smith, Leo Fohl, Edward Phelps, John Hopkins, catchers; Bransfield, Richey, Leach, Wagner, Burke, William ("Wid") Conroy, infielders; Clarke, Beaumont, Fred Collins, William Miller, James Sebring, George Merritt, outfielders.
- 1903—Leever, Phillippe, Doheny, Fred W. ("Buckey") Vail, Irwin Wilhelm, Fred Falkenberg, William ("Brickyard") Kennedy, William ("Doc") Scanlon, pitchers; Smith, Phelps, A. C. Weaver, Fred Carisch, catchers; Bransfield, Richey, Leach, Wagner, Otto Kreuger, John ("Hans") Lobert, infielders; Clarke, Beaumont, Sebring, Merritt, William Gray, Ernest Diehl, Arthur ("Artie") Hofman, Charles Gertenrich, J. H. Marshall, Eugene Curtis, outfielders.
- 1904—Leever, Phillippe, Vail, Jack Pfeister, Scanlon, Roscoe Miller, Wyatt Lee, Lew Moren, Howard Camnitz, Pat Flaherty, Mike Lynch, Charles Case, Anthony ("Chick") Robertaille, pitchers; Smith, Carisch, James P. Archer, John J. Rafter, catchers; Bransfield, Richey, Leach, Wagner, Thomas Stankard, Kreuger, infielders; Clarke, Beaumont, Sebring, Diehl, Harry McCormick, Harry Cassidy, Louis Smith, J. R. Gilbert, outfielders.
- 1905—Leever, Phillippe, Lynch, Robertaille, Case, Flaherty, Homer Hillebrand, George Moore, A. P. ("Lefty") Leifield, Edward Kinsella, pitchers; Smith, Carisch, Heine Pietz, George Gibson, catchers; William Clancey, Richey, Leach, Wagner, Del Howard, George P. McBride, Dave Brain, Otto Knabe, infielders; Clarke, Beaumont, Otis Clymer, James Wallace, Bob H. Ganley, James P. Flannigan, outfielders.
- 1906—Leever, Phillippe, Lynch, Case, Hillebrand, Leifield, Victor Willis, Eddie Karger, Charles ("Chappy") McFarland, Harry McIlveen, Louis Manske, Bert Maxwell, Camnitz, James W. Brady, pitchers; Gibson, Carisch, Smith, Pietz, Edward Phelps, catchers; Joe Nealon, Richey, Leach, Thomas Sheehan, Wagner, Bill Abstein, Alan Storke, infielders; Clarke, Ganley, Clymer, Arthur E. Meier, Beaumont, Billy Hallman, outfielders.
- 1907—Leever, Phillippe, Lynch, Leifield, Willis, Camnitz, W. B. Moskiman, Brady, Nick Maddox, Harry Wolter, Charles ("Babe") Adams, John Walsh, W. T. Otey, William J. Duggleby, pitchers; Gibson, Phelps, Smith, Al. Kelsey, catchers; Nealon, Ed. Abbaticchio, Leach, Wagner, Storke, Sheehan, Harry Swacina, Wm. G. McKechnie, Arthur Campbell, infielders; Clarke, Ed. ("Goat") Anderson, Hallman, Clymer, H. W. Maggart, Dan Moeller, outfielders.
- 1908—Leever, Phillippe, Leifield, Willis, Camnitz, Maddox, Harley E. Young, Thomas McCarthy, Irving M. Young, Robert Vail, Chester M. Brandon, Hillebrand, pitchers; Gibson, Phelps, Pat O'Connor, John Sullivan, catchers; Swacina, Abbaticchio, Leach, Wagner, Charles Starr, Jimmy Kane, Storke, Warren Gill, infielders; Clarke, Owen Wilson, Moeller, Beals Becker, Roy Thomas, W. P. ("Spike") Shannon, outfielders.
- 1909—Leever, Phillippe, Camnitz, Willis, Brandon, Maddox, Leifield, William B. Powell, Sam Frock, Adams, Harry Camnitz, John Wacker, pitchers;

- Gibson, O'Connor, Mike Simon, catchers; Abstein, Abbaticchio, William ("Jap") Barbeau, Wagner, John B. Miller, Storke, Bobby Byrne, infielders; Clarke, Leach, Wilson, Ward Miller, Hamilton Hyatt, outfielders.
- 1910—Leever, Phillippe, Camnitz, Powell, Frock, Maddox, Eugene Moore, Kirb White, Charles Webb, Leifield, John Mercer, John F. Ferry, Elmer R. Steel, James Dowd, pitchers; Gibson, Simon, O'Connor, catchers; Bayard ("Bud") Sharpe, Jack Flynn, Miller, Byrne, Wagner, McKechnie, Hyatt, Abbaticchio, John F. Kading, Alex. McCarthy, infielders; Clarke, Leach, Wilson, Vincent Campbell, Max Carey, outfielders.
- 1911—Phillippe, Leifield, Camnitz, Adams, White, Ferry, Steel, Harry Gardner, Sherrod M. Smith, Claude Hendrix, Walter Nagle, Ensign Cottrell, Marty O'Toole, J. Henry Robinson, pitchers; Gibson, Simon, Billy Kelly, catchers; Fred Hunter, Miller, Byrne, Wagner, McKechnie, McCarthy, Flynn, W. Brown Keene, Maurice K. Kelliher, John J. Shovelin, infielders; Clarke, Leach, Wilson, Carey, Campbell, Jerry Darcy, outfielders.
- 1912—Leifield, Camnitz, Adams, Hendrix, Gardner, Robinson, O'Toole, Ferry, Smith, Leonard Cole, Eddie E. Warner, A. W. Cooper, pitchers; Gibson, Simon, Kelly, Earl Blackburn, catchers; Miller, McCarthy, Byrne, Wagner, McKechnie, Ona Dodd, James Viox, Arthur Butler, Stanley Gray. Rivington Bisland, infielders; Carey, Leach, Wilson, Mike Donlin, Hyatt, Ovid Nicholson, Walter Rehg, Ralph E. Capron, Artie Hofman, Frank Eddington, Eddie Mensor, outfielders.
- 1913—Adams, Hendrix, Cooper, Robinson, George McQuillan, Maurice Kent, Camnitz, O Toole, Ferry, Ed. Conzelman, W. F. Luhrsen, B. A. ("Dan") Duffy, A. L. Mamaux, E. A. Greneir ("Paddy Green"), pitchers; Gibson, Kelly, Simon, Bob Coleman, Kafora, catchers; Wagner, Miller, Byrne, Viox, Butler, McCarthy, A. J. Dolan, Gilbert Britton, W. L. Holderman, infielders; Fred C. Clarke, Carry, Wilson, Hofman, Everett Booe, Hyatt, Ray W. Wood, Fred Kommers, Edwin Eayers, Mike Mitchell, outfielders.

PITTSBURGH VS. CHICAGO 27 YEARS

Year.	At Pittsburgh.			At Chicago.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1887.	7	1	.875	5	4	.556	12	5	.706
1888.	5	5	.500	6	4	.600	11	9	.550
1889.	4	5	.444	5	5	.500	9	10	.475
1890.	1	5	.167	2	12	.143	3	17	.150
1891.	3	7	.300	3	5	.375	6	12	.333
1892.	5	5	.500	2	2	.500	7	7	.500
1893.	5	1	.833	4	2	.667	9	3	.750
1894.	4	3	.571	2	3	.400	6	6	.500
1895.	2	4	.333	2	4	.333	4	8	.333
1896.	0	6	.000	1	5	.167	1	11	.083
1897.	3	3	.500	3	3	.500	6	6	.500
1898.	1	3	.250	3	4	.429	4	7	.364
1899.	3	4	.429	4	2	.667	7	6	.538
1900.	7	3	.700	5	5	.500	12	8	.600
1901.	5	5	.500	9	1	.900	14	6	.700
1902.	5	5	.500	8	2	.800	13	7	.650
1903.	5	5	.500	3	7	.300	8	12	.400
1904.	7	4	.636	6	5	.545	13	9	.591
1905.	6	5	.545	6	5	.545	12	10	.545
1906.	2	8	.200	3	8	.273	5	16	.238
1907.	5	6	.455	5	6	.455	10	12	.455
1908.	5	6	.455	7	4	.636	12	10	.545
1909.	4	7	.364	9	2	.818	13	9	.591
1910.	7	4	.636	3	8	.273	10	12	.455
1911.	8	3	.727	4	7	.364	12	10	.545
1912.	5	5	.500	8	3	.727	13	8	.619
1913.	8	3	.727	1	10	.091	9	13	.409
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27. 122 121 .502 119 128 .482 241 249 .482									

PITTSBURGH VS. BOSTON 27 YEARS

Year.	At Pittsburgh.			At Boston.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1887.	5	4	.556	2	7	.222	7	11	.389
1888.	6	4	.600	2	6	.250	8	10	.444
1889.	2	8	.200	1	8	.111	3	16	.158
1890.	2	6	.250	1	10	.091	3	16	.158
1891.	3	6	.333	0	10	.000	3	16	.158
1892.	3	3	.500	3	4	.429	6	7	.462
1893.	5	1	.833	1	3	.250	6	4	.600
1894.	2	4	.333	2	4	.333	4	8	.333
1895.	4	2	.667	1	5	.167	5	7	.417
1896.	2	4	.333	3	3	.500	5	7	.417
1897.	2	4	.333	0	6	.000	2	10	.167
1898.	3	4	.429	2	5	.286	5	9	.357
1899.	3	3	.500	1	7	.125	4	10	.286
1900.	9	1	.900	6	4	.600	15	5	.750
1901.	8	2	.800	7	3	.700	15	5	.750
1902.	9	1	.900	5	5	.500	14	6	.700
1903.	8	2	.800	7	3	.700	15	5	.750
1904.	8	2	.800	6	6	.500	14	8	.636
1905.	5	6	.455	8	3	.727	13	9	.591
1906.	10	1	.909	9	2	.818	19	3	.864
1907.	7	4	.636	6	5	.545	13	9	.591
1908.	7	4	.636	8	3	.727	15	7	.682
1909.	11	0	1.000	9	1	.900	20	1	.952
1910.	5	6	.455	9	2	.818	14	8	.636
1911.	9	2	.818	10	1	.909	19	3	.864
1912.	8	2	.800	10	2	.833	18	4	.818
1913.	6	5	.545	4	6	.400	10	11	.476
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27. 152 91 .626 123 124 .498 275 215 .500									

PITTSBURGH VS. ST. LOUIS 22 YEARS

Year.	At Pittsburgh.			At St. Louis.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1892.	7	0	1.000	3	4	.429	10	4	.714
1893.	6	0	1.000	3	3	.500	9	3	.750
1894.	4	2	.667	2	4	.333	6	6	.500
1895.	5	1	.833	4	2	.667	9	3	.750
1896.	4	1	.800	4	2	.667	8	3	.727
1897.	5	1	.833	3	3	.500	8	4	.667
1898.	5	2	.714	4	2	.667	9	4	.692
1899.	3	4	.429	4	3	.571	7	7	.500
1900.	6	4	.600	5	5	.500	11	9	.550
1901.	5	5	.500	6	4	.600	11	9	.550
1902.	9	1	.900	7	3	.700	16	4	.800
1903.	7	3	.700	8	2	.800	15	5	.750
1904.	7	6	.538	5	4	.556	12	10	.545
1905.	10	1	.909	8	3	.727	18	4	.818
1906.	9	2	.818	8	3	.727	17	5	.773
1907.	11	0	1.000	9	2	.818	20	2	.909
1908.	9	2	.818	11	0	1.000	20	2	.909
1909.	10	1	.909	8	2	.800	18	3	.857
1910.	10	1	.909	7	3	.700	17	4	.810
1911.	8	3	.727	5	6	.455	13	9	.591
1912.	7	4	.636	8	3	.727	15	7	.682
1913.	7	4	.636	6	4	.600	13	8	.619
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22. 154 48 .762 128 67 .656 282 115 .728									

PITTSBURGH VS. CINCINNATI 24 YEARS

Year.	At Pittsburgh.			At Cincinnati.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1890.	1	1	.500	3	15	.167	4	16	.200
1891.	3	7	.300	7	3	.700	10	10	.500
1892.	6	2	.750	3	3	.500	9	5	.643
1893.	4	2	.667	5	1	.833	9	3	.750
1894.	5	1	.833	2	4	.333	7	5	.583
1895.	4	2	.667	4	2	.667	8	4	.667
1896.	3	3	.500	4	2	.667	7	5	.583
1897.	4	2	.667	3	3	.500	7	5	.583
1898.	1	6	.143	1	6	.143	2	12	.143
1899.	1	5	.167	2	5	.286	3	10	.231
1900.	2	8	.200	6	4	.600	8	12	.400
1901.	7	3	.700	6	4	.600	13	7	.650
1902.	8	2	.800	7	3	.700	15	5	.750
1903.	7	3	.700	9	1	.900	16	4	.800
1904.	7	5	.583	4	6	.400	11	11	.500
1905.	8	3	.727	5	6	.455	13	9	.591
1906.	7	4	.636	7	4	.636	14	8	.636
1907.	6	4	.600	6	6	.500	12	10	.545
1908.	7	4	.636	7	4	.636	14	8	.636
1909.	8	3	.727	7	4	.636	15	7	.682
1910.	6	5	.545	6	5	.545	12	10	.545
1911.	5	6	.455	7	4	.636	12	10	.545
1912.	8	3	.727	3	8	.273	11	11	.500
1913.	6	4	.600	7	4	.636	13	8	.619
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24. 124 88 .585 121 101 .531 245 195 .557									

PITTSBURGH VS. NEW YORK 27 YEARS

Year.	At Pittsburgh.			At New York.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1887.	2	7	.222	4	5	.444	6	12	.333
1888.	3	4	.429	4	6	.400	7	10	.412
1889.	6	3	.667	1	9	.100	7	12	.368
1890.	3	7	.300	0	10	.000	3	17	.150
1891.	7	2	.778	5	5	.500	12	7	.632
1892.	6	1	.857	4	3	.571	10	4	.714
1893.	5	1	.833	3	3	.500	8	4	.667
1894.	3	3	.500	1	5	.167	4	8	.333
1895.	4	1	.800	4	3	.571	8	4	.667
1896.	4	2	.667	4	2	.667	8	4	.667
1897.	2	4	.333	1	4	.200	3	8	.273
1898.	5	2	.714	4	3	.571	9	5	.643
1899.	4	3	.571	3	3	.500	7	6	.538
1900.	5	5	.500	6	4	.600	11	9	.550
1901.	9	1	.900	7	3	.700	16	4	.800
1902.	7	3	.700	6	3	.667	13	6	.674
1903.	6	4	.600	4	6	.400	10	10	.500
1904.	5	5	.500	5	7	.417	10	12	.455
1905.	5	6	.455	5	6	.455	10	12	.455
1906.	8	3	.727	3	8	.273	11	11	.500
1907.	6	5	.545	6	5	.545	12	10	.545
1908.	4	7	.364	7	4	.636	11	11	.500
1909.	5	6	.455	6	5	.545	11	11	.500
1910.	5	5	.500	5	7	.417	10	12	.455
1911.	3	8	.273	3	8	.273	6	16	.273
1912.	2	9	.182	6	3	.667	8	12	.400
1913.	4	7	.364	4	7	.364	8	14	.364
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27. 128 114 .529 111 137 .448 239 251 .477									

PITTSBURGH VS. PHILADEL- PHIA, 27 YEARS

Year.	At Pittsburgh.			At Phila.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1887.	2	7	.222	4	5	.444	6	12	.333
1888.	2	7	.222	4	7	.364	6	14	.300
1889.	8	2	.800	1	7	.125	9	9	.500
1890.	1	1	.500	1	16	.059	2	17	.105
1891.	4	6	.400	4	6	.400	8	12	.400
1892.	3	4	.429	3	4	.429	6	8	.429
1893.	4	2	.667	1	5	.167	5	7	.417
1894.	3	3	.500	1	5	.167	4	8	.333
1895.	3	3	.500	1	5	.167	4	8	.333
1896.	4	2	.667	2	4	.333	6	6	.500
1897.	3	3	.500	4	2	.667	7	5	.583
1898.	5	2	.714	3	4	.429	8	6	.571
1899.	6	1	.857	2	5	.286	8	6	.571
1900.	7	3	.700	4	6	.400	11	9	.550
1901.	7	3	.700	6	4	.600	13	7	.650
1902.	10	0	1.000	8	2	.800	18	2	.900
1903.	8	2	.800	8	2	.800	16	4	.800
1904.	6	5	.545	7	4	.636	13	9	.591
1905.	8	4	.667	8	2	.800	16	6	.727
1906.	6	5	.545	8	3	.727	14	8	.636
1907.	4	7	.364	4	7	.364	8	14	.364
1908.	8	3	.727	5	6	.455	13	9	.591
1909.	6	5	.545	9	2	.818	15	7	.682
1910.	5	6	.455	6	5	.545	11	11	.500
1911.	7	4	.636	2	9	.182	9	13	.409
1912.	8	3	.727	6	5	.545	14	8	.636
1913.	3	6	.333	8	3	.727	11	9	.550
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27. 141 99 .588 120 135 .470 261 234 .527									

PITTSBURGH VS. BROOKLYN 24 YEARS

Year.	At Pittsburgh.			At Brooklyn.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1890.	0	2	.000	2	16	.111	2	18	.100
1891.	6	2	.750	4	7	.364	10	9	.525
1892.	2	5	.286	2	5	.286	4	10	.286
1893.	2	4	.333	2	4	.333	4	8	.333
1894.	4	2	.667	1	5	.167	5	7	.417
1895.	4	2	.667	1	5	.167	5	7	.417
1896.	3	3	.500	2	3	.400	5	6	.455
1897.	4	1	.800	1	6	.143	5	7	.417
1898.	2	5	.286	3	4	.429	5	9	.357
1899.	5	2	.714	1	6	.143	6	8	.429
1900.	6	4	.600	5	4	.556	11	8	.579
1901.	4	5	.444	4	6	.400	8	11	.421
1902.	8	3	.727	6	3	.667	14	6	.700
1903.	5	5	.500	6	4	.600	11	9	.550
1904.	8	3	.727	6	4	.600	14	7	.667
1905.	7	3	.700	7	4	.636	14	7	.667
1906.	7	4	.636	6	5	.545	13	9	.591
1907.	8	3	.727	8	3	.727	16	6	.727
1908.	5	6	.455	8	3	.500	13	9	.591
1909.	9	2	.818	9	2	.818	18	4	.818
1910.	8	3	.727	4	7	.364	12	10	.545
1911.	8	3	.727	6	5	.545	14	8	.636
1912.	6	5	.545	8	3	.727	14	8	.636
1913.	6	6	.500	8	2	.800	14	8	.636
24.	127	83	.605	110	116	.487	237	199	.556

PITTSBURGH CLUB Batting and Fielding Record

Year.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
1887	122	4686	306	1314	3273	1766	464
1888	143	4658	531	1054	3581	1681	452
1889	132	4728	726	1201	3510	1712	386
1890	135	4763	599	1108	3536	1758	607
1891	135	4763	672	1147	3601	1695	488
1892	153	5320	803	1294	4037	2103	483
1893	129	4360	662	1390	3380	1721	347
1894	130	4825	961	1462	3504	1669	344
1895	132	4614	801	1323	3537	1694	396
1896	129	4711	787	1370	3470	1632	327
1897	131	4597	676	1271	3451	1589	359
1898	148	5092	636	1321	4011	1942	345
1899	149	5449	834	1578	4090	2095	353
1900	139	4818	733	1319	3683	1831	309
1901	139	4928	776	1407	3727	1838	281
1902	139	4940	775	1404	3789	1797	255
1903	140	4934	787	1425	3713	1958	237
1904	153	5160	675	1333	4043	2072	291
1905	153	5213	692	1385	4117	2089	255
1906	153	5030	622	1313	4092	1998	228
1907	154	4957	634	1261	4078	1922	256
1908	154	5109	585	1263	4201	1907	226
1909	152	5129	701	1332	4201	1930	228
1910	153	5125	655	1364	4115	1914	245
1911	154	5137	744	1345	4122	1837	232
1912	151	5252	751	1493	4143	1829	169
1913	149	5252	673	1383	4196	1851	226
27	3843	133549	18892	35860	102801	50730	8789

RECAPITULATION Pittsburgh vs. Opponents

Clubs.	Years.	At Pittsburgh.			Abroad.			Grand Totals.		
		W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
St. Louis.....	22	154	48	.762	128	67	.656	282	115	.728
Boston.....	27	152	91	.626	123	124	.498	275	215	.560
Cincinnati.....	24	124	88	.585	121	107	.644	245	195	.557
Brooklyn.....	24	127	83	.605	110	116	.487	237	199	.544
Philadelphia.....	27	141	99	.588	120	135	.470	261	234	.527
Chicago.....	27	122	121	.502	119	128	.482	241	249	.482
New York.....	27	128	114	.529	111	137	.448	239	251	.477
Totals.....	27	948	644	.595	832	814	.505	1780	1458	.550

BROOKLYN CELEBRATED ENTRANCE INTO MAJOR LEAGUE BY WINNING FLAG

PLAYED BIG PART IN GAME'S HISTORY

City of Churches Does Not Let Her Sister Across Bridge Gain Much Headway on Her in the Big Organization

Brooklyn may be New York's "baby sister" as far as form of government is concerned, but when it comes to the matter of baseball Brooklyn can be considered the deadliest enemy that Manhattan Isle possesses.

Never for one instant since 1883, when organized baseball was first played in the "City Across the Bridge," have the Brooklynites let the New Yorkers get ahead of them as far as baseball was concerned. They were always on the heels of the Gothamites and finally overtook them by edging their way into the National League in 1890, when they walked away with the National League championship while the Giants, after struggling along all season, were only able to land themselves in sixth position. This rivalry has continued until the present day and at no time do the Brooklyn fans allow their ardor to be abated by any splurge that the Giants may make, the Brooklyn rooters always contending that they have as good a team, if not better, than the Manhattanites.

Brooklyn never woke up to the fact that it was a real baseball town until after the year 1883, it being moved to this conclusion by Charles H. Byrne, who before that year did not himself think much of the city as a baseball center. He was in the real estate business. In 1883 he organized a club and placed a team in the Interstate League, which was then an appendix to the American Association. It was the first professional team in Brooklyn, though the Mutuals of 1876 are sometimes claimed by sportsmen of the "City of Churches". The Mutuals themselves, however, pointed to New York as their home city, in spite of the fact that they played their games across the Bridge. Associated with Byrne in the Brooklyn Club were: Charles H. Ebbets, secretary, and Messrs. Abell, (who died November 9, 1913,) and Doyle, directors.

There were seven clubs in the Interstate League, of which the Merritts, of Camden, N. J., were the strongest team. When the latter disbanded Byrne purchased the services of six of their players and, with the aid of these players, the Brooklyn team won the championship of the league.

The team during its six Association years had four managers, including Byrne, who in 1885 and 1887 guided the destinies of the team without assistance. J. Doyle was manager in 1884, T. Hackett in 1886, and William H. McGunnigle in 1889.

BREAKS INTO NATIONAL LEAGUE

The Brooklyn Club, in 1890, transferred its allegiance from the American Association to the National League. Despite the fact that it was the year of the Players revolt, the Brooklyn Club was not affected by it, not losing a player. The same team that won the American Association championship in 1889 walked away with the National League pennant in 1890. It was a busy baseball year in the "City of Churches", as no less than three teams represented the city. They were the National League team, which won the pennant; the Players League team which ended in second place, and the Ridgewood team of the American Association, which disbanded in August.

McGunnigle was made manager of the team in 1890. He brought all the players of the 1889 Interstate team with him and added half a dozen new ones during the season.

Peace having been established by the two big leagues by consolidation in 1891, John M. Ward, head of the Brooklyn players League team in 1890, was made manager of the Brooklyn National League team.

WARD GOES TO GIANTS' AID

Ward gave up the management of the team in 1893 to become manager of the New York Giants. David Foutz took his place at the head of the Superbas.

FOUTZ TAKEN BY GRIM REAPER

In 1896 Dave Foutz resumed the leadership of the team after a winter of illness, an illness which in the course of a year carried him to his grave. He resigned the position of manager after the close of the season, went to his home in Baltimore and died there on March 5, 1897, of asthma. During the 1896 season he only took part in two games, one at first base and the other in right field.

Billy Barnie in 1897 succeeded Foutz as manager of the team.

DEATH CALLS BYRNE

Charles H. Byrne, president of the club, died January 4, 1898, and Charles H. Ebbets succeeded him as president. The new president also became the manager of the team before the season closed. Billie Barnie began at the helm but resigned on June 6. He was succeeded by Mike Griffin, the outfielder, who laid down the reins four days after his appointment. Ebbets then took up the dual role of president and manager.

HANLON BECOMES PILOT

There was a wondrous change in the team in 1899. The club purchased the franchise of the Baltimore Club, got possession of all its players and transferred the best of them to Brooklyn with Ed. Hanlon as manager. Ebbets continued as president of the club and Hanlon as head of the Baltimore Club. Hanlon therefore had the distinction of being president of one club and manager of another. It was the beginning of a lustrous career by the Superbas.

For the second time in their history the Brooklyn team won the National League championship in 1899. They went into first place on May 22, while on their first western trip, and never lost it thereafter, even though between June 23 and July 5 they won only one out of eleven games. They made a record of winning twenty-two games in a row on their home grounds. From May 10 to 17 they defeated Washington four times and Philadelphia three times; from May 30 to June 9 they beat Louisville four times, Cleveland three times and Cincinnati four times; on June 15 they defeated New York, and on July 6, 7 and 8 they defeated Philadelphia three times. The Phillies finally broke the "Dodgers" winning streak in defeating them by a score of ten to nothing, on July 10. In the shut-out game McJames opposed Piatt on the mound.

CONSOLIDATION HELPS CLUB

With the reduction of the National League circuit from twelve to eight clubs Baltimore, with Washington, Louisville and Cleveland dropped out. The withdrawal of Baltimore cost the league \$30,000. Ed. Hanlon, of course, lost the position of president of the Baltimore Club, but retained his position as manager of the Superbas. Ebbets remained president of the club.

Naturally being the owner the Brooklyn Club claimed all the players of the Baltimore team and got them. It appropriated Harry Howell, Jerry Nops, Joe McGinnity and Frank Kitson, pitchers; Alex. Smith, catcher; Eugene Demontreville, infielder; Jim Sheekard and J. William Holmes, outfielders.

Of the other Baltimore players the Brooklyn Club sold the release of John J. McGraw, Wilbert Robinson (signed as manager for 1914), and William Keister to St. Louis for \$15,000, and the release of George LaChance, P. J. Crisham and W. H. McKenna to the Cleveland American League Club for a lesser sum. The American League was organized in that year and worked

in harmony with the National League. David Fultz was released to the Milwaukee American League Club and Walter Brodie to the Chicago Americans.

For the second time in succession the Superbas captured the National League rag in 1900. They were never lower than fourth place and this position they held only for two days, April 26 and 27. They reached second place on May 12 occupied it until June 19, when they swung into first place for the first time. They dropped to second place the next day, June 20, but on June 21 they recaptured the lead, and never lost it to the end.

Hanlon remained at the head of the team in 1901. Brooklyn did not escape the ravaging raids of the American League on the National organization for players. McGinnity and Howell jumped to Baltimore, Yeager to Detroit, Jones to Chicago, and Lave Cross to Philadelphia. Dave Fultz, who was sent to Milwaukee before the season of 1900 opened, was recalled, and so was John Anderson. Both refused to respond. Fultz joined the Philadelphia Athletics and Anderson remained with Milwaukee.

DESERTERS COME BACK

To somewhat offset these desertions, Hughes and McJames returned to the "Dodgers". McJames from his doctor's office and Hughes from Sacramento. Hughes did good work, but McJames was not in the best of health. He pitched in six full games of which he won three. He was released in July and died at Columbia, S. C., on September 23.

The infield at the beginning of the season consisted of Kelley at first base, Daly at second, Sheckard at third, and Dahlen at short. Kelley confined all his work to first base, with the exception of five games in which he played at third.

Sheckard was like a fish out of water at third base. After covering the position in exactly a dozen games he was sent back into the outfield, and never afterward played the part of an infielder.

LOSE MORE PLAYERS

Several more players were lost to the American League by the Dodgers in 1902. Joe Kelley and Jim Sheckard jumped to Baltimore, Tom Daly to Chicago, and Jim McGuire to Detroit. The Superbas drafted pitcher Adrian Joss from the Toledo Club of the American Association and he promptly jumped to Cleveland. They were all lost to Hanlon except Sheckard who returned in May.

FINISH IN SECOND PLACE

In spite of the havoc wrought by the American League the Brooklyn team finished the 1902 race for the championship in second position, which they held almost steadily from July 18 to the finish. They were in possession of first place only on two days. May 19 and 20, they had last place all to themselves. After May 20 they were never lower than fifth.

Ed. Hanlon remained at the head of the team in 1903 and sadly saw several of his best men desert him. Pitchers Donovan and Kitson jumped to the Detroit Americans and Keeler to the New York Americans. The Pacific Coast League was "outlawed" and Hughes jumped to Seattle, Newton to Los Angeles and Irwin to San Francisco.

LAST SEASON FOR HANLON

For the seventh and last year, in 1905, Ed. Hanlon was manager of the team.

Hanlon resigned as manager of the team in 1906 to take charge of the Cincinnati team, and Pat Donovan was chosen as his successor. Pat brought some managerial experience with him, having led the Pittsburgh Pirates in 1897 and 1899, the St. Louis Cardinals in 1900, 1901, 1902, and 1903, and the Washington team in 1904.

LUMLEY MADE MANAGER

The team wound up in seventh place at the end of the 1908 race for the pennant. They were in that position nearly the entire season. One day, May 9, they were in sixth place, and it was the nearest point to the top that they reached. They were in last place from May 27 to July 9. From July 10 to the end of the season they remained in seventh place, except for four days in August and one day in September.

Pat Donovan resigned the managership of the team after the close of the 1908 season, and Harry Lumley was appointed manager of the team for 1909.

DAHLEN SUCCEEDS LUMLEY

The Dodgers "jogged" into sixth place at the finish of the 1909 pennant race. They had been holding on pretty tight all season to seventh place and it was only on the very last day of the season, October 7, that they captured sixth place by defeating New York at home, while St. Louis was twice beaten by Chicago and dropped back of the Dodgers.

William F. Dahlen, who was with Boston in 1909, succeeded Lumley as manager of the team in 1910. Lumley remained with the team and played right-field until the end of May, 1910, when his wife died. He requested to be allowed a long rest. Later he was released to Binghamton.

WILBERT ROBINSON SIGNED AS MANAGER

At the end of the season it was rumored by fans in Brooklyn that Dahlen would not be re-engaged to manage the team for 1914; that the club owners and fans were disappointed by the failure of the team to make good in 1913.

This was denied for a time, but when on November 20 it was announced that the resignation of Manager Dahlen had been accepted it did not cause much of a surprise. That Wilbert Robinson, the former Giant, who had been released after the world's championship games by Manager McGraw, had been signed, pleased the fans, for they knew the value that Robinson had been to the Giants in the way of developing such pitchers as Marquard, Tesreau, and the young pitchers that had been picked up for development.

Robinson has been given full control of the players, and his friends all over the country will be pulling for the big husky ex-catcher to make good. That he will make good, is the opinion of every one who knows anything about baseball.

MANAGERS AND PRESIDENTS WHO HAVE CONDUCTED THE TEAM

Year.	Games.	Won.	Lost.	Percentage.	Rank.	Manager.	President.
1890.	129	86	43	.667	1	Wm. H. McGunnigle	Charles H. Byrne
1891.	137	61	76	.445	6	John M. Ward	Charles H. Byrne
1892.	154	95	59	.617	3	John M. Ward	Charles H. Byrne
1893.	128	65	63	.508	6	David Foutz	Charles H. Byrne
1894.	131	70	61	.534	5	David Foutz	Charles H. Byrne
1895.	131	71	60	.542	5	David Foutz	Charles H. Byrne
1896.	131	58	73	.443	10	David Foutz	Charles H. Byrne
1897.	132	61	71	.462	6	Billy Barnie	Charles H. Byrne

MANAGERS AND PRESIDENTS WHO HAVE CONDUCTED THE TEAM—Continued

Year.	Games.	Won.	Lost.	Percentage.	Rank.	Manager.	President.
1898.	145	54	91	.372	10	{ Billy Barnie Mike Griffin Charles H. Ebbets }	Charles H. Ebbets
1899.	130	88	42	.677	1	Edward Hanlon	Charles H. Ebbets
1900.	136	82	54	.603	1	Edward Hanlon	Charles H. Ebbets
1901.	136	79	57	.581	3	Edward Hanlon	Charles H. Ebbets
1902.	133	75	63	.543	2	Edward Hanlon	Charles H. Ebbets
1903.	136	70	66	.515	5	Edward Hanlon	Charles H. Ebbets
1904.	153	56	97	.367	6	Edward Hanlon	Charles H. Ebbets
1905.	152	48	104	.316	8	Edward Hanlon	Charles H. Ebbets
1906.	152	66	86	.324	5	Patrick J. Donovan	Charles H. Ebbets
1907.	148	65	83	.439	5	Patrick J. Donovan	Charles H. Ebbets
1908.	154	53	101	.344	7	Patrick J. Donovan	Charles H. Ebbets
1909.	153	55	98	.359	6	Harry Lumley	Charles H. Ebbets
1910.	154	64	90	.416	6	William F. Dahlen	Charles H. Ebbets
1911.	150	64	86	.427	7	William F. Dahlen	Charles H. Ebbets
1912.	153	53	95	.379	7	William F. Dahlen	Charles H. Ebbets
1913.	149	65	84	.436	6	{ William F. Dahlen Wilbert Robinson }	Charles H. Ebbets
24.	3412	1609	1803	.474			

COMPLETE ROSTER BROOKLYN CLUB

From 1890 to 1913

- 1890—William H. ("Adonis") Terry, Robert L. Caruthers, Thomas J. Lovett, Mike T. Hughes, Charles B. ("Lady") Baldwin, Dave Foutz, pitchers; Albert J. Bushong, Thomas P. Daly, Robert H. Clark, C. S. Reynolds, George F. Stallings, catchers; David L. Foutz, Hubert Collins, George B. Pinckney, George J. ("Germany") Smith, infielders; W. D. ("Darby") O'Brien, John Corkhill, Thomas P. Burns, Pat J. Donovan, outfielders.
- 1891—Terry, Caruthers, Lovett, George E. Hemming, Bert Inks, pitchers; Daly, Con F. Daily, Thomas F. Kinslow, catchers; Foutz, Collins, Pinckney, John M. Ward, John Burdock, Fred Ely, infielders; W. D. O'Brien, Mike J. Griffin, Burns, Thomas Esterbrook, outfielders.
- 1892—Inks, Foutz, William Hart, Edward F. Stein, William ("Brickyard") Kennedy, George Haddock, pitchers; Dan Brouters, Ward, William ("Scrappy") Joyce, Thomas W. Corcoran, infielders; Hubert Collins, Griffin, Burns, O'Brien, outfielders.
- 1893—Stein, Kennedy, Haddock, Tom Lovett, Foutz, Ed. ("Cannon Ball") Crane, George Sharrott, Dan W. Daub, pitchers; Daily, Kinslow, George La Chance, catchers; Brouters, Dan Richardson, Tom Daly, Corcoran, George Schock, William Keeler, Gil Hatfield, infielders; Harry Stovey, Griffin, Burns, outfielders.
- 1894—Kennedy, Daub, Sharrott, Stein, James Korwan, Henry Gastright, Fred Underwood, Andy Summerville, Con Lucid, pitchers; Daily, Kinslow, La Chance, Billy Earle, catchers; Foutz, Daly, William Shindle, Corcoran, Peter Gilbert, Schock, infielders; George Treadway, Griffin, Burns, John Anderson, Louis R. ("Pete") Browning, outfielders.

- 1895—Kennedy, Stein, Daub, Lucid, Addison Gumbert, John A. Dougall, Bert W. Abbey, Jack Cronin, pitchers; Daily, Frank Burrell, Jack Grimm, catchers; La Chance, Daly, Shindle, Corcoran, Joe Mulvey, Foutz, infielders; Burns, Griffin, Treadway, Anderson, Schock, Henry F. Hines, outfielders.
- 1896—Kennedy, Stein, Daub, Gumbert, Abbey, Henry F. Payne, George Harper, pitchers; Daily, Burrell, Grimm, catchers; La Chance, Daly, Shindle, Corcoran, Schock, Frank Bonner, infielders; Thomas McCarthy, Griffin, Anderson, Fielder Jones, outfielders.
- 1897—Kennedy, Payne, Daub, John McMahon, Jack Dunn, Chauncey Fisher, Ad. Brown, pitchers; Grimm, Burrell, Alex. ("Broadway") Smith, catchers; La Chance, James Cannavan, Shindle, George Smith, Schock, James Hannivan, James T. Sheppard, infielders; Anderson, Griffin, Jones, outfielders.
- 1898—Dunn, Kennedy, Payne, Ralph Miller, Joe Yeager, Elmer E. Horton, F. C. Hansford, Ed. F. Stein, W. H. McKenna, William F. Gaston, Harry Howell, "Lefty" Hopper, pitchers; Grimm, Alex. Smith, Jack Ryan, catchers; Tom Tucker, Billy Hallman, Shindle, La Chance, Ed. Dresser, George H. Magoon, Tom Daly, Albert Wagner, infielders; Sheppard, Griffin, Jones, Anderson, outfielders.
- 1899—Kennedy, Dunn, Yeager, Gaston, Jay Hughes, A. D. McFarland, James McJames, Al. Maul, William ("Wild Bill") Donovan, Bill Hill, W. J. Reidy, pitchers; Grimm, Alex. Smith, Charles ("Duke") Farrell, James McGuire, catchers; Dan McGann, Daly, William ("Bad Bill") Dahlen, Hugh A. Jennings, Pete Cassidy, James ("Doctor") Casey, Erve Beck, George Wrigley, infielders; Joe Kelly, Anderson, Billy Keeler, Jones, outfielders.
- 1900—Dunn, Kennedy, Yeager, Donovan, Harry Howell, Jerry Nops, Joe McGinnity, Frank Kitson, Gus Weyhing, pitchers; McGuire, Farrell, Smith, Morris Steelman, catchers; Jennings, Daly, Eugene Demontreville, Dahlen, Casey, Lave Cross, infielders; Kelly, Sheppard, Keeler, Jones, outfielders.
- 1901—Kennedy, Donovan, Kitson, Jay Hughes, James McJames, Eugene ("Mike") McCann, Wilfred ("Kid") Carsey, E. John Newton, Eugene Wright, pitchers; McGuire, Farrell, Steelman, Hugh Ahearn, catchers; Kelley, Daly, Frank Gatins, Dahlen, Charles Irwin, John P. Gochnauer, infielders; A. D. ("Lefty") Davis, Sheppard, Thomas McCreery, Keeler, Harry Dolan, outfielders.
- 1902—Donovan, Kitson, Hughes, Newton, McCann, Lafayette Winham, Virgil Garvin, John McMackin, Roy Evans, pitchers; Farrell, Ahearn, Charles F. Fuller, A. Deisel, Joe Wall, Cliff Latimer, Louis Ritter, catchers; McCreery, Tim Flood, Irwin, Dahlen, Eddie Wheeler, infielders; George Hildebrand, Dolan, Keeler, Sheppard, John A. Ward, outfielders.
- 1903—Evans, Garvin, Oscar Jones, Harry Schmidt, Henry Theilman, Harry Vickers, Charley Pounds, W. J. Reidy, John Doescher, Grant Thatcher, pitchers; Ahearn, Ritter, Fred Jacklitsch, Frank McManus, Joe Hugg, catchers; Jack Doyle, Flood, Sam Strang, ("Nicklen") Dahlen, Otto Jordan, Mattie Broderick, infielders; Sheppard, Householder, Walter McCreedie, John B. Dobbs, Harry Gessler, Tom McCreery, outfielders.
- 1904—Garvin, Jones, Reidy, Doescher, Thatcher, Jack Cronin, Edward Poole, William D. Scanlon, Fred Mitchell, Joe Koukalik, Frank C. Reisling, Louis Durham, pitchers; William Bergen, Jacklitsch, Ritter, catchers; Doyle, Strang, M. J. ("Barry") McCormick, Charles A. Babb, Jordan, Charles Laudenschlager, Emil Batch, infielders; Sheppard, Dobbs, Harry Lumley, Gessler, E. Van Buren, outfielders.
- 1905—Jones, Doescher, Mitchell, Reisling, Scanlon, Mal Eason, Harry McIntire, Elmer Stricklett, pitchers; Bergen, Ritter, catchers; E. M. McGamwell, Thomas L. Owens, Batch, Phil Lewie, Babb, Gessler, John H.

- Hummell, Ad. Yale, infielders; Sheekard, Dobbs, Lumley; Charles Maloy, Robert Hall, outfielders.
- 1906—Scanlon, Eason, Doescher, McIntire, Stricklett, James Pastorius, Oscar Knolls, Charles A. ("Chappy") McFarland, J. W. Whitting, pitchers; Bergen, Ritter, John Butler, catchers; Gessler, Hummell, James P. Casey, Lewis, Tim J. Jordan, Charles A. Alperman, infielders; Jack McCarthy, William Maloney, Lumley, Batch, Phil Reardon, outfielders.
- 1907—Scanlon, McIntire, Stricklett, Pastorius, Whiting, Weldon Henley, George ("Nap") Rucker, George C. Bell, pitchers; Bergen, Ritter, Butler, Jerry Hurley, catchers; Jordan, Alperman, Casey, Lewis, Hummell, infielders; Batch, Maloney, Lumley, McCarthy, A. W. Burch, Ed. C. McLane, outfielders.
- 1908—Rucker, Bell, McIntire, Pastorius, Irwin K. Wilhelm, Pembroke, Finlayson, Clarence Holmes, A. Krueger, pitchers; Bergen, Ritter, Dunn, Farmer, catchers; Jordan, Henry Pattee, Alperman, Lewis, Hummell, Thomas Sheehan, Thomas McMillan, S. A. Murch, infielders; Burch, Maloney, Lumley, Tom Catterson, outfielders.
- 1909—Rucker, Bell, McIntire, Pastorius, Wilhelm, Finlayson, W. D. Scanlon, George Hunter, Elliott E. Dent, Elmer E. Knetzer, S. S. Fletcher, pitchers; Bergen, W. R. Marshall, Joe Dunn, catchers; Jordan, Alperman, Edward Lennox, Hummell, McMillan, Harry M. McIlveen, Harry J. Redmont, infielders; Burch, James Sebring, Lumley, Julius Kustus, Catterson, Wallace O. Clements, Harry ("Dutch") Meyers, Zack D. Wheat, A. C. Downey, outfielders.
- 1910—Scanlon, Rucker, Bell, Wilhelm, Knetzer, E. B. Barger, Frank Schneiberg, Frank Desseau, George Crable, C. Sanford Burk, E. H. Miller, pitchers; Bergen, R. R. Erwin, Otto Miller, catchers; Jake Daubert, Hummell, Lennox, McMillan, McIlveen, Tony Smith, W. R. Stark, infielders; Wheat, Burch, Lumley, Hunter, W. S. Davidson, Harry ("Happy") Smith, J. F. Dalton, Robert J. Coulson, outfielders.
- 1911—Scanlon, Rucker, Bell, Knetzer, Barger, Burk, Wilburt Schardt, Raleigh Atchison, Pat Ragon, Ryann, Elliott E. Dent, Walter Miller, Elmer Steel, pitchers; Bergen, Erwin, Harry Smith, R. S. Higgins, catchers; Daubert, Hummell, Eddie Zimmerman, Bert Tooley, McIlveen, Stark, Dahlen, infielders; Wheat, Davidson, Coulson, Burch, Meyers, Sheldon A. Lajeune, George Browne, Alfred Humphrey, Hub Northen, Jud L. Dady, outfielders.
- 1912—Rucker, Knetzer, Barger, Burk, Schardt, Ragon, Dent, Frank Allen, Maurice Kent, Earl H. Yingling, William A. Stack, Clifton Curtis, pitchers; Erwin O. Miller, Eddie Phelps, catchers; Daubert, Hummell, James C. Smith, Stark, Tooley, George W. Cutshaw, Jerry W. Downs, Bob Fisher, Enos Kirkpatrick, infielders; Wheat, Northen, J. Herbert Moran, Daly, George D. Stengel, outfielders.
- 1913—Rucker, Ragon, Allen, Cliff Curtis, R. J. Pfeffer, Yingling, Stack, William G. Wagner, W. H. Hall, Edward Reulbach, Elmer Brown, Kent, Raleigh Atchison, pitchers; W. C. Fischer, Erwin, Miller, Phelps, M. V. Hocking, Lew McCarthy, catchers; Daubert, Cutshaw, Smith, Fisher, Kirkpatrick, Ray B. Mowe, infielders; Wheat, Charles Stenzel, Stengle, Benny Meyers, Leo D. Callahan, Hummell, W. S. Collins, Moran, Sheer, outfielders.

BROOKLYN VS. CHICAGO 24 YEARS

Year.	At Brooklyn.			At Chicago.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1890.	6	4	.600	5	5	.500	11	9	.550
1891.	4	6	.400	3	7	.300	7	13	.350
1892.	5	2	.714	5	2	.714	10	4	.714
1893.	4	2	.667	3	1	.750	7	3	.700
1894.	4	2	.667	2	4	.333	6	6	.500
1895.	4	2	.667	2	4	.333	6	6	.500
1896.	3	3	.500	3	3	.500	6	6	.500
1897.	3	3	.500	3	3	.500	6	6	.500
1898.	2	3	.400	2	7	.222	4	10	.286
1899.	4	2	.667	4	3	.571	8	5	.615
1900.	6	4	.600	4	6	.400	10	10	.500
1901.	6	4	.600	7	3	.700	13	7	.650
1902.	7	3	.700	5	5	.500	12	8	.600
1903.	4	6	.400	4	6	.400	8	12	.400
1904.	3	8	.273	2	9	.182	5	17	.227
1905.	2	9	.182	4	7	.364	6	16	.273
1906.	2	9	.182	4	7	.364	6	16	.273
1907.	3	8	.273	2	7	.222	5	15	.250
1908.	2	9	.182	2	9	.182	4	18	.182
1909.	3	8	.273	2	8	.200	5	16	.238
1910.	5	6	.455	1	10	.091	6	16	.273
1911.	6	4	.600	7	5	.583	13	9	.591
1912.	2	9	.182	3	8	.273	5	17	.227
1913.	5	6	.455	4	7	.364	9	13	.409
24	95	122	.438	83	136	.379	177	258	.407

BROOKLYN VS. BOSTON 24 YEARS

Year.	At Brooklyn.			At Boston.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1890.	7	2	.778	4	4	.500	11	6	.647
1891.	4	6	.400	1	9	.100	5	15	.250
1892.	3	4	.429	2	5	.286	5	9	.357
1893.	1	5	.167	3	3	.500	4	8	.333
1894.	3	3	.500	3	3	.500	6	6	.500
1895.	4	1	.800	3	3	.500	7	4	.636
1896.	1	5	.167	1	5	.167	2	10	.167
1897.	2	4	.333	1	5	.167	3	9	.250
1898.	1	5	.167	1	6	.143	2	11	.154
1899.	4	3	.571	4	3	.571	8	6	.571
1900.	8	2	.800	8	2	.800	16	4	.800
1901.	7	3	.700	7	3	.700	10	10	.500
1902.	9	1	.900	3	7	.300	12	8	.600
1903.	8	4	.667	3	5	.375	11	9	.550
1904.	5	5	.500	8	4	.667	13	9	.591
1905.	10	3	.769	1	8	.111	11	11	.500
1906.	6	5	.545	7	4	.636	13	9	.591
1907.	4	5	.444	3	7	.300	7	12	.368
1908.	6	5	.545	4	7	.364	10	12	.455
1909.	7	6	.538	4	5	.444	11	11	.500
1910.	6	5	.545	6	5	.545	12	10	.545
1911.	6	6	.500	4	6	.400	10	12	.455
1912.	8	3	.727	5	6	.455	13	9	.591
1913.	5	6	.455	5	4	.556	10	10	.500
24	125	97	.563	87	123	.414	212	220	.491

BROOKLYN VS. ST. LOUIS 22 YEARS

Year.	At Brooklyn.			At St. Louis.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1892.	5	2	.714	4	3	.571	9	5	.643
1893.	6	0	1.000	2	4	.333	8	4	.667
1894.	4	2	.667	4	2	.667	8	4	.667
1895.	6	0	1.000	3	3	.500	9	3	.750
1896.	5	1	.833	2	4	.333	7	5	.583
1897.	4	2	.667	3	3	.500	7	5	.583
1898.	4	2	.667	3	4	.429	7	6	.538
1899.	3	2	.600	5	2	.714	8	4	.667
1900.	6	4	.600	7	3	.700	13	7	.650
1901.	5	5	.500	4	6	.400	9	11	.450
1902.	7	2	.778	3	7	.300	10	9	.526
1903.	8	2	.800	6	2	.750	14	4	.778
1904.	5	6	.455	2	9	.182	7	15	.318
1905.	5	5	.500	5	7	.417	10	12	.455
1906.	8	3	.727	5	5	.500	13	8	.619
1907.	8	3	.727	6	5	.545	14	8	.636
1908.	6	5	.545	7	4	.636	13	9	.591
1909.	8	3	.727	4	7	.364	12	10	.545
1910.	8	3	.727	4	7	.364	12	10	.545
1911.	4	7	.364	5	4	.556	9	11	.450
1912.	8	2	.800	3	8	.273	11	10	.524
1913.	8	3	.727	5	4	.556	13	7	.650
22	131	64	.672	92	103	.472	223	167	.572

BROOKLYN VS. CINCINNATI 24 YEARS

Year.	At Brooklyn.			At Cincinnati.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1890.	6	3	.667	3	4	.429	9	7	.563
1891.	5	5	.500	4	5	.444	9	10	.474
1892.	3	4	.429	3	4	.429	6	8	.429
1893.	3	3	.500	1	5	.167	4	8	.333
1894.	4	2	.667	2	4	.333	6	6	.500
1895.	4	2	.667	1	5	.167	5	7	.417
1896.	2	4	.333	0	6	.000	2	10	.167
1897.	3	3	.500	4	2	.667	7	5	.583
1898.	2	5	.286	1	6	.143	3	11	.214
1899.	4	2	.667	3	4	.429	7	6	.538
1900.	8	2	.800	7	2	.778	15	4	.789
1901.	7	3	.700	7	3	.700	14	6	.700
1902.	7	3	.700	5	5	.500	12	8	.600
1903.	5	4	.556	5	6	.455	10	10	.500
1904.	6	5	.545	2	9	.182	8	14	.364
1905.	3	7	.300	1	11	.083	4	18	.182
1906.	4	7	.364	4	7	.364	8	14	.364
1907.	8	3	.727	7	4	.636	15	7	.682
1908.	4	7	.364	2	9	.182	6	16	.273
1909.	3	8	.273	2	9	.182	5	17	.225
1910.	3	8	.273	4	7	.364	7	15	.318
1911.	4	4	.500	7	7	.500	11	11	.500
1912.	4	7	.364	2	9	.182	6	16	.273
1913.	4	7	.364	5	6	.455	9	13	.409
24	106	108	.495	82	139	.371	188	247	.432

BROOKLYN VS. NEW YORK 24 YEARS

Year.	At Brooklyn.			At New York.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1890.	6	4	.600	4	4	.500	10	8	.556
1891.	4	8	.333	4	3	.571	8	11	.421
1892.	4	3	.571	3	4	.429	7	7	.500
1893.	5	1	.833	1	5	.167	6	6	.500
1894.	2	4	.333	3	3	.500	5	7	.417
1895.	5	1	.833	4	2	.667	9	3	.750
1896.	2	3	.400	2	5	.286	4	8	.333
1897.	1	5	.167	2	4	.333	3	9	.250
1898.	3	4	.429	0	7	.000	3	11	.214
1899.	5	2	.714	5	0	1.000	10	2	.833
1900.	6	4	.600	4	6	.400	10	10	.500
1901.	5	3	.625	6	3	.667	11	6	.647
1902.	4	6	.400	6	4	.600	10	10	.500
1903.	3	7	.300	4	5	.444	7	12	.368
1904.	2	9	.182	1	10	.091	3	19	.136
1905.	3	8	.273	4	7	.364	7	15	.318
1906.	5	6	.455	4	7	.364	9	13	.409
1907.	6	6	.500	4	6	.400	10	12	.455
1908.	2	9	.182	4	7	.364	6	16	.273
1909.	4	7	.364	3	8	.273	7	15	.318
1910.	6	6	.500	2	8	.200	8	14	.364
1911.	1	9	.100	4	7	.364	5	16	.238
1912.	3	8	.273	3	8	.273	6	16	.273
1913.	3	8	.273	5	6	.455	8	14	.364

24 90 131 .407 82 129 .389 172 260 .398

BROOKLYN VS. PHILADELPHIA 24 YEARS

Year.	At Brooklyn.			At Phila.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1890.	7	1	.875	3	7	.300	10	8	.556
1891.	9	2	.818	3	6	.333	12	8	.600
1892.	5	0	1.000	4	5	.444	9	5	.643
1893.	4	2	.667	2	3	.400	6	5	.545
1894.	4	2	.667	1	5	.167	5	7	.417
1895.	2	4	.333	3	3	.500	5	7	.417
1896.	4	1	.800	4	3	.571	8	4	.667
1897.	5	1	.833	1	5	.167	6	6	.500
1898.	4	3	.571	2	3	.400	6	6	.500
1899.	6	1	.857	2	5	.286	8	6	.571
1900.	5	5	.500	5	3	.625	10	8	.556
1901.	7	3	.700	4	6	.400	11	9	.550
1902.	8	2	.800	5	4	.556	13	6	.684
1903.	6	4	.600	5	4	.556	11	8	.579
1904.	6	5	.545	7	4	.636	13	9	.591
1905.	2	8	.250	1	10	.091	3	18	.143
1906.	2	8	.200	6	5	.545	8	13	.381
1907.	5	5	.500	3	8	.273	8	13	.381
1908.	4	7	.364	1	10	.091	5	17	.227
1909.	7	4	.636	4	7	.364	11	11	.500
1910.	4	7	.364	5	6	.455	9	13	.409
1911.	4	6	.400	4	7	.364	8	13	.381
1912.	5	6	.455	4	7	.364	9	13	.409
1913.	1	10	.091	7	3	.700	8	13	.381

24. 116 97 .545 86 129 .400 202 226 .472

BROOKLYN VS. PITTSBURGH 24 YEARS

Year.	At Brooklyn.			At Pittsburgh.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1890.	16	2	.889	2	0	1.000	18	2	.900
1891.	7	4	.636	2	6	.250	9	10	.475
1892.	5	2	.714	5	2	.714	10	4	.714
1893.	4	2	.667	4	2	.667	8	4	.667
1894.	5	1	.833	2	4	.333	7	5	.583
1895.	5	1	.833	2	4	.333	7	5	.583
1896.	3	2	.600	3	3	.500	6	5	.545
1897.	6	1	.857	1	4	.200	7	5	.583
1898.	4	3	.571	5	2	.714	9	5	.643
1899.	6	1	.857	2	5	.286	8	6	.571
1900.	4	5	.444	4	6	.400	8	11	.421
1901.	6	4	.600	5	4	.556	11	8	.579
1902.	3	6	.333	3	8	.273	6	14	.300
1903.	4	6	.400	5	5	.500	9	11	.450
1904.	4	6	.400	3	8	.273	7	14	.333
1905.	4	7	.364	3	7	.300	7	14	.333
1906.	5	6	.455	4	7	.364	9	13	.409
1907.	3	8	.273	3	8	.273	6	16	.273
1908.	3	8	.273	6	5	.545	9	13	.409
1909.	2	9	.182	2	9	.182	4	18	.182
1910.	7	4	.636	3	8	.273	10	12	.455
1911.	5	6	.455	3	8	.273	8	14	.364
1912.	3	8	.273	5	6	.455	8	14	.364
1913.	2	8	.200	6	6	.500	8	14	.364

24. 116 110 .513 83 127 .395 199 237 .456

BROOKLYN CLUB Batting and Fielding Record

Year.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
1890	129	4411	885	1179	3433	1623	306
1891	137	4737	760	1227	3611	1617	450
1892	154	5489	933	1430	4215	2014	407
1893	128	4296	793	1165	3397	1627	405
1894	131	4866	1022	1494	3507	1575	391
1895	131	4682	873	1331	3457	1675	314
1896	131	4563	693	1280	3457	1699	325
1897	132	4810	804	1340	3581	1704	379
1898	145	5099	638	1310	3830	2023	355
1899	130	4915	897	1435	3797	1917	325
1900	136	4854	828	1420	3669	1838	292
1901	136	4865	751	1417	3639	1674	270
1902	138	4833	564	1248	3763	1728	275
1903	136	4528	643	1719	3626	1818	269
1904	153	4917	497	1142	3995	1924	343
1905	152	5100	506	1255	4028	2013	408
1906	152	4897	495	1156	4033	1951	283
1907	148	4895	446	1135	4051	2013	262
1908	154	4897	375	1044	4075	2044	247
1909	153	5056	442	1157	3911	1934	282
1910	154	5125	497	1174	4238	1979	235
1911	150	5059	539	1198	4100	1970	241
1912	153	5141	651	1377	4047	1942	255
1913	149	5165	595	1394	4105	1893	243

24 3412 117200 16127 31027 91625 44221 7562

RECAPITULATION **Brooklyn vs. Opponents**

Clubs.	Years.	At Brooklyn.			Abroad.			Grand Totals.		
		W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
St. Louis.....	22	131	64	.672	92	103	.472	223	167	.572
Boston.....	24	125	97	.563	87	123	.414	212	220	.491
Philadelphia.....	24	116	97	.545	86	129	.400	202	226	.472
Pittsburgh.....	24	116	110	.513	83	127	.395	199	237	.456
Cincinnati.....	24	106	108	.495	82	139	.371	188	247	.432
Chicago.....	24	95	122	.438	83	136	.379	178	258	.407
New York.....	24	90	131	.407	82	129	.389	172	260	.398
Totals.....	24	779	729	.517	595	886	.402	1375	1403	.460

GRAND RECAPITULATION

Clubs.	At Home.			Abroad.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago.....	1,138	684	.625	944	847	.533	2,082	1,531	.576
New York.....	1,056	665	.614	868	855	.504	1,924	1,520	.558
Pittsburgh.....	948	644	.595	832	814	.505	1,780	1,458	.550
Philadelphia.....	942	783	.546	769	946	.448	1,711	1,729	.497
Cincinnati.....	858	738	.538	659	906	.421	1,517	1,644	.480
Boston.....	967	828	.583	724	1,085	.401	1,619	1,913	.469
Brooklyn.....	779	729	.517	595	886	.402	1,375	1,403	.460
St. Louis.....	643	820	.440	510	1,002	.337	1,153	1,822	.388

GRAND TOTAL BATTING AVERAGE

Clubs.	Year.	G.	A. B.	R.	H.	Ave.
Chicago.....	38	4,786	165,644	26,714	45,769	.277
Philadelphia.....	31	4,254	148,697	21,879	40,097	.270
Cincinnati.....	29	3,806	133,482	18,909	35,973	.270
Pittsburgh.....	27	3,843	133,549	18,892	35,864	.269
Brooklyn.....	24	3,412	117,200	16,127	31,027	.265
New York.....	31	4,355	152,259	22,708	40,157	.264
Boston.....	38	4,993	176,149	25,194	46,340	.263
St. Louis.....	26	3,520	121,408	15,264	31,090	.256

GRAND TOTAL FIELDING AVERAGE

Clubs.	Year.	G.	P. O.	A.	E.	Ave.
Brooklyn.....	24	3,412	91,625	44,221	7,562	.947
Pittsburgh.....	27	3,843	102,801	50,730	8,789	.946
Cincinnati.....	29	3,806	103,264	50,306	8,930	.945
Boston.....	38	4,993	133,480	68,132	14,381	.938
New York.....	31	4,355	113,488	58,064	11,489	.937
Chicago.....	38	4,786	129,173	66,733	13,926	.934
Philadelphia.....	31	4,254	116,638	56,144	10,859	.934
St. Louis.....	26	3,520	93,578	46,894	10,153	.933

COMPLETE LIST OF PLAYERS ON OTHER CLUBS WHO HAVE MADE UP THE NATIONAL LEAGUE IN THE PAST

CLEVELAND

The "Forest City" had two experiences in the National League. The first time lasting from 1879 to 1884 when they retired only to come back in 1889, staying in until 1899, going to the American League in 1900. During the six years of its first membership in the league the Cleveland team finished third once; fourth, fifth and sixth once, and seventh twice. In the eleven years of its second venture it finished second three times; third once; fifth three times; sixth twice; seventh once; and twelfth, the last year they were in the League. The roster of players during those seventeen years is as follows:

- 1879—Kennedy, McCormick, Phillips, Strief, Glasscock, Carey, Riley, Warner, Eden, Mitchell.
- 1880—Kennedy, McCormick, Phillips, Dunlap, McGeary, Glasscock, Hankinson, Hotaling, Shaffer, Hanlon, Gilligan, Hall, Gardner.
- 1881—Dunlap, Kennedy, Phillips, Glasscock, Shaffer, McCormick, Clapp, Nolan, Bradley, Purcell, Moynahan, Taylor, Remsen, Smith.
- 1882—Hotaling, Glasscock, McCormick, Bancroft, Daily, Phillips, Briody, Dunlap, York, Evans, Muldoon, Bradley, Bushong, D. E. Rowe, Esterbrook, Doscher, Shaffer, Richmond, Kelly, Tilly.
- 1883—Dunlap, Glasscock, York, Hotaling, Phillips, McCormick, Evans, Briody, Muldoon, Bushong, Daily.
- 1884—Pinkney, Phillips, McCormick, Evans, Smith, Hotaling, Muldoon, Bushong, Murphy, Harkins, Burch, Moffitt, Briody.
- 1889—Zimmer, Sutcliffe, Gruber, Beatin, O'Brien, Bake'ey, Faatz, Stricker, McKean, Tebeau, Twitchell, McAleer, Radford, Gilks, Snyder.
- 1890—Browning, Sutcliffe, Larkin, Carney, Delahanty, Tebeau, Radford, McAleer, Brennan, Stricker, Twitchell, Gruber, Bakely, Faatz, Snyder, O'Brien, McGill.
- 1891—Childs, Davis, McKean, Burkett, Johnson, Doyle, Virtue, Zimmer, Tebeau, McAleer, Shearon, Viau, Gruber, Young.
- 1892—Zimmer, Doyle, Tebeau, Young, Gruber, Viau, Shearon, McKean, Davis, McAleer, Childs, Virtue, Burkett, Knauss, Radford, Stricker, Johnson.
- 1893—Young, Cuppy, Hastings, Clarkson, Zimmer, O'Connor, Childs, McKean, Tebeau, Burkett, McAleer, Ewing, McGarr, Virtue.
- 1894—Childs, Burkett, McKean, Mullane, O'Connor, Tebeau, McAleer, Blake, Zimmer, McGarr, Virtue, Geo. Tebeau, Ewing, Cuppy, Young, Clarkson.
- 1895—Tebeau, Young, Cuppy, Sullivan, Wallace, Griffith, Zimmer, O'Connor, Childs, McGarr, McKean, McAleer, Burkett, Geo. Tebeau, Blake, Greuinger, Knell.
- 1896—Burkett, Childs, McKean, Young, O'Connor, McAleer, Cuppy, Zimmer, Tebeau, McGarr, Wilson, Blake, Wallace, Delahanty, Shearon.
- 1897—Burkett, Wallace, Childs, Sockalexis, Zimmer, Pickering, O'Connor, McKean, Tebeau, Blake, Criger, McAleer, Wilson, Young, McAllister, Powell, Cuppy.
- 1898—Burkett, Heidrick, Criger, Wallace, O'Connor, McAllister, Tebeau, Young, Zimmer, Blake, McAleer, Franks, Fraser, Wilson, Powell, Cuppy.
- 1899—Colliflower, Zimmer, Schreckengost, Quinn, Sugden, Dowd, Hemphill, Harley, Sullivan, McAllister, Tucker, Carsey, Duncan, Bates, Lockhead, Hughey, Schmidt, Knepper.

BALTIMORE

The "Orioles" were admitted into the league in 1892 and remained until the end of the 1899 season, since which time they have been in the Eastern (now International) League. Their first two years were not very successful, they being last in a league of twelve clubs the first season, and eighth the next. However, in 1894 they forged to the front, and remained there for three successive seasons, then finished second the next two years, and fourth in 1899, their last season.

During the three years they won the pennant they had one of the greatest teams in the history of the league, among the players being John McGraw, Hughey Jennings, Joe Kelly, Jack Doyle, Willie Keeler, Wilbert Robinson, Bill Gleason, Reitz, McMahon, Esper, Hoffer. During their eight years membership in the league the following players represented the team:

1892—O'Rourke, Van Haltren, Ward, Shoch, Sutcliffe, Halligan, Robinson, Stovey, McGraw, Stricker, Shindle, Kelly, Whistler, Welch, Cobb, Pickett, Wood, Cross, McMahon, Vickery, Buffington, Healy, Schmidt, Stephens, Ferson, Cling, Gilbert, Ely, Terry, Foreman.

1893—Brown, Shindle, Reitz, O'Rourke, McGraw, Treadway, Stovey, Kelley, Robinson, Clark, Milligan, McMahon, Gunson, Baker, Schmidt, Wadsworth, Taylor, Gilks, Ward, Mullane, Long, McNabb, Jennings, Hawke.

1894—Kelley, Brodie, Keeler, Robinson, Brouthers, Mullane, Gleason, McGraw, Inks, Jennings, Reitz, Bonner, Hawke, McMahon, Clarke, Hemming, Esper, Brown, Horner.

1895—Keeler, Jennings, McGraw, Kelley, Brodie, Gleason, McMahon, Clark, Hemming, Brouthers, Reitz, Carey, Robinson, Kissinger, Hoffer, Bonner, Esper, Clarkson.

1896—Jennings, Keeler, Kelley, McGraw, Robinson, Doyle, Donnelly, Hoffer, Brodie, Clark, Reitz, Pond, Esper, McMahon, Bowerman, Brown, Nops, Corbett, Hemming, McMahon, Horton, Quinn.

1897—Keeler, Kelley, Doyle, Jennings, Stenzel, McGraw, Bowerman, Robinson, Reitz, Clarke, O'Brien, Quinn, Corbett, Pond, Hoffer, Nops, Amole, Blackburn, Maul.

1898—Keeler, McGraw, Kitson, Kelly, Demontreville, Jennings, McGann, Anderson, Holmes, Stenzel, Brodie, Robinson, O'Brien, Quinn, Clarke, Nops, Hughes, Maul, Ball, McJames, Weyhing, Pond.

1900—McGraw, Keister, Holmes, Brodie, Smith, LaChance, Fultz, Crisham, Sheckard, Robinson, Harris, Nops, Magoon, O'Brien, Kitson, McGinnity, Howell.

WASHINGTON

The Capitol of the Nation has been represented twice in the National League; the first time was from 1886 to 1889 when they dropped out until 1892. They then remained in until 1899 when they went to the American League. The first four years of its existence in the league was with seven other teams, and the club was seventh in 1887 and last the other three years.

Beginning with the second period, in 1892, the league was composed of twelve clubs and the Washingtons finished as follows: 1892, tenth; 1893, twelfth; 1894, eleventh; 1895, tenth; 1896, ninth; 1897, sixth; 1898, eleventh; 1899, eleventh. There players during those twelve years were as follows:

1886—Hines, Schoch, Kreig, Start, Carroll, Farrell, Baker, Houck, Knowles, Gilligan, Corcoran, Hayes, Force, Crane, Barr, Oldfield, Gladmon, Shaw.

1887—Hines, Whitney, O'Brien, Myers, Kreig, Daily, Schoch, Carroll, Shaw, Farrell, O'Day, Gilligan, Donnelly, Mack, Gilmore, Deasley.

1888—Hoy, Daily, O'Brien, Wilmot, Irwin, Myers, Donnelly, Widner, Arundel, Mack, Schoch, Fuller, Deasley, O'Day, Whitney.

1889—Wilmot, Daily, Beecher, Mack, John Irwin, Hoy, Clark, Ebright, Wise, Schoch, Arthur Irwin, Carney, Sweeney, Healy, Haddock, Morrill, Keefe, O'Day, Ferson.

- 1892—Donovan, Larkin, Hoy, Milligan, Radford, Duffee, Dowd, McGuire, Richardson, Twitchell, Killen, H. Richardson, Robinson, Cooney, Canavan, Berger, Jones, Knell, Abbey, Duryea, Meekin, Raymond.
- 1893—Larkin, Wise, O'Rourke, Esper, Farrell, Abbey, Sullivan, Maul, McGuire, Hoy, Mulvey, Radford, Stricker.
- 1894—Joyce, Sullivan, Hassamer, Selbach, Stockdale, McGuire, Ward, Mercer, Cartwright, Sheibeck, George Tebeau, Esper, Maul, Radford, Sullivan.
- 1895—McGuire, Cartwright, Stockdale, Selbach, Joyce, Anderson, Glasscock, Crooks, Boyd, Abbey, Hassamer, Mercer, Maul, Brown, Coogan, Sheibeck.
- 1896—Demont, McGuire, Joyce, Selbach, Brown, Farrell, O'Brien, Smith, King, Cartwright, Abbey, Mercer, Crooks, McCauley, Lush, German, McJames.
- 1897—Demontreville, McGuire, Mercer, Tucker, Farrell, Selbach, Gettman, Leahy, Brown, Wrigley, Riley, Abbey, Cartwright, O'Brien, Swain, King, McJames.
- 1898—Freeman, Mercer, Farrell, Smith, Reitz, Selbach, Anderson, Doyle, Gettman, McGuire, Casey, Myers, Killen, Gattans, Wrigley, Wagner, Carr, Leahy, Weyhing, Donovan, Brown, Dineen.
- 1899—Freeman, Mercer, Barry, McGuire, Cassidy, McGann, Dineen, Farrell, Sheibeck, Stafford, O'Brien, Bonner, Slagle, Padden, Fifield, Atherton, Roach, Duncan, Gettman, Becker, Davis, McFarland, Kittridge, Magee, Hulen.

LOUISVILLE

The Louisville Club was a member of the National League in 1876 and 1877; then it dropped out for a number of years, being taken in again in 1892, when it remained until the consolidation of that team with Pittsburgh in 1900.

The following is a list of players during the life of the team in the National League:

- 1876—Snyder, Devlin, Gerhardt, Somerville, Hague, Fulmer, Ryan, Hastings, Chapman, Holbert, A. Allison, Bechtel.
- 1877—Snyder, Devlin, Latham, Gerhardt, Hague, Craver, Hall, Crowley, Shaffer, Lafferty.
- 1892—Cahill, Douse, Grim, Hess, Fitzgerald, Meekin, Stratton, Sanders, Jones, Taylor, Pfeffer, Kuehne, Jennings, Seery, Weaver, Brown.
- 1893—Hemming, Menefee, Stratton, Wittrock, Kilroy, W. Brown, Pfeffer, Denny, Twitchell, T. Brown, O'Rourke, Weaver, Grimm.
- 1894—Brown, Smith, Pfeffer, Clark, Twitchell, Denny, Lutenberg, Grimm, Richardson, Menefee, Hemming, Inks, Knell, Stratton, Earle, Weaver, O'Rourke, Dungan, Flaherty, Wadsworth, Gilbert, Lake, Nicol.
- 1895—Manager John J. McCloskey, Luby, McDermott, Inks, Kling, Borchers, Knell, Cunningham, Jantzen, Cote, Welch, O'Brien, Pfeffer, Preston, Hatfield, Glasscock, Clark, Sweeney, Shugart, Gettinger, McGann.
- 1896—Rogers, Clingman, McFarland, Magee, Hill, Herman, Cunningham, Fraser, Dexter, Wilson, Butler, Werden, Johnston, Dolan, Clarke, Pickering, McCreery, Holmes.
- 1897—Dolan, Johnson, Hill, Werden, Wilson, Butler, Stafford, Clarke, Clingman, Clark, Wagner, Magee, Evans, Cunningham, Fraser, Hemming, Miller, McCreery, Holmes, Smith, Nance, Rogers.
- 1898—Fred Clarke, Kittridge, Altrock, Hoy, Dexter, Smith, Ritchey, Hartzell, Magee, Dowling, Wagner, Decker, Clingman, Powers, Cunningham, Ehret, Fraser, Mahaffey, Clark, McKee, Todd, Wilson, Nance, Powers, Stafford, Snyder, Davis.
- 1899—Clarke, Wagner, Ritchey, Hoy, Leach, Clingman, Ketcham, Zimmer, Dexter, Hartzell, Cunningham, Willis, Kelly, Parsons, Dowling, Becker, Phillippe, Woods, Kittridge, Magee, Waddell, Morrison, Altrock, Decker, Powers, Croft.

The team finished fifth in 1876; second, in 1877; eleventh, in the first half of the double season in 1892; ninth, in the second half; eleventh, in 1893; twelfth, in 1894, 1895 and 1896; eleventh, in 1897; ninth, in 1898 and 1899.

DETROIT

The "Straits City" had a career of eight years in the league and cut quite a figure while in, winning the pennant in 1887 and then the world's championship from the St. Louis "Browns". Their first year was 1881 when they finished fourth. They were sixth the next year, then seventh, eighth, sixth, second, first, then fifth, respectively, in the eight years of its existence.

They had some of the most sensational ball players on their roster, as the following lists will show:

- 1881—Powell, Bennett, Wood, Houck, Hanlon, Knight, Brown, Gerhardt, Moynahan, Reilly, Taylor, Derby, Whitney.
1882—Wood, Pratt, Gerhardt, Bennett, Farrell, Knight, Hanlon, Powell, Weidman, Derby, McGeary, Trott, Troy, Whitney, Forster.
1883—Bennett, Wood, Powell, Houck, Farrell, Hanlon, Trott, Quest, Mansell, Burns, Shaw, Weidman.
1884—Scott, Farrell, Kearns, Jones, Hanlon, Bennett, Wood, Shaw, Geiss, Meinks, Weidman, Bunker, Cox, Getzein, Gostfield.
1885—Donnelly, Getzein, Baldwin, Brouthers, Richardson, Hall, Crane, Lawrence, Twitchell, Manning, Thompson, Rowe, White, McQueery, Fitzsimmons, Bennett.
1886—Brouthers, Richardson, Thompson, Rowe, White, Ganzell, Bennett, Hanlon, McGeachy, Baldwin, Manning, Getzein, Crane.
1887—Hanlon, Bennett, Brouthers, Dunlap, White, Rowe, Richardson, Thompson, Getzein, Baldwin, Conway, Twitchell, Ganzell, Shindle, Briody, Weidman.
1888—Brouthers, White, Richardson, Thompson, Rowe, Conway, Hanlon, Bennett, Nicholson, Sutcliffe, Beatin, Ganzell, Getzein, Twitchell, Campau, Sheffler, Wells, Gruber.

WORCESTER

Worcester, Mass., was three years in the National League: 1880, 1881 and 1882. The team wound up in eighth place the last two years after having risen to fifth place during its first year.

Their players for those three years were as follows:

- 1880—Bushong, Richmond, Stovey, Creamer, Whitney, Irwin, Wood, Dickerson, Bennett, Sullivan, Dorgan, Carey, Knight, Nichols.
1881—Bushong, Dorgan, Richmond, Carey, Sullivan, Creamer, Carpenter, Irwin, Stovey, Dickerson, Hotaling.
1882—Stovey, Richmond, Hayes, Carey, Smith, Mann, Mountain, Creamer, Irwin, Evans, O'Brien, McLaughlin, Clinton, Bushong.

TROY

The City of Troy had a four-year term in the league: the seasons of 1879, 1880, 1881 and 1882. They finished seventh in their first year; fourth, the next year; fifth, the next; and again seventh, in 1882. when they gave up their membership in the big show. A list of their players during those four years follows:

- 1879—Reilley, Bradley, Brouthers, Hawkes, Doscher, Caskin, Mansell, Hall, Evans.
1880—Ewing, Welsh, Cogswell, Ferguson, Connors, Caskin, Gillespie, Cassidy, Holbert, Tobin, Dickerson, Larkin, Harbridge.
1881—Holbert, Ewing, Wilch, Keefe, Connors, Ferguson, Hankinson, Caskin, Gillespie, Cassidy, Evans.
1882—Connor, Ewing, Gillespie, Ferguson, Welch, Smith, Roseman, Keefe, Pfeffer, Harbridge, Holbert, Eagan, Cassidy.

BUFFALO

The lifetime of Buffalo in the league was only seven years, from 1879 to 1885. In that time they finished third three times; fourth, once; fifth, once; and seventh, twice.

The players during those seven years were as follows:

- 1879—Clapp, Galvin, Walker, Fulmer, Richardson, Force, Hornung, Eggler, Crowley.
1880—Rowe, Galvin, Hornung, Force, Richardson, Moynahan, Stearns, Weidman, Crawley, McGonigle, Walker, Poornan, Crane, Radbourne.
1881—Rowe, Brouthers, White, O'Rourke, Richardson, Foley, Purcell, Peters, Galvin, Sullivan, Force, Lynch, Smith.
1882—Foley, Rowe, Shaffer, Derby, Richardson, Force, Galvin, O'Rourke, Kennedy, Brouthers, White, Purcell, Dolan.
1883—Brouthers, O'Rourke, Richardson, Shaffer, White, Rowe, Foley, Eggler, Derby, Lily, Galvin, Force.
1884—O'Rourke, Brouthers, White, Rowe, Richardson, Lillie, Force, Eggler, Myers, Galvin, Collins, Serad.
1885—Brouthers, Richardson, White, Rowe, Lillie, Crowley, Force, Wood, Myers, Stearns, Galvin, Serad, Conway.

INDIANAPOLIS

The "Hoosier City" was represented in the National League in 1878, finishing sixth; then dropped out until 1887 when they were last in a league of eight clubs. They stayed in the league two more years, finishing seventh in 1888 and 1889 when they again dropped out.

Here is a list of players in the club the four years of its membership:

- 1878—Shaffer, Clapp, Nolan, Warner, Flint, Williamson, McKelvy, Quest, Healy, Croft, McCormick, Nelson.
1887—Shomberg, Glasscock, Denny, Seery, Gardner, Meyers, McGeachy, Hackett, Bassett, Polhemus, Brown, Boyle, Arundel, Cahill, Healy, Shreve.
1888—Hines, Buckley, Glasscock, Denny, Bassett, Myers, Shoenick, Healy, Seery, McGeachy, Esterbrook, Daly, Shomberg, Shreve, Burdick, Boyle.
1889—Glasscock, Denny, Bassett, Hines, McGeachy, Andrews, Seery, Boyle, Rusie, Getzein, Buckley, Somers, Daly, Fee, Sullivan, Shoenick, Myers, Krock.

PROVIDENCE

This city cut quite a swath in the National League during the eight years of its membership from 1878 to 1885. The first year the team finished third, but the next year they came in a handsome winner. The next three years they finished second; then third, in 1883, again winning the flag in 1885. The next year, their last in the league, they finished fourth.

The following is a list of players during the years of its membership:

- 1878—Hines, Higham, Brown, York, Allison, Carey, Murnane, Hague, Ward, Nichols, Swasey, Cory, Wheeler.
1879—Brown, Ward, Start, McGeary, Hague, G. Wright, York, Hines, James O'Rourke.
1880—Gross, Ward, Start, Farrell, Bradley, Peters, York, Hines, Dorgan, Houck.
1881—Start, York, Hines, Gross, Brown, Ward, Denny, Farrell, Radbourne, Gilligan, Matthews, McClelland.
1882—Nava, Denny, Gilligan, Farrell, Irwin, Start, Smith, Radbourne, Richmond, Carroll, Cassidy, Hines, Robinson.
1883—Nava, Sweeney, Carroll, Hines, Jones, Denny, Radbourne, Start, Gilligan, Murray, Irwin, Farrell, Bancroft, Radford.
1884—Bancroft, Lovett, Farrell, Start, Daily, Irwin, Crane, Radbourne, Radford, Murray, Carroll, Denny, Bassett, Gilligan.

1885—Radbourne, Gilligan, Start, Farrell, Denny, Irwin, Carroll, Crane, Daily, Radford, Bassett, Murray.

MUTUALS (Brooklyn)

This team was one year in the league (1876) and finished sixth, winning twenty-one games and losing thirty-five. The following is a list of men who played with the team that year: Hallinan, Start, Holdsworth, E. Booth, W. J. Boyd, W. H. Craver, N. W. Hicks, Bobby Matthews, A. H. Nichols, J. J. Shandley.

MILWAUKEE

Milwaukee had a very brief existence in the league, lasting only one year (1878) when they finished sixth in the race. They couldn't get any lower, as there were only six teams in the league that year. Among their players were the following: Dalrymple, Peters, Foley, Goodman, Bennett, Redmond, Cramer, Golden, Weaver, Morgan, Holbert.

SYRACUSE

Syracuse had a very brief experience in the big league (one season, 1879), finishing eighth in the race. They had the following players on the list: Kelly, McCormick, Carpenter, Farrell, Allen, Richmond, Mansell, Purcell, Dorgan.

KANSAS CITY

The "Cowboys" had one season in the big league (that of 1886) and finished seventh in the race. The following players made up their team: Myers, Bassett, McQueery, Rowe, Whitney, Briody, Conway, Ringo, Radford, Hackett, Donnelly, Lillie, Weidman.

ATHLETICS (Philadelphia)

This team was in the National League the first year of its existence only, and had on its roster: Knight, the famous pitcher; Coons, catcher; Sutton, first base; Fisler, second base; Meyerle, third base; Force, shortstop; Hall, left field; Eggler, center field; Fouser, right field, and Malone, extra fielder. They finished in second place.

HARTFORD

The life of this city in the league did not last long, only two years, 1876 and 1877. The first year they came in second, with a record of forty-seven games won and twenty-one lost. Chicago beat them out in the race. In 1877 they dropped down a notch, finishing third to Boston and Louisville, with a record of twenty-four won and twenty-four lost.

The roster of players contains some well-known men who excelled in their line, among them such as Tommy Bond, one of the first curve pitchers; Bob Ferguson, who afterward became a successful umpire; R. Higham, Thomas J. Carey, J. J. Remsen, D. Allison, J. J. Burdock, Thomas York, W. A. Cummings, E. Mills, W. H. Harbridge.

In 1877 Allison, Burdock, Ferguson, Carey, York and Harbridge were again with the team, in addition to Frank Larkin, Joe Start, Holdsworth and John P. Cassidy.

THE AMERICAN LEAGUE

HOW THIS STRONG ORGANIZATION OF THE PRESENT DAY STARTED

Was Known as The Western League Until 1900. President Johnson Proved a Great Leader. Ten Cities Have Been Connected with the Circuit. Baltimore and Milwaukee Were Supplanted by New York and St. Louis

The present American League, second to none in the baseball field, began life in 1900. Prior to that time the Western League was a bidder for popular favor among fans in the western cities, but the cities composing that league did not appeal to the new monied people in the organization.

The Western League was not located in any of the larger cities that now make up the two major organizations. It was the ambition of the promoters of the younger league to get into Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit, which they did in the spring of 1900.

At the meeting held in Chicago in the fall of 1900, it was decided to expand and take in four eastern cities. President Johnson and his associates figured that it was not ambition but an actual necessity for the American League to move into the east, thus expanding their league into a major one.

The cause of this move was not to fight the National League, as many have written, but to offset the threatened organization of the American Association. This meant the invasion of several western cities then occupied by the Western League, soon to be generally known as the American League.

Accordingly, when it appeared as if the American Association would really become a fact, the magnates of the American League, at a meeting held in Chicago, decided to do not only themselves but the National League a favor by expanding, thus choking off the guerilla American Association.

The road to expansion was made easier by the fact that the five year agreement of the American League (or old Western League) had expired on October 20, thus leaving all the clubs legally free to form a new organization.

HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN LEAGUE

List of Members of the American League Since 1901

The position of each club that finished and the number of pennants won is shown below:

	'01	'02	'03	'04	'05	'06	'07	'08	'09	'10	'11	'12	'13	Totals
Athletics.....	4	1	2	5	1	4	2	6	2	1	1	3	1	5
Boston.....	2	3	1	1	4	8	7	5	3	4	5	1	4	3
Chicago.....	1	4	7	3	2	1	3	3	4	6	4	4	5	3
Detroit.....	3	7	5	7	3	6	1	1	1	3	2	7	6	3
Cleveland.....	7	5	3	4	5	3	4	2	6	5	3	5	3	0
New York.....	*	*	4	2	6	2	5	8	5	2	6	8	7	0
St. Louis.....	*	2	6	6	8	5	6	4	7	8	8	6	8	0
Washington.....	6	6	8	8	7	7	8	7	8	7	7	2	2	0
Baltimore.....	5	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Milwaukee.....	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0

At a meeting held October 14, 1900, in Chicago, the old league wound up its business. It was decided to place a club in Philadelphia, one in Baltimore and one in Buffalo, with the fourth eastern city to be selected later.

The Philadelphia franchise was offered to and accepted by Connie Mack, who at once sold his stock in the Milwaukee Club. The Baltimore Club was taken over by John McGraw and Wilbert Robinson, while James Manning was given Washington.

All this was with the intention of not offending the National League. The only city that contained a National League Club and who always had opponents, was Philadelphia, so that no very great objection was expected from that city.

It was decided to enter the eastern territory with the consent of the older league; if not obtainable, then they would enter anyway.

The American League was determined to become a major league in the full meaning of the term. Of this no secret was made by President Johnson and his allies; and as a result a great deal was said in published interviews by both National and American League magnates which caused irritation and friction. In order to bring the matter to a head, the American League purposely neglected to renew its application for National Agreement protection for 1901.

As was expected, Secretary Young of the National Board, noted the omission and wired President Johnson to forward the protection fees for his organization. To this Mr. Johnson replied, under date of October 31, as follows:

"Your telegram received. I wired in reply that I should write you concerning the matter. The plan of the American League to occupy eastern territory has been well defined, and I think the men of the National League thoroughly understand our position in the matter.

"For two years we have been menaced by the possible formation of a league hostile to our interest and detrimental in many ways to organized baseball. This annual agitation is hurtful and we propose to so shape our organization as to check it in the future

"In extending our circuit to the far east, it is unreasonable to assume we could continue along the old lines prescribed by the National Agreement. New conditions must alter, in part, our relations with the National League. This is a matter I have discussed informally with some of our members."

WAR DECLARED

This letter was never answered by President Young. At the National League meeting in November, the letter was presented, but that organization was practically a unit in its decision not to agree to any changes suggested by the American League and to ignore that organization, thus placing upon it the onus of seceding from the National Agreement, outlawing itself and inaugurating a state of war.

Meantime, however, a circuit committee was appointed, in the fall of 1901, consisting of Messrs. Johnson, Somers and Comisky, which at once went actively to work to perfect the Eastern circuit. Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore were visited. At Baltimore, McGraw and Robinson were shown that by sticking to the American Association they would be opposed by the American League, and they decided to join Johnson and gave up the idea of continuing with the American Association. Connie Mack was assisted in obtaining financial backing and grounds in Philadelphia, while Manning was also helped to locate in Washington. Many obstacles were thrown in the way of securing grounds in both Philadelphia and Washington, but President Johnson's determined manner finally overcame them.

The American League, believing that having done the National League a favor by killing off the American Association, it would receive recognition sooner or later, persevered steadily in the work of organizing the eastern circuit. To avoid widening the breach with the older organization, they refused to place a club in Boston, though urged to do so by many Boston people. The intention was to place the fourth franchise in Buffalo.

The American League waited in vain to hear from the other organization which was in session in New York, believing that something would occur that would give the young body a chance to go before the National League and explain their mission. No call was sent out, instead the American League was totally ignored. The only word sent was that the National League at the meeting had placed itself upon a war footing, and that the league's circuit committee had under consideration the creation of a new American Association as a foil to the American League. At this meeting the Kansas City and Minneapolis territory was awarded to the Western League, thus precluding any return by the American League.

STORM SOON BROKE

Two weeks later the storm broke. The American Association, which many supposed was dead, met in Chicago, formed a temporary organization and appointed a committee to confer with the National League relative to an alliance under the National Agreement. This roused the American League to a realization that peace with the National League was impossible without foregoing all eastern expansion and going back to its former minor league status. This the American League leaders decided not to do; but to carry out their original intentions, and to go even further in the matter of carrying on the war.

The first move was to place a club in Boston and, after much work, Mr. Somers secured a five years' lease on the grounds on Huntington Avenue, upon which the club afterwards located.

After securing the Boston grounds and denoting Philadelphia, Boston, Washington and Baltimore as the four eastern cities, the league met in Chicago, January 28 and 29, 1901, and decided to eliminate Kansas City, Indianapolis, Minneapolis and Buffalo. In place of the old organization, the following cities formed a ten-years' agreement: Chicago, Milwaukee, Cleveland and Detroit in the west, with the four previously named cities of the east. It was also agreed that each club should put 51 per cent. of its stock and ground leases in escrow with President Johnson together with an option, at a uniform price, on plant and franchise. This is the provision which, still being in force in that organization, gives President Johnson so much power regarding the work of the league.

At the Chicago meeting a plan was arranged, as a war measure, to sign a limited number of National League players for each club. This scheme was temporarily blocked by the Players' Protective Association which at that time was in force, the latter body prohibited all players, except those belonging to the American League the previous season, from signing with any American League Club until after the question of a re-hearing of the Association by the National League was definitely settled. Nevertheless, quite a number of league players were secretly negotiated with and placed in position to be signed the moment the ban was lifted by the Players' Protective Association.

As the National League was determined to fight and would not give in, the players' organization could not stop the younger body from going ahead and it soon resulted in the bitterest fight ever seen in baseball, far more bitter than that of the Brotherhood year.

In 1901 the two bodies fought each other at every angle, so that the only thing for the American League to do, if it wished to survive, was to go ahead with its taking of players, irrespective of who had them reserved.

This was done, and in a short time a merry war was on, both sides resorting to underhand work in trying to get players to jump from one league to another.

The 1901 campaign of the younger organization demonstrated that they had come to stay and was even then on an equal footing with the National League, as far as popularity was concerned. Several conferences were held

during the season; the idea was to strengthen the different teams and to grab all the National League players they could get, regardless of expense. It was also decided to make the western end of the league stronger, and in this way they invaded St. Louis, dropping Milwaukee.

A truce between the two warring leagues, which lasted for a month, in order to give A. G. Spalding time to reorganize the National League and to restore peace in baseball, failed, so that at the end of the time agreed upon, the American League went ahead with its expansion. Agents were set to work again at the end of June and before October arrived about thirty National League stars were under contract with various American League clubs. During that fall the talk in American League circles was the transferring of the Baltimore Club to New York. At that time the American League, which was not working under any agreement, had the right to any city.

All during the fall of 1901 and the spring of 1902 the American League was busy preparing for the opening of the season.

The beginning of the end of the fight between the two leagues started after the middle of the season. The National League was the first to "wave the white flag". It was the first time in the history of the older organization that they ever "went down for the count", but the National League had itself to blame for all the trouble, as its members were continually fighting. The forces led by Spalding would not agree to any move made by the Friedman faction, and as the latter would not agree to a compromise, defeat was the outcome.

But the National League was not going to be licked without a good, hard battle. The first hard blow handed the newer organization was on April 21 when the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania handed down a decision reversing the decision of the lower court that the reserve rule was not legal, granting injunctions against Lajoie, Bernhard, and Fraser from playing with any club other than the Philadelphia National League Club.

Just the reverse ruling was made in Missouri. The court in that State refusing the injunction asked for by President Robinson, against the players who had signed with the rival St. Louis team. The same thing happened in New York State when the Brooklyn Club asked for an injunction against McGuire. The players enjoined by the Pennsylvania court returned to the Quakers, but could not come to terms and all signed for three years with the Cleveland Club. The desertions of these players left the Philadelphia Club so weakened that the Athletics took all the friends of the old club and, by strengthening themselves, won the American League pennant, while the Phillies finished low in the race. The addition of Lajoie, Bernhard, and Fraser incidentally also made the Cleveland Club stronger.

Everything went along smoothly until the Baltimore Club, in mid-season, was sold to the National League by the club's controlling stockholders, McGraw, Kelley, and Mahon, the latter being the father-in-law of Kelley.

On July 8 McGraw resigned as manager of the club, exchanging his interest in the Diamond saloon for his partner Robinson's club stock. He sold the latter to Kelley and Mahon and then signed as manager of the New York Giants. A month latter Kelley and Mahon sold the controlling interest of the Baltimore Club to John T. Brush, chairman of the National League executive committee, for \$15,000, for which stock all the National League clubs were assessed pro rata.

As the controlling interest carried with it the control of the Baltimore American League franchise and the team, the American League would have been in a frightful predicament had Brush not made a big blunder which gave the American League magnates a chance to offset his actions. Six of the star players on the Baltimore Club were released at once—McGinnity, Cronin, McGann, and Bresnahan going to the Giants, while Kelley and

Seymour were released to Cincinnati. The balance of the players were left for Baltimore. The minority stockholders refused to stand for the deal. Moreover, by that ruling of the American League when it was organized which placed 51 per cent of the controlling interest and all leases of the parks in the hands of the President, the League was in possession of the lease of the park and at once took charge of the club, arranging with the minority stockholders to run the club for the American League. On account of McGraw's actions and the taking of so many players away from the club, the latter could not place a team on the field for a game on July 17 against the St. Louis Club, thus forfeiting the franchise according to the constitution of the League. The American League at once took charge of the Baltimore Club and, by loaning players to it, the season was finished. In the fall the Baltimore franchise was given to New York.

This action gave the league the chance it had looked forward to, that of placing a team in New York. This it had no trouble to do, as the action of Brush gave them an opportunity to go into the largest city without asking any one's permission. Thus the American League had a team in opposition to the Giants, which they knew would be a good thing for their organization.

The magnates also decided to make a raid on the Giants in 1903 for the work of Brush. The moving into New York was not an easy matter, for grounds in that city were not easily secured, but after a long, hard fight a plot of ground extending from 165th to 168th Street, and from Broadway to Fort Washington Avenue, was obtained. This was all done by the magnates of the American League, who turned the franchise over to several men high up in Tammany Hall who could do what they wished with streets in Manhattan.

THE END OF THE FIGHT IN SIGHT

The entering of the American League into New York was the last straw, for at the annual meeting of the National League in December of 1902, President Rogers, of the St. Louis Club, moved that a committee be appointed to confer with the American League who were at that time in session at the Criterion Hotel. The motion met with the hearty approval of Messrs. Hart, of Chicago; Herrmann, of Cincinnati; Dreyfuss, of Pittsburgh; Brooklyn and Boston also "seconded the motion", leaving Brush of the New York team the only one who did not think it advisable to hold the meeting. But as the majority of the members had decided to go ahead, a committee consisting of Herrmann, Hart, and Robinson were appointed. They met a committee consisting of President Johnson and Messrs. Kilfoyl and Sommers and the resolution was presented by the National League committee.

After twenty-four hours' consideration, the American League committee replied to the rival committee that the matter would be presented to the American League as a body at a special meeting which would take place in New York City on January 5, 1903.

Before the National League had adjourned they gave to the committee full power to act. The American League held a special meeting at Chicago on December 22, at which, after a full discussion of the matter, a special committee was appointed consisting of Messrs. Johnson, Comiskey, Sommers, and Killilea, to meet in New York with the National League committee on January 5.

When the two committees met, President Harry Pulliam was added to the National committee. The National League proposed that the two leagues consolidate and form a new twelve-club organization, but this suggestion was not acceptable to the American League.

The committees met at the Grand Hotel and on January 9 a mutual agreement was arrived at. The territory was agreed upon. The New York territory was granted upon condition that the American League would not enter Pittsburgh.

After the territory rights were settled the players question was taken up. After a full discussion the two committees agreed that a basis of procedure, not to go behind the 1902-season priority of contracts, should govern. After a full discussion of all disputed cases, the committees awarded Delehanty, Crawford, Davis, Elberfield, Keeler, Conroy, Donovan, Lajoie, and Fultz to the American League, while Willis, Leach, Harry Smith, Hulswitt, Mertes, Bowerman, and Mathewson were returned to the National.

The player question being settled the balance of the arrangements was easy. Each club submitted a list of players which it was agreed to grant as reserved by that club. It was also agreed upon that all money received by awarded players should be returned to the clubs losing them.

A new national agreement was adopted by the committee consisting of Messrs. Pulliam, Johnson, and P. T. Powers, president of the National Association.

This was the end of the bitterest baseball war ever waged upon the National League; wars such as the Union Association, American Association, and the Brotherhood of Ball Players were a pigmy compared with the late war. And when the peace agreement binding the two organizations together was made the best thing ever accomplished in the game of baseball happened. Clubs, players, and fans were all benefited and from that day to this there has been nothing but the best feeling existing between the two major leagues.

AMERICAN LEAGUE'S LONG CAREER

This Organization Has Traveled Under Several Names

Although the American League has been in existence since 1900, according to the record that is now credited to the organization (the figures for this league are compiled from that time), the league expanded in 1901, for it was in that year the league entered eastern cities.

The league in reality is thirty years old. It began in 1879, when it was known as the Northwestern League

The record of the league under its various names is as follows:

Year	Title.	Champions.
1879.....	Northwestern.....	Dubuque
1883.....	Northwestern.....	Toledo
1884.....	Northwestern.....	Grand Rapids
1886.....	Northwestern.....	Duluth
1887.....	Northwestern.....	Oshkosh
1888.....	Western Association.....	Des Moines
1889.....	Western Association.....	Omaha
1890.....	Western Association.....	Kansas City
1891.....	Western Association.....	Sioux City
1892.....	Western League.....	Columbus
1894.....	Western League.....	Sioux City
1895.....	Western League.....	Indianapolis
1896.....	Western League.....	Minneapolis
1897.....	Western League.....	Indianapolis
1898.....	Western League.....	Kansas City
1899.....	Western League.....	Indianapolis
1900.....	American League.....	Chicago

PENNANT WINNERS SINCE 1901

Year	Club	Manager	W.	L.	Pct.
1901.....	Chicago.....	Griffith.....	83	53	.610
1902.....	Athletics.....	Mack.....	83	53	.610
1903.....	Boston.....	Collins.....	91	47	.659
1904.....	Boston.....	Collins.....	95	59	.617
1905.....	Athletics.....	Mack.....	92	56	.621
1906.....	Chicago.....	Jones.....	93	58	.616
1907.....	Detroit.....	Jennings.....	92	58	.613
1908.....	Detroit.....	Jennings.....	90	63	.588
1909.....	Detroit.....	Jennings.....	98	54	.645
1910.....	Athletics.....	Mack.....	102	48	.680
1911.....	Athletics.....	Mack.....	101	50	.669
1912.....	Boston.....	Stahl.....	105	47	.691
1913.....	Athletics.....	Mack.....	96	57	.627

LEADING BATTERS SINCE 1901

Year	Name	Club	R.	H.	Ave.
1901.....	Lajoie.....	Philadelphia.....	145	220	.422
1902.....	Delehanty.....	Washington.....	103	178	.376
1903.....	Lajoie.....	Cleveland.....	90	173	.355
1904.....	Lajoie.....	Cleveland.....	92	211	.381
1905.....	Lajoie.....	Cleveland.....	29	82	.329
1906.....	Stone.....	St. Louis.....	91	208	.358
1907.....	Cobb.....	Detroit.....	97	212	.350
1908.....	Criss.....	St. Louis.....	15	28	.341
	Cobb.....	Detroit.....	88	188	.324
1909.....	Cobb.....	Detroit.....	116	216	.377
1910.....	Jackson.....	Cleveland.....	15	29	.387
	Cobb.....	Detroit.....	106	196	.385
1911.....	Cobb.....	Detroit.....	147	248	.420
1912.....	Cobb.....	Detroit.....	119	227	.410
1913.....	Cobb.....	Detroit.....	70	167	.390

WORLD'S CHAMPIONS ATHLETICS

THIS WONDERFUL CLUB IN THE THIRTEEN YEARS IT HAS BEEN IN EXISTENCE HAS WON FIVE PENNANTS AND TWO HONOR EVENTS

The Athletics of Philadelphia have been consistent winners ever since Connie Mack was given the franchise in 1901. This astute manager, probably the greatest that has ever been connected with baseball, has been in harness for a number of years and always has made good. He had several years' experience as a manager while with Pittsburgh of the National League, also with Milwaukee in the Western League, so that when he took charge of the Athletics he had everything in his favor except ready cash. He arrived in Philadelphia practically unknown, except that he was credited by hundreds with being a brainy ball player.

After several weeks of hard work he succeeded in getting Benjamin F. Shibe—who was and still is a member of the firm of A. J. Reach, the well-known sporting goods manufacturers of Philadelphia—to take an interest in the club. With such a reputable business man as Mr. Shibe associated with him, Mack had no trouble to secure all the help he wanted. His greatest trouble was in securing suitable grounds, but after much labor he succeeded in obtaining the property that the club played on until the new grounds were built.

Mack started in to gather a team to represent the Quaker City and when he finished he had secured as a nucleus for his team: Fraser, Bernhard, Plank, Wiltse and Duggleby as pitchers; Powers and Steelman, catchers; Harry Davis, Lajoie, Lave Cross, Monte Cross and Robinson, infielders, with Hartsell, Fultz, Seybold and Flick to work in the outer garden.

The team that started made a great impression on the fans and many expected it to capture the pennant, but Chicago, which had a team in the league in 1900, had played together the year before and was so well fortified against accident that they won the race. The Athletics, however, made a gallant fight and finished in fourth position with seventy-three games won and sixty-two lost, a percentage of .544.

During the entire season Mack used fifty-five different players whose names are shown in the club roster. The Athletics were a hard hitting aggregation, as shown by the fact that they led the league in base hits with 1,404 against 1,342 for Boston, which club was second. The players also led in hard hitting with 244 doubles, 78 triples and 34 home runs, a total of 858 bases.

ATHLETICS WIN PENNANT

In 1902, the second season of the club, it won the American League pennant with a percentage of .610, having won eighty-three games and lost fifty-three. The club had in Waddell, "the strikeout king," and Fultz, the leading base stealer. They made a winning race from start to finish and had no trouble to capture the pennant from St. Louis, who had joined the league that year. The winners had a lead of five games over the second club.

In 1903, after holding the lead from the opening game until July, it became a race between Boston, the Athletics, Cleveland, and New York. The Athletics dropped to third place in August. Here they remained until September, when they made a great rally for second place beating out Cleveland by a nose. These two teams then met in the final series of the season at Philadelphia. The loss of the pennant was due to weakness in the pitching staff. Waddell became unruly and was of no particular good to the team during the greater part of the season. The young pitchers failed to make good. The absence of Hartsell and Davis, who were badly hurt and out of the game the greater part of the season, made it almost impossible to get started. The

team had a slump in batting which had a bad effect on their chance of winning the pennant.

The Athletics won seventy-five games against seventy-seven for Cleveland, while they lost but sixty games against sixty-three, so they won second place by the very small margin of six points.

FINISH IN SECOND DIVISION

In 1904 the Athletics finished in the second division, losing out to the Boston, New York, Cleveland and Chicago Clubs. The race was between five teams for the greater part of the season and when it is taken into consideration that the Athletics had won eighty-one games and lost but seventy with a percentage of .536, it can be readily seen that they had a great race in the league that season. The team was looked upon as the best batting team in the league. The pitchers were the very best. Slumps in batting and erratic pitching, however, lost them all the chance they ever had. Accidents also had a great deal to do with the loss of the pennant. Davis, the leader in the field and a great help to Manager Mack, was out of the game for two enforced periods.

Manager Mack, who is never idle when it comes to winning pennants, made but few changes in 1905. His infield and outfield were the same as in 1904, while he added but a couple of new men. He had his boys playing ball all the time from start to finish and won the most exciting pennant race in the history of the league. The Athletics, New York and Boston of the east, and the four western clubs were in the race from start to finish. The pennant winner was not decided upon until the last day of the season. Then the Athletics defeated Washington, while Chicago won from St. Louis. The team was handled in a masterly manner by Mack and Captain Lave Cross. They had the pitchers and batters and this combination was always at its best. Immunity from accidents and capable substitutes also contributed to success. That fall the Athletics met the Giants in the world's series. It was the best series ever played and resulted with every game a "shutout." The Giants won the series.

COULD NOT REPEAT

The Athletics, who won the pennant in the hard race of 1905 and lost the world's series, could not come back in 1906. They fell far to the rear when it was important that they win. From the start of the race it looked like a walk away for them. But accident after accident during the last part of July put the team down and out. Waddell, who the year before had taken the best care of himself, again took to "joy riding". The result was that he was not himself and the team suffered. The team led until August, when they started to slide and could only finish in fourth place.

The Athletics finished right behind Detroit in 1907. The Michiganders won the pennant, winning four more games than the Mackites and losing one time oftener. The Athletics were but six points behind when the season closed. The race, as in past seasons, had been a hard one. The Athletics had the strongest team as far as individuals went. Their pitching staff was strong and their outfielders were hard hitters. As in the past, it was not the pitchers or outfield that caused the loss of the pennant this year; it was the weakness of the inner works that did the damage.

TEAM'S POOREST SEASON

The season of 1908 will long be remembered by the Quaker fans on account of the low position in which the Athletics finished. It was the lowest point to which they ever fell since the league started. Manager Mack, after the failure of the team in 1907 to win the flag on account of Waddell's poor work and the failure of Cross to hit, released both these players. Eddie Collins began the season as the regular second baseman, Murphy being shifted to

right field. Seybold, who had always stood well up among the batters as well as being a hard and timely hitter, met with an accident in the early stages of the game and was out for the greater part of the year.

The Athletics and Detroit had a "battle royal" during the entire season of 1909. On August 24 the Athletics were in first place, and that day the two rivals began a three-day series, which the Detroit won. On the two succeeding days they also took two games. Jennings and his boys thus secured a lead that counted in a race of this kind and, from that time on, the Detroiters were never headed.

The Athletics made the poorest western trip of the season and lost all chances even when they returned home for a long stay to regain the lead. When the Detroiters made their last eastern trip they met the home team with a four game lead. The Athletics made a wonderful brace for a short time winning three of the four games, just one shy of tying the visitors. After that series both teams played wonderful ball; Detroit against Washington and Boston, while the Athletics had as opponents St. Louis and Cleveland.

WON WORLD'S TITLE IN 1910

The Athletics were back in form again in 1910 and not only won the American League championship, but also defeated the Chicago Cubs for the world's championship, the first time the Pennsylvania Club had been able to do this in two trials.

REPEATED IN 1911

The Athletics duplicated their wonderful work in 1911, winning both honors—that of the American League and also the world's championships this time from the Giants. The Athletics with practically the same team as that of 1910, went into the race with the determination to surpass their record of 102 victories but fell just one shy. They closed the season with 101, making the only team in the American League who had won over 100 games in a season.

COULD NOT MAKE IT THREE STRAIGHT

The Athletics could not make it three in a row. Boston captured the pennant from them in 1912. Even Washington, who had always been a tail-ender, came under the wire ahead of the Mackites. The season was a great disappointment to the club owners, as well as the fans. Neither could see how any other team was going to beat the Athletics out of the pennant. The team was the same that had little trouble in defeating the Giants for the world's championship games. Even that did not scare the Boston nor Washington teams from starting after the champions. It was the strength of the two latter teams that caused the Athletics to tumble. The players were over-confident. They thought that all they had to do was to start after the leaders and the latter would break. Such was not the case, and when neither Boston or Washington would permit the champions to walk away with the games they became discouraged and could not play up to their standard.

BACK IN THE LIMELIGHT

The Athletics came right back in 1913 and had no trouble to capture the pennant. They did not make a runaway race of it, however, as the other teams put up a great argument. Cleveland and Washington both played fine ball and many predicted that Cleveland would be able to win the rag. Accidents to Birmingham and others, however, put them out of the race when games counted, while Washington, although playing grand ball all season, was not able to push the Athletics out of the lead.

The Athletics were the best balanced team in the organization and they were fortunate enough to go through the season with hardly a player out of his position. The accident to Barry in the middle of August and McInnis

in the last part of the season, were the only ones to keep players out of the game for any length of time.

Manager Mack had but two reliable pitchers all season, Bender and Plank, both of whom did good service. Coombs, who won one of the opening games, was out of the game nearly all season.

NO CHANGES IN ATHLETICS' OFFICIALS

Year	Games	Won	Lost	Per Cent.	Pos.	President	Manager
1901	136	73	62	.544	4	Benjamin Shibe	Cornelius McGillicuddy (Connie Mack.)
1902	136	83	53	.610	1	Benjamin Shibe	Cornelius McGillicuddy (Connie Mack.)
1903	135	75	60	.556	2	Benjamin Shibe	Cornelius McGillicuddy (Connie Mack)
1904	151	81	70	.536	5	Benjamin Shibe	Cornelius McGillicuddy (Connie Mack)
1905	148	92	56	.621	1	Benjamin Shibe	Cornelius McGillicuddy (Connie Mack)
1906	145	78	67	.538	4	Benjamin Shibe	Cornelius McGillicuddy (Connie Mack)
1907	145	88	57	.607	2	Benjamin Shibe	Cornelius McGillicuddy (Connie Mack)
1908	153	68	84	.444	6	Benjamin Shibe	Cornelius McGillicuddy (Connie Mack)
1909	153	95	58	.621	2	Benjamin Shibe	Cornelius McGillicuddy (Connie Mack)
1910	150	102	48	.680	1	Benjamin Shibe	Cornelius McGillicuddy (Connie Mack)
1911	151	101	50	.669	1	Benjamin Shibe	Cornelius McGillicuddy (Connie Mack)
1912	152	90	62	.592	3	Benjamin Shibe	Cornelius McGillicuddy (Connie Mack)
1913	153	96	57	.627	1	Benjamin Shibe	Cornelius McGillicuddy (Connie Mack)
13	1,906	1,122	784	.588			

ROSTER OF PLAYERS

Athletics

1901—Bernhard, Piatt, Plank, Fraser, Wiltse, Ketchem, pitchers; Powers, Leahey, Steelman, Milligan, Smith, catchers; Lajoie, Davis, Cross, Dolan, Ely, Geier, Murphy, infielders; Seybold, Fultz, McIntyre, Heyden, outfielders.

1902—Waddell, Plank, Wilson, Mitchell, Hustings, Fraser, Bernhard, Wiltse, Duggleby, Kenna, Walker, pitchers; Schreck, Powers, Steelman, J. McAlister, catchers; Davis, Murphy, Castro, L. Cross, M. Cross, Bonnor, Robinson, Lajoie, infielders; Seybold, Hartsel, Fultz, Flick, outfielders.

1903—Plank, Bender, Waddell, Quinn, Hanley, pitchers; Powers, Schreck, catchers; H. Davis, Murphy, L. Cross, M. Cross, infielders; Hartsel, Seybold, Pickering, Hoffman, outfielders.

1904—Plank, Bender, Waddell, Henley, Coakley, Fairbanks, Applegate, Barthold, pitchers; Powers, Schreck, Noonan, catchers; H. Davis, Murphy, L. Cross, M. Cross, J. Mullin, infielders; Hartsel, Seybold, Pickering, Burce, Hoffman, outfielders.

- 1905—Plank, Bender, Waddell, Coakley, Henley, Dygert, Meyers, pitchers; Powers, Schreck, catchers; H. Davis, Murphy, L. Cross, M. Cross, Knight, infielders; Hartsel, Seybold, Lord, Hoffman, Barton, outfielders.
- 1906—Plank, Bender, Dygert, Coombs, Coakley, Bartley, Cunningham, Holmes, Waddell, Schumann, pitchers; Powers, Schreck, Byrnes, Berry, Burns, catchers; H. Davis, Murphy, Knight, Brouthers, M. Cross, Lennox, Shean, Nichols, infielders; Hartsel, Lord, Hoffman, Hanniffer, H. Armbruster, outfielders.
- 1907—Plank, Bender, Waddell, Dygert, Coombs, Vickers, Bartley, Fritz, pitchers; Powers, Schreck, Berry, catchers; H. Davis, J. Collins, Murphy, Nichols, M. Cross, Knight, infielders; Hartsel, Oldring, Seybold, Lord, outfielders.
- 1908—Plank, Dygert, Schlitzer, Carter, Coombs, Vickers, Bender, Maxwell, Krause, Salve, Flater, Kellogg, Files, Martin, pitchers; Powers, Schreck, Smith, Blue, Lapp, Egan, catchers; H. Davis, Murphy, Barry, Nichols, E. Collins, Manush, Baker, J. Collins, Darr, infielders; Hartsel, Murphy, Oldring, Seybold, Fox, Claring, Barr, Strunk, outfielders.
- 1909—Plank, Bender, Coombs, Morgan, Dygert, Vickers, Krauss, Kull, Schlitzer, Atkins, pitchers; Thomas, Livingston, Lapp, Powers, Larkin, catchers; H. Davis, Collins, Baker, Barry, McInnis, Nichols, Barr, Rath, Curry, infielders; Ganley, Hartsel, Oldring, Heitmuller, Barr, Jackson, outfielders.
- 1910—Plank, Bender, Coombs, Atkins, Morgan, Dygert, Krauss, Russell, pitchers; Donohue, Lapp, I. Thomas, Livingston, Mack, catchers; Davis, Houser, McInnis, Collins, Baker, Barry, Rath, infielders; Niles, Murphy, Lord, Hartsel, Heitmuller, Strunk, McJames, outfielders.
- 1911—Plank, Bender, Coombs, Danforth, Morgan, Krauss, Russell, Brown, Leonard, Collamore, Martin, Long, Armstrong, pitchers; Livingston, Thomas, Lapp, catchers; McInnis, Davis, Collins, Derrick, Baker, Barry, infielders; Lord, Murphy, Strunk, Hogan, Hartsel, Emerson, outfielders.
- 1912—Plank, Bender, Coombs, Brown, Hauck, Morgan, Krauss, Danforth, Russell, Salman, Pennock, Crabb, Martin, Covalskei, Harrell, pitchers; I. Thomas, Lapp, Egan, catchers; McInnis, Barry, Collins, Baker, Derrick, Davis, Fahey, Mathes, infielders; Strunk, Oldring, E. Murphy, Walsh, Lord, Maggart, D. Murphy, Emerson, outfielders.
- 1913—Plank, Bender, Coombs, Pennock, Bush, Brown, Hauck, Wyckoff, Cottrell, Taff, Morey, Boardman, Bohen, pitchers; Lapp, Thomas, Schang, McAvoy, Geibel, catchers; H. Davis, Collins, Baker, Barry, McInnis, Orr, Lavin, Fritz, Carruthers, Pfeffer, infielders; E. Murphy, D. Murphy, Oldring, Strunk, Walsh, Daley, Brickley, outfielders.

ATHLETICS VS. BOSTON

Year.	At Phila.			At Boston.			Grand Totals		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1901.	5	5	.500	5	5	.500	10	10	.500
1902.	6	5	.545	5	4	.556	11	9	.550
1903.	3	4	.571	3	9	.250	6	13	.316
1904.	6	5	.545	3	8	.273	9	13	.409
1905.	8	3	.727	7	4	.636	15	7	.682
1906.	8	3	.727	6	5	.545	14	8	.636
1907.	9	2	.818	5	6	.455	14	8	.636
1908.	6	4	.600	6	5	.545	12	9	.571
1909.	7	4	.636	4	6	.400	11	10	.524
1910.	9	2	.818	9	2	.818	18	4	.818
1911.	8	3	.727	5	6	.455	13	9	.591
1912.	4	7	.364	3	8	.273	7	15	.318
1913.	5	6	.455	6	5	.545	11	11	.500
13.	84	53	.613	67	73	.479	151	126	.545

ATHLETICS VS. WASHINGTON

Year.	At Phila.			At Wash'g'n.			Grand Totals		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1901.	5	4	.556	5	5	.500	10	9	.526
1902.	7	2	.778	5	4	.556	12	6	.667
1903.	10	0	1.000	6	3	.667	16	3	.842
1904.	9	2	.818	7	4	.636	16	6	.727
1905.	6	3	.667	5	6	.455	11	9	.550
1906.	8	2	.800	7	3	.700	15	5	.750
1907.	9	2	.818	8	2	.800	17	4	.810
1908.	6	5	.545	5	6	.455	11	11	.500
1909.	10	1	.909	9	2	.818	19	3	.864
1910.	8	2	.800	6	4	.600	14	6	.700
1911.	9	2	.818	6	5	.545	15	7	.682
1912.	7	3	.700	6	4	.600	13	7	.650
1913.	8	3	.727	6	5	.545	14	8	.636
13.	102	31	.767	81	53	.604	183	84	.685

ATHLETICS VS. NEW YORK

Year.	At Phila.			At New York.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1903.	5	3	.625	3	7	.364	8	10	.444
1904.	5	6	.455	4	6	.400	9	12	.429
1905.	5	4	.556	6	4	.600	11	8	.579
1906.	4	6	.400	4	7	.364	8	13	.381
1907.	4	5	.444	5	5	.500	9	10	.474
1908.	6	5	.545	8	3	.727	14	8	.636
1909.	7	4	.636	7	4	.636	14	8	.636
1910.	6	4	.600	6	5	.545	12	9	.571
1911.	8	2	.800	7	4	.636	15	6	.714
1912.	9	2	.818	8	3	.727	17	5	.773
1913.	8	3	.727	9	2	.545	17	5	.773
11.	67	44	.604	67	50	.573	134	94	.588

ATHLETICS VS. CLEVELAND

Year.	At Phila.			At Cleveland.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1901.	7	3	.700	7	3	.700	14	6	.700
1902.	7	2	.778	5	6	.455	12	8	.600
1903.	6	4	.600	5	5	.500	11	9	.550
1904.	3	8	.273	7	3	.700	10	11	.476
1905.	8	3	.727	7	4	.636	15	7	.682
1906.	5	6	.455	5	6	.455	10	12	.455
1907.	3	7	.277	6	5	.545	14	8	.636
1908.	8	8	.273	3	8	.273	6	16	.273
1909.	8	3	.727	5	6	.455	13	9	.591
1910.	7	3	.700	7	4	.636	14	7	.667
1911.	9	2	.818	8	3	.727	17	5	.773
1912.	7	4	.636	7	4	.636	14	8	.636
1913.	8	3	.727	5	6	.455	13	9	.591
13.	86	52	.623	77	63	.550	163	115	.586

ATHLETICS VS. CHICAGO

Year.	At Phila.			At Chicago.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1901.	4	6	.400	4	6	.400	8	12	.400
1902.	6	4	.600	4	6	.400	10	10	.500
1903.	9	1	.900	5	5	.500	14	6	.700
1904.	9	2	.818	5	6	.455	14	8	.636
1905.	7	4	.636	5	5	.500	12	9	.571
1906.	4	6	.400	5	6	.455	9	12	.429
1907.	6	5	.545	6	5	.545	12	10	.545
1908.	5	6	.455	4	7	.364	9	13	.409
1909.	5	6	.455	5	6	.455	10	12	.455
1910.	7	4	.636	7	4	.636	14	8	.636
1911.	6	3	.667	5	6	.455	11	9	.550
1912.	4	7	.364	6	5	.545	10	12	.455
1913.	5	6	.455	6	5	.545	11	11	.500
13.	77	60	.562	67	72	.482	144	132	.522

ATHLETICS VS. DETROIT

Year.	At Phila.			At Detroit.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1901.	5	2	.714	4	5	.444	9	7	.563
1902.	10	0	1.000	6	4	.600	16	4	.800
1903.	5	5	.500	4	6	.400	9	11	.450
1904.	7	4	.636	5	6	.455	12	10	.545
1905.	8	3	.727	5	6	.455	13	9	.591
1906.	7	2	.778	6	4	.600	13	6	.684
1907.	5	5	.500	3	6	.333	8	11	.421
1908.	5	6	.455	3	8	.273	8	14	.364
1909.	8	3	.727	6	5	.545	14	8	.636
191.	6	5	.545	7	4	.636	13	9	.591
1911.	5	6	.455	5	6	.455	10	12	.455
1912.	7	4	.636	6	5	.545	13	9	.591
1913.	10	1	.909	5	6	.455	15	7	.682
13.	88	46	.657	65	71	.478	153	117	.567

ATHLETICS VS. ST. LOUIS

Year.	At Phila.			At St. Louis.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1902.	6	4	.600	3	6	.333	9	10	.474
1903.	7	2	.778	4	6	.400	11	8	.579
1904.	6	5	.545	5	5	.500	11	10	.524
1905.	8	3	.727	7	4	.636	15	7	.682
1906.	6	5	.545	3	6	.333	9	11	.450
1907.	7	3	.700	7	3	.700	14	6	.700
1908.	5	6	.455	3	7	.300	8	13	.381
1909.	8	3	.727	6	5	.545	14	8	.636
1910.	9	2	.818	8	3	.727	17	5	.773
1911.	10	1	.909	10	1	.909	20	2	.909
1912.	8	3	.727	8	3	.727	16	6	.727
1913.	5	5	.500	10	1	.909	15	6	.714
12.	85	42	.669	74	50	.597	159	92	.633

ATHLETICS VS. BALTIMORE

Year.	At Phila.			At Baltimore.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1901.	4	7	.364	3	7	.300	7	14	.333
1902.	10	3	.769	3	3	.500	13	6	.684
2.	14	10	.583	6	10	.375	20	20	.500

ATHLETICS VS. MILWAUKEE

Year.	At Phila.			At Milwaukee.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1901.	9	1	.900	6	3	.667	15	4	.789

ATHLETICS

Batting Record

Year.	Games.	A.B.	R.	H.	Ave.
1901....	136	4,879	800	1,399	.287
1902....	137	4,756	774	1,359	.285
1903....	137	4,681	597	1,250	.269
1904....	155	5,081	556	1,260	.248
1905....	152	5,137	622	1,298	.253
1906....	149	4,891	561	1,207	.247
1907....	150	5,006	582	1,280	.256
1908....	157	5,066	486	1,132	.223
1909....	153	4,909	605	1,255	.256
1910....	155	5,151	673	1,364	.265
1911....	152	5,197	861	1,541	.297
1912....	153	5,111	779	1,442	.282
1913....	153	4,952	794	1,413	.285
13....	1,939	64,797	8,694	17,200	.265

Fielding Record

Year.	Games.	P.O.	A.	E.	Ave.
1901....	136	3,632	1,912	317	.936
1902....	137	3,712	1,818	270	.947
1903....	137	3,414	1,423	236	.955
1904....	155	4,086	1,850	261	.958
1905....	152	4,130	1,740	265	.957
1906....	149	3,953	1,844	265	.956
1907....	150	4,057	1,999	255	.960
1908....	157	4,183	1,880	270	.959
1909....	153	4,123	1,907	246	.961
1910....	155	4,231	1,994	233	.961
1911....	152	4,123	1,888	224	.964
1912....	153	4,006	1,992	265	.968
1913....	153	4,062	1,966	212	.966
13....	1,939	51,712	24,313	3,319	.958

RECAPITULATION

Athletics vs. Opponents

Clubs.	Years.	At Philadelphia.			Abroad.			Grand Totals.		
		W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
Boston.....	13	84	53	.613	67	73	.479	151	126	.545
Washington.....	13	102	31	.767	81	53	.604	183	84	.685
New York.....	11	67	44	.604	67	50	.573	134	94	.588
Cleveland.....	13	86	52	.623	77	63	.550	163	115	.586
Chicago.....	13	77	60	.562	67	72	.482	144	132	.522
Detroit.....	13	83	46	.657	65	71	.478	153	117	.567
St. Louis.....	12	85	42	.669	74	50	.597	159	92	.633
Baltimore.....	2	14	10	.583	6	10	.375	20	20	.500
Milwaukee.....	1	9	1	.900	6	3	.667	15	4	.789
Totals.....	13	612	339	.651	570	445	.564	1122	784	.588

WASHINGTON A NEW CONTENDER

THE OLD GAG: "FIRST IN WAR, FIRST IN PEACE AND LAST IN THE AMERICAN LEAGUE," DOES NOT STAND ANYMORE

Clarke Griffith Has Made the Capital City a Great Baseball Town

Clarke Griffith had made a great reputation for himself both as a ball-player and manager before he landed in Washington. He has proven that once a tail-ender is not always one. Since he took charge of the team in that city it has set the fans a-talking, the magnates and players of other clubs a-guessing. The "Senators" were one of the original clubs of the expanded American League. For years they ran along in last place, never reaching higher than sixth, until Griffith took charge.

The first two years of the club, one under the management of James Manning and the following season under Tom Loftus, the club finished in sixth place. In the following two years, under Loftus, the team landed in last position. It was not until J. Garland Stahl took charge that it could better its standing. It did this by only one position. The fifth year found the team in seventh place, landing there also the following year. This was all for J. Garland. He was succeeded by Joseph Cantillion, who could not do as well in the first season. The Senators again landed in last place. The new manager succeeded in getting them up one step in 1908, but they went back to the tail end in 1909.

Jimmy McAleer, who had been with St. Louis for a number of years was given a trial at the helm. Like all the others, he could not get the players out of the rut. Both of his years the team finished seventh.

It had become so natural for the Washington team to land in the last position, that some wag started the cry, "Washington, First in War, First in Peace, but Last in the American League!" It was a standing joke all over the country. When in the fall of 1911 Clarke Griffith, who had been cast adrift by Garry Herrmann at Cincinnati, took charge of the Senators, he was given the "Merry Ha-Ha" by all his friends. Clarke, to show his confidence in the city, not only accepted the position offered him as manager, but also purchased stock in the club from Mr. T. C. Noyes.

Not many good players could last in Washington. They all claimed that the heat there during the season had a very bad effect upon them, weakening them to such an extent that they could not do justice to themselves. The players got to thinking about it so much that they figured it was no use to even try to play ball, because the fans would not give them credit even if they did get up a notch in the race. So almost every ball-player who was sentenced to play in that city made up his mind right then and there that he was to be with a tail-ender, and made no effort to make good.

All this was changed when Griffith took charge. He made only a few changes in his team, but as he had "one team" alone in Walter Johnson, all that was necessary was to get a few extra players to fill in. This he did. When the race was finished, the name Washington was placed next to Boston and ahead of the Athletics who had won the world's championship the season before from Chicago. The fans all over the country thought that a mistake had been made. "Couldn't be the same city," some said. Others declared: "Why that team has no license to be up in second position. Who ever heard of such a thing?"

But to prove that neither the heat nor the other clubs in the American League could stop the hustling bunch of youngsters that he had gathered together, Manager Griffith went out in 1913 and repeated the performance, again placing the name Washington second on the list.

Clarke Griffith was always a wise ball-player. There was no reason that he would not make good with the team. His first experience as manager

was at Chicago, the first year of the American League, when he won the pennant.

When he took charge of the Yankees he had nothing. To the surprise of the other clubs he brought the team in fourth. That was the first year of the Yankees, and Griffith had to take what ball-players were handed him.

That fall he developed a team which lost the championship the very last day of the season, Chesbro made a wild pitch by trying a spitter on a Boston batter. It went wild and the man on third scored, winning not only the game but the championship as well. Griffith was with the New York team for five years and finished in second place twice, and fourth, twice. His last season as manager the team finished fifth.

This astute manager then went to Cincinnati and had his team playing great ball. Finally, like all other Red managers, he was "canned" because he would not take orders from every fan in the city. He then went to Washington with the foregoing results.

Manager Manning had what many looked upon as a first-division team the first year of the organization. With him were such well-known players as: Win Mercer, William Carrick, Jot Gear, Wyatt Lee, E. Patton, pitchers; Bill Clarke, Mike Grady, catchers; Bill Everett, at first-base; Joe Quinn, at second; Bill Coughlin, at third; and Billy Clingman, at short; with Farrell, O'Brien, and Dungan in the outfield. The team looked like a sure first-division team. The number of different players that Manning tried would make just one over four regular teams. Five pitchers, two catchers, five first-basemen, two second-basemen, three third-basemen, and three short-stops were used. He tried out six left-fielders and five different men in each of center and right field positions. The team won 61 and lost 71 games, giving them a percentage of .459.

NEW MANAGER AND PRESIDENT

When the season of 1902 rolled around the team was headed by Fred Postal as president and Thomas J. Loftus as manager. The new manager at once went to work to get a winning team together. From the looks of the batting order and names of new players he must have made a cleaning out of the 1901 lot.

When the team lined up only Lee, Carrick, Patton, Clarke, and Coughlin of the past season's regulars were in line. The new faces seen on the team were: Al Orth and Tom Townsend pitchers; Jiggs Donohue, catcher; Carey, at first-base; Keister, at second; Fred Ely, at short; Delehanty, Ryan, and Gettman, in the outfield. The team finished in sixth place.

Ed. Delehanty, the great batter who played left field for the team, led the league in batting. He also was well up in doubles, with 41; triples, 15, and home runs, 10.

The fans at Washington witnessed two triple plays on their own grounds. This was something unusual. It is seldom that a team makes a triple play in years. On July 15, against Baltimore, Williams, Gilbert and Kelley retired three Senators. On August 15, while playing St. Louis, Donohue, McCormick and Anderson put over the second triple play.

LEAGUE RAN THE CLUB

The season of 1903 was the most disastrous ever encountered in Washington. The stockholders, who in the old days liked to do the dictating, could not agree with President Postal on the handling of the club. As Manager Loftus was in hot water over the failure of the club to win owing to the many accidents to the players, he was also in for a "panning." This did not help matters any. The only thing to save the club was for the league to step in and run the club itself. This was done and President Johnson gave the club

to Manager Loftus to handle, both on the field and in the business department, for the balance of the season.

The team in 1904 lost more games than any other team that has been connected with the league. It had one hundred and thirteen black marks against it with but thirty-eight victories. That was the last season of Loftus, who that year was not only manager but president of the club as well. After the league had taken the club away from Postal and turned it over to Loftus to run, the minority directors elected Loftus president. The new organization did not take charge of the team until late in the spring, too late for Manager Loftus to secure any first-class men. So the team was doomed to run last from the very beginning of the season. They did not have any trip to condition the players who had to do their training at home. This was a big handicap. The team entered the race poorly equipped and in a weak condition. Later the internal dissensions of the stockholders had a demoralizing effect. This continued until midseason, when President Johnson had to again take the team away from the stockholders and conduct the club in the interest of the league.

The attendance at home showed but 131,744 people, which was nothing to what it should have been. This was over 40,000 less than Detroit, and over 495,500 less than turned out at Boston, which won the pennant.

During the winter President Johnson spent a lot of time and labored assiduously to relieve the league of its Washington burden. After much trouble he succeeded in enlisting sufficient local capital to assume the league's interest in the club and to pay off the outstanding debts. Johnson thus wiped out the last vestige of syndicate ball in the American League. The Washington men who acquired control of the team were: W. H. Rapley, Scott C. Bone, Thomas C. Noyes, Henry L. West, Benjamin S. Minor, Henry P. Blair, Corcoran Thom and E. J. Waldh. Mr. Noyes was elected president; Mr. Minor, secretary and business manager, and W. H. Fowler, treasurer. The capital was increased to \$45,000.

NEW OFFICIALS AT HEAD OF CLUB

When the season of 1905 opened the Washington Club had all new officials at the helm, with J. Garland Stahl as manager. Although the team did not startle the world as a club, it did manage to finish in seventh place with sixty-four games won and eighty-seven lost, quite a difference from that of 1904.

The Senators made a better showing that season than for several years, thanks to judicious strengthening and the clever handling of the team by Stahl in his first year as a team manager. The team, largely through its excellent batteries, played at a great speed in the early months of the campaign. Twice it led in the race for short periods. Until the middle of the season it was a first-division club. Accidents to several of the players and the severe illness of Manager Stahl threw the team out of the race. Later, strengthened in the batting by the addition of Hickman and Anderson, it came back strong. It was too late to finish better than seventh, one peg higher than the preceding year. In the closing stages of the race, however, the Washington team was a dreaded antagonist for all the teams and a deciding factor in the disposition of the pennant by defeating Chicago. This practically ended that team's only chance for the pennant.

AGAIN FINISHED SEVENTH

In 1906 the team again finished seventh, beating out Boston for the rear end of the procession. The team started out as it did in 1905. In fact for some time many had begun to credit the Senators with having a chance to finish in the first division.

Manager Stahl did not prove the shining star he was touted to be. The Senators opened in 1907 with Joseph Cantillon, the big, fat, rotund manager

in charge. But if the stockholders thought they were going to help the team any they made a sad mistake. The team for the second time in its career lost over one hundred games, finishing the season absolutely last with one hundred and two defeats and but forty-nine victories.

Manager Cantillion made up his mind that the team left on his hands by Stahl would not do. He at once proceeded to build a new one. His first move was to sign the great Walter Johnson for the pitching staff. The many rumors that Johnson cost the club \$1,500 are not true. The fact is that the new manager was tipped off that there was a great pitcher out west, who was working for an independent team, that could be secured. He sent Catcher Blankenship, who was on the injured list, out to look the youngster over. He at once secured Johnson's signature to a contract.

A fact not generally known is that Pittsburgh in the spring could have secured Johnson for the price of a railroad ticket. An umpire named McGuire, who had been doing some work in the cities that Johnson had pitched in, tipped off the author of this book to the young giant. I in turn informed Manager Fred Clarke of the fact that if he would pay Johnson's railroad fare to Hot Springs, where the Pirates have trained for the past ten years, that pitcher would be very glad to come down and show the Pirate chief what he could do. Clarke said, "We have only a couple of days before we leave and I would not have a chance to look him over, but I will write a friend of mine who lives in the same town as Johnson and have him talk to the young fellow."

Clarke put the name down in his little book of fame and evidently forgot all about it, as Johnson was never talked about by the Pittsburgh leader. When Blankenship went after him, he secured Johnson's signature to a Washington contract. Think of a player like Walter Johnson that could have been secured for \$18! That was the amount of the fare to Hot Springs and return. It was a foregone conclusion that had Johnson ever reported he would never have returned. His fare would have been just \$9, some cheap price for a fairly good pitcher.

The manager began at once to rebuild for 1908. With this object in view, he tried numerous changes in the infield but none seemed to suit his fancy. The team never got higher than sixth in the race.

GAINED ONE POSITION

In 1908 Cantillion had the pleasure of finishing one position higher in the race than he did in 1907. This year the team won sixty-seven and lost eighty-five games. They also did much better fielding and batting. With several changes in the pitching staff and some new infielders the club looked much stronger.

The team of 1908, that finished in seventh place, looked good enough to make a great try for 1909 but when tallies were counted it was found that for the third time in the history of the club they had lost over one hundred games. This time it dropped one hundred and ten games against forty-two won, a percentage of .276. This was the poorest showing that the Washington team ever made.

For some reason the regulars did not appear in their best form in the spring. The chief offender was Jim Delehanty. As a result the team started poorly and frequent infield and outfield changes were necessary. In a very short time wholesale experimenting had to be resorted to by Manager Cantillion. The pitching staff that looked so good in the fall of 1908 also collapsed, even the great Johnson failing to come anywhere near his form. Many changes were made in the pitching department.

With defeats outnumbering victories, the team became demoralized and sank to the bottom in June. It soon became hopelessly anchored there.

Once more Manager Cantillion was compelled to do his work all over, rebuilding his team. He set himself to work with such energy that, by dint of trades and purchases, in September he had remodeled his team and brought it up to a form that warranted hope of better things for the following year.

When all this had been accomplished Cantillion was let go. Jimmy McAleer, who had left St. Louis, was engaged, to fill the departed manager's shoes. He tried to make a winning team out of what was on hand and to secure new talent for 1910.

MANAGER MCALEER TRIED HARD

The Washington Club enjoyed a season of exceptionally good times for a team which had been a "tail-ender" four times in nine years and which had never finished in the first division. With practically the same players that finished last in 1909, to move up into seventh was quite a feather in the cap of the gentlemanly manager from Youngstown, Ohio.

The team, though subject to much shifting due to accidents, played good ball all season. For over three months it fought with Cleveland and Chicago for fifth position, only to lose out in the last few days of the season. But for a September slump in which the team lost ten straight games, it would have finished fifth. The slump started when Catcher Street received an injury which caused him to lay off the balance of the season. The accident, however, proved a blessing in disguise. It facilitated the development of two young catchers who made a great reputation for themselves—Ainsmith and Henry.

The team was heavily handicapped for pitchers from the start, as most of the twirlers went wrong. This necessitated much experimenting with a view to securing the best combination. Later in the season the pitchers developed fast; Johnson, Walker, Gray, Groom, and Reisling did splendid work. Johnson did some wonderful work on the slab. If the catchers had not been disabled so that no player was able to handle this young giant's fast delivery, he would have been credited with many more victories.

The infield, with Elberfeld, McBride, and Cunningham working like a well-oiled piece of machinery, helped the team's chances greatly. Unglaub proved a failure at first and the frequent accidents to Herman Schaefer had much to do with the team's losses. Milan was improving greatly in his work both at bat, in the field, and on the bases, but his good work was offset by the decline of Gessler.

Manager McAleer started out with a team that he thought would be able to take rank with any of the other teams. He could not, however, prevent accidents to his players. That is one reason so many good managers make a failure in the work. If they could but foresee the probabilities of the players getting hurt, they could secure other men in time to take their places. After the season opens it is a hard matter to replace some players who are put out of commission by accidents. This is what happened in the spring of 1911 when Johnson was out of the game for the first two months of the season. Pitchers Hughes and Reisling were unable to get into shape to do their share of the work, and the pitching duties fell upon the shoulders of Groom and Walker, until Johnson returned to the game.

Catcher Street broke his finger and was also out of the game a long time.

The infield was a failure as First-baseman Somerlot failed to live up to his good work done in the minor league. The lack of condition at the opening of the season caused many shifts in the infield. Herman Schaefer, who had played at all the infield positions except first, was finally shifted to that bag and developed into a wonderful player.

The outfield was very weak owing to the falling down of Gessler, Conroy, and C. Walker. Milan's good work could not offset the bad work of the others.

Two young pitchers, Cashion and Becker with Third-baseman Morgan and Outfielder Long, were added and made a big improvement in the team.

The players were badly handicapped in the spring on account of the burning of the grand stand and fences. This happened on March 17, just before the team reached home from the training trip. It caused the players to lose a lot of home training in the morning, when the players most need work, so the team was kept on the road until the grounds had been repaired.

At the end of the season McAleer announced that he had purchased the controlling interest in the Boston Club and would not be connected with the Senators. This statement caused many to wonder who would be the next unfortunate victim to try to get the team out of the second division. It was not long until the fans of Washington discovered that the new manager was none other than Clarke Griffith, who had managed the Cincinnati Reds for the past three years and who formerly had visited Washington while a member of the Chicago Sox and New York Yankees.

His arrival did not cause any of the fans to stay awake at nights figuring what he was going to do. They had been disappointed so often that they had become accustomed to the statement that the new manager would give them a first-division team. "Give us a team that don't finish last and we will be satisfied," was handed to the new manager. Well, look what happened!

FINISHED SECOND HIS FIRST YEAR

The team furnished the greatest surprise of the baseball world. They beat out six other clubs, among them the world's champion Athletic team. "Accident," that was the only reason the fans could give as to how it happened.

Manager Griffith, by combining a lot of veterans and a likely bunch of youngsters, fooled not only the fans but the other managers as well. He started in with a wonderful pitching staff and three young catchers of unusual ability. The team did not get through experimenting until June. When Manager Griffith had his team ready to start he gave the word for them to let loose. Result—a winning streak of seventeen consecutive games. Sixteen of them were won on foreign grounds, and a complete clean-up on the western trip.

"Wait. This will not last. The team is not there," was the cry all over the country. But they were there, as demonstrated by the wonderful game they put up against every team except the Athletics who won thirteen of the twenty games they played against the Senators. Had it not been for this setback, probably the long-looked-for ambition of the fans in Senateville would have been realized. Against all the other clubs they held their own, winning ten of the twenty-one games they played against Boston.

Manager Griffith had brought the team from almost last in the American League race to second.

But a pair of pitchers who could be looked upon as being able to win about half of their games, some veterans, and a couple of promising catchers and an untried lot of youngsters which had been tried out the fall of 1911, or drafted during the drafting season, were on hand.

These were handed Griffith to make up his team. Did he weld them? Well, results speak better than words in this case. The infield played bangup ball with Schaefer, or Knight, at first; Morgan, at second; Foster, at third; and that old reliable player, McBride, at short.

The outfield was made up of three speed merchants, Milan, Moeller, and Shanks. All fast on the base paths and fairly good hitters, they were star men on the bases and good run-getters. But something was missing and that was a hard-hitting first-baseman. This position had bothered Griffith for some time and he began to look out for the kind of man he wanted. He was found playing first for Montreal. One morning the fans all over the circuit were surprised when the word was sent out that Washington had paid

\$10,000 for "Chick" Gandil. This was the highest price ever paid for a player by Washington. The result justified the paying of the price. With Gandil at first the team was braced up wonderfully. With his hard hitting, he was placed in "the clean-up position" and the club won many games. Gandil had just joined the team when it began its wonderful winning streak of seventeen straight. This, added to the winning streak of Walter Johnson, when he put a string of sixteen consecutive victories to his record, made the Washington team look like a pennant winner.

The base-stealing of Milan set a new American League record. The excellent all around work of the three catchers plus that of the infielders, combined with the able handling of the team by Griffith, entitled the Senators to all the credit they received.

KEPT UP THE PACE

"They will never repeat," was the wail of almost all the fans in other cities. They were disappointed. The 1913 season found the team almost to a man holding a pace that no one could shake off. It again finished in second position, trailing the Athletics. It had a royal battle all season with Cleveland for second place, only to capture it by handing the Clevelands a bundle of defeats at Washington, where the two teams met in the latter part of September. Cleveland went to Washington holding second place by a good lead, but the Senators handed them enough defeats to send them out of the city in third place. They could not get out of this position as Washington took three straight from New York and wound up the season by taking their share from the Athletics in the closing series of the season.

On September 27 the team was in third place. The defeat of Cleveland, and the loss of a game at Boston by Chicago, sent the club into second place.

The Senators, although establishing two records for the American League in the 1913 season, did not have smooth sailing. Accidents enough to put any team out of the race happened. Gandil, Foster, Shanks and Henry were all out of the game for some time; Moeller was not able to play regularly on account of a weak ankle; while the pitching staff, except Johnson and Groom, did not hold together very well.

The players Griffith had on his team when the season closed, plus the young pitchers (especially Boelling, who made a wonderful record during the season after he joined the team), and the other youngsters he will have for slab duty, will make the other teams all hustle to keep this bunch out of the first place in 1914, or many good judges will miss their guess.

MANY CHANGES IN MANAGERS OF THE SENATORS

Year.	Games.	Won.	Lost.	Percentage.	Position.	President	Manager
1901	132	61	71	.459	6	James Manning	James Manning
1902	136	61	75	.449	6	Fred Postal	Thomas J. Loftus
1903	137	43	94	.314	8	Fred Postal	Thomas J. Loftus
1904	151	38	113	.251	8	{ Thomas J. Loftus Henry B. Lambert	Thomas J. Loftus P. J. Donovan
1905	151	64	87	.421	7	Thomas C. Noyes	J. Garland Stahl
1906	150	55	95	.367	7	Thomas C. Noyes	J. Garland Stahl
1907	151	49	102	.325	8	Thomas C. Noyes	Jos. Cantillion
1908	152	67	85	.441	7	Thomas C. Noyes	Jos. Cantillion

MANY CHANGES IN MANAGERS OF THE SENATORS—Continued

Year.	Games.	Won.	Lost.	Percentage.	Position.	President.	Manager.
1909	152	42	110	.276	8	Thomas C. Noyes	{ Jos. Cantillion James R. McAleer
1910	151	66	85	.437	7	Thomas C. Noyes	James R. McAleer
1911	154	64	90	.416	7	Thomas C. Noyes	James R. McAleer
1912	152	91	61	.599	2	{ Thomas C. Noyes Benj. S. Minor	Clarke Griffith
1913	154	90	64	.584	2	Benj. S. Minor	Clarke Griffith
13	1923	791	1132	.411			

ROSTER OF PLAYERS

Washington

- 1901—Patton, Gear, Mercer, Carrick, Lee, Jordan, pitchers; Clarke, Grady, catchers; Dungan, Everett, Quinn, Coughlin, Clingman, infielders; Waldron, Farrell, O'Brien, Foster, Luskey, outfielders.
- 1902—Lee, Townsend, Orth, Patten, Carrick, Vorhees, pitchers; W. Clarke, Drill, T. Donohue, catchers; Carey, Coughlin, Keister, Doyle, Wolverton, Ely, Atz, infielders; Delehanty, Ryan, Neister, Geotman, Stanley, outfielders.
- 1903—Orth, Lee, Patten, Wilson, Townsend, Kunkle, pitchers; Clarke, Drill, Kittredge, catchers; Carey, Demontreville, Coughlin, Robinson, Moran, Martin, Holmes, B. McCormick, Osteen, infielders; Delehanty, Selbach, Ryan, Hendricks, outfielders.
- 1904—Hughes, Wolfe, Jacobson, Wilson, Townsend, Patten, Kunkle, Mason, Orth, pitchers; Kittredge, Clarke, Drill, catchers; Herring, O'Neill, Hill Mullen, Huelsman, Nill, Moran, Thoney, McCormick, infielders; J. Stahl, Donovan, Hoffman, outfielders.
- 1905—Falkenberg, Jacobson, Hughes, Wolfe, Patten, Townsend, Adams, Manuel, Hardy, pitchers; Kittredge, Heydon, catchers; Stahl, Hickman, Hill, Mullen, Nill, Cassidy, infielders; Jones, Knoll, Anderson, Stanley, Cassady, Shaughnessey, Sullivan, Tate, outfielders.
- 1906—Patten, Kiston, Smith, Falkenberg, Hughes, Starkell, Hardy, Sudhoff, Stanley, Edmunson, Goodwin, pitchers; Warner, Kittredge, Wakefield, Heydon, catchers; J. Stahl, Hickman, Schlafly, Nill, L. Cross, Altizer, Williams, infielders; C. Jones, Anderson, Duff, outfielders.
- 1907—Smith, Falkenberg, Hughes, Patten, Gehring, Johnson, Graham, Oberlin, Kitson, Durham, Edmunson, pitchers; Blankenship, Kahoe, Warner, Heydon, Block, Shannon, Cohen, catchers; Altizer, O'Brien, Perrine, Smith, Schlafly, Cross, Hickman, Nill, J. Delehanty, Kay, infielders; Jones, Anderson, Ganley, Milan, Clymer, Schipke, outfielders.
- 1908—Johnson, Falkenberg, Smith, Burns, Cates, Tannehill, Hughes, Keeley, Patten, Witherup, pitchers; Warner, Street, catchers; Unglaub, Freeman, Delehanty, Altizer, Schipke, McBride, infielders; Ganley, Milan, Pickering, Clymer, Edmunson, Kahoe, outfielders.
- 1909—Smith, Gray, Witherup, Johnson, Altrock, Burns, Groom, Hughes, Reisling, Walker, Keeley, Hovlick, Oberlin, Ohl, Foreman, pitchers; Street, Blankenship, Slattery, Hardy, catchers; Unglaub, Donohue, Schaefer, Killifer, Conroy, Yohe, McBride, Freeman, Kelley, Crooks, infielders;

Milan, Ganley, Miller, Lelivelt, Cravath, Gessler, Browne, Clymer, Kahoe, Schipke, Tannehill, Sebring, Slattery, outfielders.

1910—Johnson, Reisling, Walker, Groom, Gray, Oberlin, Hovlic, Otey, Heinrichs, Moyer, pitchers; Henry, Beckendorf, Street, Hardy, Ainsmith, catchers; Somerlot, Unglaub, Cunningham, Schaefer, Killifer, Conroy, Elberfeld, McBride, Crooks, infielders; Milan, Browne, Ralston, Lelivelt, Gessler, outfielders.

1911—Johnson, Cashion, Sherry, Hughes, E. Walker, Groom, Gray, Herrell, pitchers; Street, Ainsmith, Henry, catchers; Schaefer, Elberfeld, Conroy, McBride, Cunningham, infielders; Milan, Gessler, C. Walker, Lelivelt, Miller, Long, outfielders.

1912—Johnson, Cashion, Engle, Vaughn, Groom, Hughes, E. Walker, Becker, Akers, White, Boehling, Musser, Gallia, Herring, Schegg, Altrock, Griffith, pitchers; Williams, Henry, Ainsmith, catchers; Gandil, Schaefer, Flynn, Laporte, Morgan, Knight, McBride, Foster, Long, infielders; Shanks, Moeler, Milan, C. Walker, Kenworthy, Moran, Agler, outfielders.

1913—Johnson, Boehling, Harper, Groom, Drohan, Bentley, Hughes, Engel, Cashion, Love, Gallia, Altrock, Ayres, Wilson, Mullin, Shaw, Dawson, Hedgepeth, pitchers; Ainsmith, Henry, Williams, Ryan, catchers; Gandil, Foster, Morgan, McBride, Schaefer, La Porte, Gadeon, Morley, infielders; Milan, Moeller, Shanks, Calvo, James, Acosta, Spenger, outfielders.

WASHINGTON VS. ATHLETICS

Year.	At Wash'g'n.			At Phila.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1901.	5	5	.500	4	5	.444	9	10	.474
1902.	4	5	.444	2	7	.222	6	12	.333
1903.	3	6	.333	0	10	.000	3	16	.158
1904.	4	7	.364	2	9	.182	6	16	.273
1905.	6	5	.545	3	6	.333	9	11	.450
1906.	3	7	.300	2	8	.200	5	15	.250
1907.	2	8	.273	2	9	.182	4	17	.190
1908.	6	5	.545	5	6	.455	11	11	.500
1909.	2	9	.182	1	10	.091	3	19	.136
1910.	4	6	.400	2	8	.200	6	14	.300
1911.	5	6	.455	2	9	.182	7	15	.318
1912.	4	6	.400	3	7	.300	7	13	.350
1913.	5	6	.455	3	8	.273	8	14	.364
13.	53	81	.396	31	102	.233	84	183	.315

WASHINGTON VS. NEW YORK

Year.	At Wash'g'n.			At New York.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1903.	4	6	.400	1	8	.111	5	14	.263
1904.	1	10	.091	3	8	.273	4	18	.182
1905.	5	6	.455	2	9	.182	7	15	.318
1906.	3	8	.273	4	7	.364	7	15	.318
1907.	4	7	.364	3	8	.273	7	15	.318
1908.	6	5	.545	7	4	.636	13	9	.591
1909.	3	6	.333	3	8	.273	6	14	.300
1910.	3	8	.273	4	7	.364	7	15	.318
1911.	5	6	.455	5	6	.455	10	12	.455
1912.	8	3	.727	7	4	.636	15	7	.682
1913.	8	3	.727	7	4	.636	15	7	.682
11.	51	67	.432	46	73	.387	97	140	.409

WASHINGTON VS. BOSTON

Year.	At Wash'g'n.			At Boston.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1901.	3	7	.300	5	5	.500	8	12	.400
1902.	6	3	.667	5	5	.500	11	8	.579
1903.	5	6	.455	0	9	.000	5	15	.250
1904.	1	10	.091	1	10	.091	2	20	.091
1905.	5	5	.500	3	8	.273	8	13	.381
1906.	7	4	.636	6	5	.545	13	9	.591
1907.	6	4	.600	6	5	.545	12	9	.571
1908.	6	5	.545	5	6	.455	11	11	.500
1909.	4	7	.364	2	9	.182	6	16	.273
1910.	2	8	.200	3	8	.273	5	16	.238
1911.	5	6	.455	4	7	.364	9	13	.409
1912.	7	4	.636	3	8	.273	10	12	.455
1913.	7	4	.636	9	2	.818	16	6	.727
13.	64	73	.467	52	87	.374	116	160	.420

WASHINGTON VS. CLEVELAND

Year.	At Wash'g'n.			At Cleveland.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1901.	5	4	.556	4	5	.444	9	9	.500
1902.	5	5	.500	3	7	.300	8	12	.400
1903.	3	7	.300	1	9	.100	4	16	.200
1904.	2	9	.182	2	9	.182	4	18	.182
1905.	5	6	.455	3	8	.273	8	14	.364
1906.	3	8	.273	4	7	.364	7	15	.318
1907.	5	6	.455	2	9	.182	7	15	.318
1908.	7	4	.636	7	4	.636	14	8	.636
1909.	6	5	.545	5	6	.455	11	11	.500
1910.	7	4	.636	6	5	.545	13	9	.591
1911.	5	6	.455	3	8	.273	8	14	.364
1912.	10	1	.909	8	3	.727	18	4	.818
1913.	8	3	.727	7	4	.636	15	7	.682
13.	71	68	.511	55	84	.396	126	152	.453

WASHINGTON VS. CHICAGO

Year.	At Wash'g'n.			At Chicago.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1901.	3	6	.333	5	4	.556	8	10	.444
1902.	4	5	.444	2	7	.300	7	12	.368
1903.	5	5	.500	3	7	.300	8	12	.400
1904.	3	8	.273	1	10	.091	4	18	.182
1905.	5	6	.455	3	8	.273	8	14	.364
1906.	4	7	.364	3	8	.273	7	15	.318
1907.	4	6	.400	2	9	.182	6	15	.286
1908.	3	7	.300	3	8	.273	6	15	.286
1909.	2	9	.182	1	10	.091	3	19	.136
1910.	6	5	.545	7	4	.636	13	9	.591
1911.	5	6	.455	4	7	.364	9	13	.409
1912.	7	4	.636	6	5	.545	13	9	.591
1913.	5	6	.455	6	5	.545	11	11	.500
13.	56	80	.409	47	92	.388	103	172	.375

WASHINGTON VS. DETROIT

Year.	At Wash'g'n.			At Detroit.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1901.	5	5	.500	6	4	.600	11	9	.550
1902.	9	1	.900	2	8	.200	11	9	.550
1903.	6	3	.667	4	6	.400	10	9	.526
1904.	4	6	.400	4	6	.400	8	12	.400
1905.	7	4	.636	4	7	.364	11	11	.500
1906.	3	7	.300	3	7	.300	6	14	.300
1907.	3	8	.273	1	10	.091	4	18	.182
1908.	3	7	.300	2	9	.182	5	16	.238
1909.	3	8	.273	3	8	.273	6	16	.273
1910.	6	5	.545	3	8	.273	9	13	.409
1911.	4	7	.364	4	7	.364	8	14	.364
1912.	7	4	.636	7	4	.636	14	8	.636
1913.	4	7	.364	6	5	.545	10	12	.455
13.	64	72	.471	49	89	.355	113	161	.412

WASHINGTON VS. ST. LOUIS

Year.	At Wash'g'n.			At St. Louis.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1902.	5	4	.556	4	7	.364	9	11	.450
1903.	4	6	.400	4	6	.400	8	12	.400
1904.	6	5	.545	4	6	.400	10	11	.476
1905.	7	4	.636	5	5	.545	12	9	.591
1906.	5	6	.455	5	6	.455	10	12	.455
1907.	5	6	.455	4	7	.364	9	13	.409
1908.	4	7	.364	3	8	.273	7	15	.318
1909.	3	8	.273	4	7	.364	7	15	.318
1910.	8	3	.727	5	6	.455	13	9	.591
1911.	9	2	.818	4	7	.364	13	9	.591
1912.	7	4	.636	7	4	.636	14	8	.636
1913.	6	5	.545	8	3	.727	14	8	.636
12.	69	60	.535	58	72	.446	127	132	.490

WASHINGTON VS. BALTIMORE

Year.	At Wash'g'n.			At Baltimore.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1901.	4	5	.444	4	5	.444	8	10	.444
1902.	6	5	.545	3	6	.333	9	11	.450
2.	10	10	.500	7	11	.389	17	21	.447

WASHINGTON VS. MILWAUKEE

Year.	At Wash'g'n.			At Milwaukee.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1901.	4	5	.444	4	6	.400	8	11	.421

WASHINGTON CLUB Batting Record

Year.	Games.	A.B.	R.	H.	Ave.
1901....	134	4,723	690	1,293	.274
1902....	138	4,729	707	1,336	.282
1903....	140	4,637	436	1,065	.230
1904....	157	5,159	436	1,163	.225
1905....	156	5,087	560	1,142	.224
1906....	151	4,950	518	1,170	.236
1907....	154	5,098	506	1,239	.243
1908....	155	5,037	479	1,181	.234
1909....	153	4,909	605	1,255	.256
1910....	157	5,011	501	1,182	.236
1911....	154	5,064	624	1,310	.259
1912....	154	5,070	698	1,299	.256
1913....	154	5,095	596	1,295	.254
13....	1,957	64,569	7,356	15,940	.241

WASHINGTON CLUB Fielding Record

Year.	Games.	P.O.	A.	E.	Ave.
1901....	134	3,573	1,786	325	.939
1902....	138	3,494	1,773	311	.936
1903....	140	3,653	1,768	262	.954
1904....	157	4,075	2,051	314	.951
1905....	156	4,132	2,012	323	.950
1906....	151	3,944	1,891	272	.955
1907....	154	4,050	1,989	315	.950
1908....	155	4,150	2,120	279	.957
1909....	153	4,123	1,907	246	.961
1910....	157	4,136	2,227	267	.959
1911....	154	4,046	2,232	308	.973
1912....	154	4,124	2,015	299	.954
1913....	154	4,189	2,076	262	.960
13....	1,957	51,689	25,847	3,783	.953

RECAPITULATION **Washington vs. Opponents**

Clubs.	Years.	At Washington.			Abroad.			Grand Totals.		
		W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
Athletics.....	13	53	81	.396	21	102	.233	84	183	.315
Boston.....	13	64	73	.467	52	87	.374	116	160	.420
New York.....	11	51	67	.432	46	73	.387	97	140	.409
Cleveland.....	13	71	68	.511	55	84	.396	126	152	.453
Chicago.....	13	56	80	.409	47	92	.388	103	172	.375
Detroit.....	13	64	72	.471	49	89	.355	113	161	.412
St. Louis.....	12	69	60	.535	58	72	.446	127	132	.490
Baltimore.....	2	10	10	.500	7	11	.389	17	21	.447
Milwaukee.....	1	4	5	.444	4	6	.400	8	11	.421
Totals.....	13	442	516	.461	349	616	.362	791	1132	.411

CLEVELAND ONE OF THE ORIGINAL CLUBS

THE OHIO CLUB WAS TAKEN IN THE LEAGUE WHEN IT CONSOLIDATED

Has Had Many Good Players But Never Been Able to Land a Pennant

The Cleveland Club was one of the old American League Clubs which started its career when the Western League was taken over and became known as the American League. Since then the club has never faltered and has always been a strong contender in the race. It has never been able to land a pennant. On several occasions, especially in 1908 when it landed but one-half game behind the Detroit for the flag; when the winning of the pennant took place on the very last day of the season; when St. Louis beat Cleveland and Detroit was successful over Chicago, it looked like a winner. The result was Detroit and Cleveland each won ninety games but Jennings's team was fortunate to lose one less. The final result in defeats was Detroit sixty-three and Cleveland sixty-four.

That was the closest the Ohio Club came to winning. It was close, nevertheless.

In 1901, when the league expanded, the Cleveland team was managed by W. A. Armour, one of the bright lights of baseball in those days. He had done considerable work in helping to secure players for the young organization from the ranks of the National League and, like a couple of other men, was taken care of when the league started. Armour gathered a fine team together, one that looked like a pennant-winner, as the roster will show: Luther ("Dummy") Taylor, Earl Moore, Wright, Vosbinder and Kenna, as pitchers; Wood and Bemis, catchers; Schrecongost, Bonnor, Bradley, Goch-naur, Nattress, Thoney, Shea, infielders; McCarthy, Pickering, Hemphill, Hoy and Harvey, outfielders.

The roster of the Cleveland Club at the end of this article will show that Manager Armour tried out: eleven pitchers, three catchers, three first basemen, three second basemen, four third basemen, six shortstops, and fourteen fielders—a total of forty-four men; second only to Manager Mack who had fifty-five on his payroll during the season.

The team was down in the list of fielding with an average of .928, standing fifth among the clubs; in batting they hit for an average of .273, being sixth on the list; but were next to last in runs scored, with 671. The team was the poorest base-stealing one among the other seven clubs, having stolen but one hundred and nineteen bases. In sacrifice hits they made but seventy-eight, and were also way down in the list of clubs.

SECURES LAJOIE FROM PHILADELPHIA

In 1902 the team, at the beginning of the season, appeared to have the best pitching and batting team in the league. Larry Lajoie, whom the courts had issued an injunction to restrain from playing with any team except the Quakers, joined the Cleveland team along with Bernhard. This season neither of the above players could appear in the State of Pennsylvania. That weakened the team, as they were of great strength to the club. Manager Armour was again in charge, but the team could not do better than finish fifth with a percentage of .507, having won sixty-nine games against sixty-seven lost.

ALMOST STOOD "PAT"

Manager Armour did not make many changes in the personnel of his 1903 team. He added Donohue to the pitching staff and he, with Joss, Bernhard and Moore, did the bulk of the slab work. Thoney was placed in the outfield to help the regulars. The infield stood the same as at the close of 1902.

The team looked very powerful at the start. But accidents to Lajoie and Wright's failure to hold up his end in the pitching department (also the accidents to Moore, Joss and Bernhard), put a crimp in the work of the team that had a depressing effect.

The "Naps" had the champion batter in Lajoie. Although Charles Farrell had an average of .404, he played in but seventeen games. So the honors went to Larry, who beat out Delehanty, his old side partner on the Philadelphia team.

In 1904 the Cleveland team, which had made a great finish in the race of 1903, was touted as being in the race from start to finish. However, discord in the ranks of the players so disgusted Manager Armour that in September he resigned his position. Napoleon Lajoie was placed at the head of the club.

Cleveland started off at a great clip and it looked as though the race was going to be between them and Boston. During the latter part of May and the month of June the Ohio team pushed the Bostons hard, but were not able to keep up the pace and had to give way to New York and Chicago. They had a hard struggle to hold fourth place for some time after that.

LOOKED LIKE SURE WINNERS

Never did a team start in a race that looked like surer winners than the Naps in 1905. They went away with a jump and for the greater part of the season kept in front with the other teams just reaching them. Never were able to keep in front for longer than a day or so, then the Ohioians would again take up the running and again command a good lead.

Take a glance at the bunch of players in the 1905 roster and then you will readily see why they were conceded to be sure winners.

The Cleveland team in 1906, with all its players back in line, started in to win the pennant and the way they went at it was a caution. They never were out of the race until August, when Chicago made the American League record by winning nineteen consecutive games. This was only one shy of Providence's wonderful record of twenty straight made in 1884. Cleveland, in the meantime, had as rivals for the coveted position the Athletics and New York, both of whom were playing championship ball. Cleveland, however, never faltered but kept after Chicago till the end. The team was in first place several times, until Chicago made its long run.

It was only during the last week of the season that New York was able to dislodge them from second place.

FINISHED FOURTH

With an aggregation that finished in the running in 1906 having trouble to hold its end up in order to finish in the first division, and the loss of the entire team's hitting with the exception of one player (Flick), it is easily explained why the team went amiss in 1907.

If any one doubts that one man can make a difference to a ball club, gaze at the finish of the Cleveland standing in 1908 when it lost the championship the very last day of the season. All of this is attributed to the fact that Lajoie was not hurt, did not have blood-poisoning, or was not sick at any time during the season. He, and he alone, was the cause of the great showing of the Ohio team that year. Of course the great pitching of Addie Joss had a great deal to do with winning many games, but Joss was in few contests, as compared with Lajoie's 157 games—he played in three tie games besides the scheduled number of 154.

Accidents as in previous seasons cost the Cleveland team the pennant, for at the close of the season—Sunday—St. Louis won from them because Lajoie had no first-class pitcher to put on the rubber, Joss having been worked to death in the last two weeks in order to make a finish.

Cleveland has always had a hoodoo team in the league organization.

It makes no difference where that hoodoo lands, second or last, it generally defeats Cleveland in their ambition to make a great showing. That team is Washington. It was that club which put the "kibosh" on Cleveland again in 1908. During September 29, 30 and October 1, just a week before the season closed, Washington put the Ohio team out of the race by handing them three defeats. All remember that the Senators landed a poor seventh. In the entire year they won fourteen games from Cleveland and it was this team alone, not any of the others, that Lajoie must blame for the loss of the championship.

The great race and close finish of 1908 made the Cleverlands a favorite for the 1909 race. The fact that Cleveland had never won a pennant, and always had such poor success, meeting with accidents to its best players, caused the people all over the country to pull for the Lajoie team to capture the pennant that season. They were all disappointed as the Cleveland team failed again, even more miserably than in any other year. The team started poorly. It really never showed form except for a brief time in July. It then fell back into the rut and could not pull out.

The chief cause of the poor showing was the utter failure of the pitching staff. Even Joss, could not hold his form. The infielders, all four of them, were out of the game many times. Turner, the reliable shortstop, was obliged to quit in the middle of the season. This put him out of the game for that year. Lajoie who had been injured often (except in 1908), returned to his old habit and was not able to play in many games. He missed over thirty during the season.

Lajoie Quits in Disgust

It was the same old story about the Cleveland Club. Disappointment after disappointment is with the team, year after year. The team always looks strong with every manager who has been at the helm. Still one thing after another happens to blast the hopes of one of the squarest men in baseball. At the head of this team is Charles W. Sommers who has spent a fortune to land his team on top, has put up one of the finest parks in the country; always pays big money to his players; but is unfortunate in not being able to give the fans of Cleveland a pennant winner.

Lajoie came the nearest of all the other leaders to landing the flag, only to meet with serious accidents when he had the flag almost lashed to the mast. He had done all in his power to land a winner. In mid-season he became disgusted with the way things were breaking for him and threw up the position. James McGuire, was engaged to handle the team. Like all the others who had tried it, he could not prevent accidents to the players and so his handling of the team was no better than that of his predecessors.

The team was out of the race entirely. All that was left was for Manager McGuire to start in to build up a team for 1910. He opened with this lot of young players: Koestner, Fanwell and Blanding, pitchers; a catcher in Grover Land; a new shortstop in a local boy, Peckinpauigh; first baseman, Hohnhorst; and the addition of Joe Jackson, who was traded for Brisco Lord to the Athletics. The new men put some life into the team and enabled them to finish much higher than was expected in August. Lajoie returned to his former batting form. The work of first baseman Stovall in the latter part of the season, the work of Turner when placed on third after he had recovered the use of his throwing arm, the return to form of pitcher Young, the transferring of catcher Easterley to the outfield where his good batting was of more use to the team than while acting as catcher when he was not in the game regularly, helped immensely. All these good things came, of course, after the team had no earthly chance to make a record, but it gave much confidence to the following season's team, which seemed to be in a fair way of getting back into form under the able handling of McGuire.

GEORGE STOVALL PLACED IN CHARGE

George Stovall, the first baseman, was placed in charge of the team and he scored a surprise all over the circuit by his handling of the players. He exhibited excellent judgment in the selection of his pitchers. From the day he took charge the team began to play consistent ball. He proved his ability to handle the team by placing himself on the bench when Lajoie was able to get back into the game, so that the batting of the great hitter would count. He did not want to weaken his team by remaining in the game himself so went to the bench.

Under Stovall's administration the team showed steady improvement and made progressive gains in the race. In the closing stages of the season the team was playing as good ball as any team in the league.

A SURPRISING CHANGE IN MANAGEMENT

After the wonderful work of Manager Stovall during 1911 there was not a fan in Cleveland but who would have made any kind of a bet that he would again be in charge of the team the following season. One morning, when the fans arose to read in the Cleveland papers that Harry Davis, who had been connected with the Athletics ever since they joined the American League, had been selected to look after the 1912 team's interests, there was general misgiving; not that Davis was not looked upon as a great ball player and would no doubt, after his long association with Connie Mack, make good, but Stovall had proven that he was the man for the position and there were many sad and aching hearts among the fans over the change.

Of course better things were expected after it became an assured thing that Davis was to be the manager. When the season opened the fans sat back as if they were from Missouri, the "show me" state, and said: "Now we are ready to be shown." They did not have to wait many weeks. It became a certainty that a big mistake had been made in the change.

Davis was not getting the work out of the team that Stovall did, and that is all the fans cared for. Harry did the best he knew how, but there were no results. The players split into factions with the result that Davis had to go. Stovall, in the mean time, had been sold to St. Louis. He could not again be put in charge. Lajoie had proven a failure in handling the team. Nothing else remained but to find some other man. This person was Joseph Birmingham, who had been a member of the team for the past few years, and who had proved himself a clever player. Birmingham was placed in charge at the end of August and did not have much chance to demonstrate what he could do.

A GREAT SEASON

Under the handling of Manager Birmingham the Cleveland team finished third in 1913 and the club was in the fight from start to finish. Had not the old story—accidents—bobbed up for Lajoie, Steen, Chapman, Land and Manager Birmingham himself, the team would no doubt have been able to beat out Washington. It may have had a better chance to even beat out the Athletics.

THOSE WHO WERE SPONSORS FOR CLUB

Year.	Games.	Won.	Lost.	Percentage.	Position.	President.	Manager.
1901	136	54	82	.397	7	John F. Kilfoyle	James R. McAleer
1902	136	69	67	.507	5	John F. Kilfoyle	William R. Armour
1903	140	77	63	.550	3	John F. Kilfoyle	William R. Armour
1904	151	86	65	.570	4	John F. Kilfoyle	{ William R. Armour Napoleon Lajoie
1905	154	76	78	.494	5	John F. Kilfoyle	Napoleon Lajoie
1906	153	89	64	.582	3	John F. Kilfoyle	Napoleon Lajoie
1907	152	85	67	.559	4	John F. Kilfoyle	Napoleon Lajoie
1908	154	90	64	.584	2	John F. Kilfoyle	Napoleon Lajoie
1909	153	71	82	.464	6	John F. Kilfoyle	{ Napoleon Lajoie James McGuire
1910	152	71	81	.467	5	John F. Kilfoyle	James McGuire
1911	153	80	73	.523	3	Charles W. Sommers	{ James McGuire George Stovall
1912	153	75	78	.490	5	Charles W. Sommers	{ Harry Davis Joseph Birmingham
1913	152	86	66	.566	3	Charles W. Sommers	Joseph Birmingham
13	1939	1009	930	.520			

ROSTER OF PLAYERS

Cleveland

- 1901—Wood, Moore, Scott, Hoffer, Hart, Bracken, Cristall, Dowling, McNeal, pitchers; Yeager, Woods, Connor, McGuire, catchers; La Chance, Beck, Bradley, McQuade, Sheibeck, Shay, infielders; Genins, Harvey, McCarthy, Pickering, Donovan, O'Brien, outfielders.
- 1902—Bernhard, Joss, Moore, Wright, Vosbinder, L. Taylor, Kenna, Dorner, Hess, Hervey, Lundbaum, Leitner, pitchers; Bemis, Woods, Schreck, Starnagle, catchers; Lajoie, Hickman, Bonnor, Bradley, Gauchnauer, Nattress, Thoney, Shea, Peichow, O'Hagan, Streit, infielders; Bay, Pickering, McCarthy, Flick, Hemphill, Hoy, outfielders.
- 1903—Joss, Bernhard, Moore, Walker, Pound, Wright, Dorner, Stovall, Kilian, Donohue, Rhoades, pitchers; Bemis, Abbott, catchers; Lajoie, Hickman, Bradley, Gauchnauer, Klingman, infielders; Bay, Flick, McCarthy, Hill, Slattery, Mott, outfielders.
- 1904—Joss, Hess, Rhoades, Bernhard, F. Donohue, Moore, Hickey, pitchers; Bemis, Buelow, Ostrick, Abbott, catchers; G. Stovall, Lajoie, Bradley, Turner, Carr, Rossman, Schwartz, infielders; Bay, Flick, Lush, Vinson, outfielders.
- 1905—Joss, Donohue, Rhoades, Bernhard, Hess, Moore, Ferry, Halla, West, pitchers; Bemis, Clarke, Buelow, Wakefield, catchers; Lajoie, Carr, Stovall, Kahl, Bradley, Turner, Rudley, Grant, Lehr, Barbeau, Congalton, infielders; Bay, Flick, Hess, Jackson, Vinson, outfielders.
- 1906—Joss, Bernhard, Eells, Hess, Townsend, Moore, Leibhardt, pitchers; Clarke, Bemis, Buelow, catchers; Stovall, Rossman, Lajoie, Bradley, Barbeau, Turner, Schipke, infielders; Jackson, Flick, Bay, Caffyn, Congalton, Birmingham, outfielders.

- 1907—Joss, Rhoades, Leibhardt, Clarkson, Berger, Hess, Bernhard, Thielman, Moore, pitchers; Clarke, Bemis, Wakefield, catchers; Lajoie, Stovall, Lister, Nill, H. Hinchman, Bradley, Turner, O'Brien, infielders; Bay, W. Hinchman, Flick, Birmingham, Delehanty, Congalton, outfielders.
- 1908—Joss, Theilman, Berger, Chech, Rhoades, Falkenberg, Leibhardt, Pruitt, Lattimer, Ryan, Graney, Foster, pitchers; Clarke, Bemis, Land, catchers; Lajoie, Stovall, Hickman, Altizer, Bradley, Perring, Turner, infielders; Birmingham, Sullivan, J. Clarke, Hinchman, Goode, Bay, Nicklan, Davidson, Thomas, outfielders.
- 1909—Joss, Falkenberg, Berger, Rhoades, Young, Sitton, Ables, Leibhardt, Bolles, Upp, Doane, Mitchell, Oies, Winchell, pitchers; Bemis, Clarke, Easterley, Land, Higgins, catchers; Lajoie, Stovall, Turner, Bradley, Perring, Ball, Starke, Stock, Netchel, infielders; Lord, Flick, Reilley, Goode, Birmingham, J. Clarke, Rafferty, outfielders.
- 1910—Falkenberg, Fanwell, Joss, Harkness, W. Mitchell, Koestner, Linke, Young, Kaler, Berger, Kirsch, Doane, Demott, Blanding, pitchers; Land, Bemis, Easterley, Donohue, Adams, S. Smith, catchers; Stovall, Lajoie, Hornhorst, Bradley, Rath, Turner, Perring, Ball, Knaupp, Nichols, Bronkie, Peckenpaugh, infielders; Jackson, Lord, Niles, Birmingham, Kreuger, Flick, Graney, Thomason, Callahan, outfielders.
- 1911—Kaler, Gregg, Blanding, Krapp, Falkenberg, Mitchell, Yingling, West, Harkness, Paige, James, Swindell, pitchers; Smith, Land, Fisher, Easterley, catchers; Stovall, Lajoie, Ball, Turner, Olson, Knaupp, Bronkie, Lindsay, Mills, infielders; Butcher, Birmingham, Jackson, Graney, Griggs, Demott, Hendrix, Callahan, outfielders.
- 1912—Kahler, Baskette, Blanding, Steen, Gregg, Mitchell, George, Krapp, James, Douglass, Wiggs, Neher, pitchers; Livingston, O'Neil, Carisch, Adams, Easterley, Nagleson, catchers; Johnson, Griggs, Lajoie, Ball, Peckenpaugh, Olson, Chapman, Turner, Hornhorst, H. Davis, Bronkie, Chapman, infielders; Birmingham, Ryan, Hendrix, Hunter, Graney, Jackson, Butcher, Nash, Meixel, Hangler, Berran, McLarry, outfielders.
- 1913—V. Gregg, S. Gregg, W. Mitchell, Steen, Glavenich, Kahler, Falkenberg, James, Blanding, Baskette, Cullop, Dasher, Brenton, pitchers; Carisch, O'Neil, Land, Bassler, Krueger, Billings, catchers; Lajoie, Johnston, Olson, Dunlap, Turner, Chapman, Peckenpaugh, Brady, infielders; Jackson, Birmingham, Graney, Leibold, Beall, Ryan, Bates, Lelivelt, Swindell, Southworth, Young, outfielders.

CLEVELAND VS. ATHLETICS

Year.	At Cleveland.			At Phila.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1901.	3	7	.300	3	7	.300	6	14	.300
1902.	6	5	.545	2	7	.222	8	12	.400
1903.	5	5	.500	4	6	.400	9	11	.450
1904.	3	7	.300	8	3	.727	11	10	.524
1905.	4	7	.364	3	8	.273	7	15	.318
1906.	6	5	.545	6	5	.545	12	10	.545
1907.	5	6	.455	3	8	.273	8	14	.364
1908.	8	3	.727	8	3	.727	16	6	.727
1909.	6	5	.545	3	8	.273	9	13	.409
1910.	4	7	.364	3	7	.300	7	14	.333
1911.	3	8	.273	2	9	.182	5	17	.227
1912.	4	7	.364	4	7	.364	8	14	.364
1913.	6	5	.545	3	8	.273	9	13	.409
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13.	63	77	.450	52	86	.377	115	163	.414

CLEVELAND VS. BOSTON

Year.	At Cleveland.			At Boston.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1901.	5	5	.500	2	7	.222	7	12	.368
1902.	6	4	.600	8	2	.800	14	6	.700
1903.	4	6	.400	4	6	.400	8	12	.400
1904.	6	5	.545	7	4	.636	13	9	.591
1905.	5	6	.455	3	8	.273	8	14	.364
1906.	7	4	.636	7	4	.636	14	8	.636
1907.	7	4	.636	6	4	.600	13	8	.619
1908.	6	5	.545	6	5	.545	12	10	.545
1909.	4	7	.364	4	7	.364	8	14	.364
1910.	3	8	.273	5	6	.455	8	14	.364
1911.	5	6	.455	6	5	.545	11	11	.500
1912.	6	5	.545	5	6	.455	11	11	.500
1913.	6	5	.545	7	3	.700	13	8	.619
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13.	70	70	.500	70	67	.511	140	137	.508

CLEVELAND VS. WASHINGTON

Year.	At Cleveland.			At Wash'g'n.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1901.	5	4	.556	4	5	.444	9	9	.500
1902.	7	3	.700	5	5	.500	12	8	.600
1903.	9	1	.900	7	3	.700	16	4	.200
1904.	9	2	.818	9	2	.818	18	4	.818
1905.	8	3	.727	6	5	.545	14	8	.636
1906.	7	4	.636	8	3	.727	15	7	.682
1907.	9	2	.818	6	5	.545	15	7	.682
1908.	4	7	.364	4	7	.364	8	14	.364
1909.	6	5	.545	5	6	.455	11	11	.500
1910.	5	6	.455	4	7	.364	9	13	.409
1911.	8	3	.727	6	5	.545	14	8	.636
1912.	3	8	.273	1	10	.091	4	18	.182
1913.	4	7	.364	3	8	.273	7	15	.318
13.	84	55	.604	68	71	.489	152	126	.547

CLEVELAND VS. NEW YORK

Year.	At Cleveland.			At New York.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1903.	8	2	.800	6	4	.600	14	6	.700
1904.	5	4	.556	4	7	.364	9	11	.450
1905.	7	4	.636	5	6	.455	12	10	.545
1906.	5	5	.500	5	6	.455	10	11	.476
1907.	7	4	.636	8	3	.727	15	7	.682
1908.	9	2	.818	7	4	.636	16	6	.727
1909.	4	7	.364	4	7	.364	8	14	.364
1910.	3	7	.300	5	6	.455	8	13	.381
1911.	8	3	.727	6	5	.545	14	8	.636
1912.	6	4	.600	7	4	.636	13	8	.619
1913.	7	4	.636	7	4	.636	14	8	.636
11.	69	46	.600	64	56	.533	133	102	.571

CLEVELAND VS. CHICAGO

Year.	At Cleveland.			At Chicago.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1901.	3	7	.300	4	6	.400	7	13	.350
1902.	4	6	.400	3	6	.333	7	12	.368
1903.	8	2	.800	2	8	.200	10	10	.500
1904.	6	5	.545	2	9	.182	8	14	.364
1905.	5	6	.455	4	7	.364	9	13	.409
1906.	5	6	.455	5	6	.455	10	12	.455
1907.	6	5	.545	5	5	.500	11	10	.524
1908.	7	4	.636	7	4	.636	14	8	.636
1909.	6	5	.545	7	3	.700	13	8	.619
1910.	6	5	.545	6	5	.545	12	10	.545
1911.	8	3	.727	7	3	.700	15	6	.714
1912.	7	4	.636	4	7	.364	11	11	.500
1913.	7	4	.636	6	5	.545	13	9	.591
13.	78	62	.557	62	74	.456	140	136	.508

CLEVELAND VS. DETROIT

Year.	At Cleveland.			At Detroit.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1901.	3	7	.300	3	7	.300	6	14	.300
1902.	4	4	.500	4	6	.400	8	10	.444
1903.	5	5	.500	4	6	.400	9	11	.450
1904.	6	5	.545	8	3	.727	14	8	.636
1905.	7	4	.636	5	6	.455	12	10	.545
1906.	8	3	.727	6	5	.545	14	8	.636
1907.	7	4	.636	4	7	.364	11	11	.500
1908.	6	5	.545	7	4	.636	13	9	.591
1909.	5	6	.455	3	8	.273	8	14	.364
1910.	5	6	.455	4	7	.364	9	13	.409
1911.	4	7	.364	2	9	.182	6	16	.273
1912.	7	4	.636	6	5	.545	13	9	.591
1913.	8	3	.727	6	4	.600	14	7	.667
13.	75	63	.547	62	77	.442	137	140	.495

CLEVELAND VS. ST. LOUIS

Year.	At Cleveland.			At St. Louis.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1902.	5	5	.500	4	5	.444	9	10	.474
1903.	7	3	.700	4	6	.400	11	9	.550
1904.	6	5	.545	7	4	.636	13	9	.591
1905.	7	4	.636	7	4	.636	14	8	.636
1906.	8	3	.727	6	5	.545	14	8	.636
1907.	8	3	.727	4	7	.364	12	10	.545
1908.	6	5	.545	5	6	.455	11	11	.500
1909.	9	2	.818	5	6	.455	14	8	.636
1910.	10	1	.909	8	3	.727	18	4	.818
1911.	8	3	.727	7	4	.636	15	7	.682
1912.	9	2	.818	6	5	.545	15	7	.682
1913.	8	3	.727	8	3	.727	16	6	.727
12.	91	39	.700	71	58	.550	162	97	.625

CLEVELAND VS. BALTIMORE

Year.	At Cleveland.			At Baltimore.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1901.	6	4	.600	3	6	.333	9	10	.474
1902.	8	1	.889	2	8	.200	10	9	.526
2.	14	5	.737	5	14	.263	19	19	.500

CLEVELAND VS. MILWAUKEE

Year.	At Cleveland.			At Milwaukee.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1901.	6	4	.600	4	6	.400	10	10	.500

CLEVELAND CLUB Batting Records

Year.	Games.	A.B.	R.	H.	Ave.
1901....	138	4,890	671	1,344	.273
1902....	137	4,843	686	1,395	.288
1903....	140	4,751	639	1,264	.266
1904....	154	5,155	647	1,354	.263
1905....	154	5,131	551	1,308	.255
1906....	157	5,423	663	1,513	.279
1907....	158	5,078	529	1,224	.241
1908....	157	5,114	563	1,223	.239
1909....	155	5,039	494	1,217	.242
1910....	161	5,420	548	1,311	.242
1911....	156	5,332	691	1,501	.282
1912....	155	5,148	676	1,404	.273
1913....	152	5,030	633	1,350	.268
13....	1,974	66,344	8,496	17,408	.262

CLEVELAND CLUB—Continued Fielding Records

Year.	Games.	P.O.	A.	E.	Ave.
1901....	138	3,575	1,816	336	.928
1902....	137	3,648	1,932	284	.941
1903....	140	3,730	1,929	314	.948
1904....	154	4,066	1,960	255	.959
1905....	154	4,058	2,047	231	.964
1906....	157	4,238	2,163	224	.966
1907....	158	4,178	2,206	267	.960
1908....	157	4,261	2,177	260	.961
1909....	155	4,078	1,960	274	.957
1910....	161	4,396	2,167	246	.964
1911....	156	4,173	2,100	294	.955
1912....	155	4,055	1,919	293	.953
1913....	152	4,150	2,007	240	.962
13....	1,974	52,606	26,383	3,518	.956

RECAPITULATION Cleveland vs. Opponents

Cubs.	Years.	At Cleveland.			Abroad.			Grand Totals.		
		W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
Athletics.....	13	63	77	.450	52	86	.377	115	163	.414
Boston.....	13	70	70	.500	70	67	.511	140	137	.505
Washington.....	13	84	55	.604	68	71	.489	152	126	.547
New York.....	11	69	46	.600	64	56	.533	133	102	.571
Chicago.....	13	78	62	.557	62	74	.456	140	136	.508
Detroit.....	13	76	63	.547	61	77	.442	137	140	.495
St. Louis.....	12	91	39	.700	71	58	.550	162	97	.625
Baltimore.....	2	14	5	.737	5	14	.263	19	19	.500
Milwaukee.....	1	6	4	.600	4	6	.400	10	10	.500
Totals.....	13	551	421	.567	457	509	.473	1008	930	.520

THREE TIMES A PENNANT WINNER

BOSTON HAS LED THE AMERICAN LEAGUE THRICE SINCE 1901

Won the Flag in 1903, 1904 and 1912

When the American League was organized Boston was not a member of it. There had been no intention to take in this city. Buffalo was the city selected to make up the fourth club in the east. But when the older organization would not listen to reason and give the younger body a hearing, the idea of not placing a club in the City of "Beans" was cast aside. A shift was made instantly. The committee went to that city to look over the situation and was favorably impressed with Boston. The committee attempted to secure a lease held on the Charles River Park from Arthur Irwin who had a lease on it. After failing to secure it from him, they went to the Charles River Park Company. Both efforts failed. Then Charles W. Sommers, who had the Cleveland team, came to the rescue. He and President Johnson leased a plot of ground on Huntington avenue for a term of five years.

Arrangements were at once made to build a park. In a short time the place was like a bee-hive, workmen were busy in every department, and soon the park was ready for the team.

Jimmy Collins, who had been secured as one of the players to be placed on some team, was selected as manager. He went to work with Mr. Sommers and President Johnson to gather a team for Boston.

The result was that the following players were secured: Young, Winters, Dineen, Prestice and Mitchell, pitchers; Warner and Criger, catchers; La Chance, Ferris, Collins and Parent, infielders; Hickman, Stahl, Freeman and Dougherty, outfielders. Thirty players in all were used during the season: nine pitchers; two catchers; five first basemen; three second basemen; two third basemen; two shortstops, and seven outfielders.

The team made a great race and gave Chicago, the pennant winner, plenty of trouble before the season was finished. The team finished second in the race, with seventy-nine games won and fifty-seven lost, a percentage of .581. Chicago won eighty-three and lost fifty-three, a percentage of .610.

The first season the club played to 527,548 people, over 200,000 more than its rival, the National League team.

FINISHED THIRD IN 1902

The Boston team that finished second in 1901 had to be content with third place in 1902. If they did not finish as high as in the previous season, they played better ball. The team was in the fight at all times from start to finish. Had not pitcher Winters become sick when he was doing such good twirling, and Stahl, Collins and Dougherty been disabled, the team might have won the pennant. As it was, they finished but five games behind the Athletics and one behind St. Louis, who finished second.

The Boston team in its first season in the league finished second. It was third in 1902. This team won the American League pennant from the Athletics in 1903, besides winning the first modern world's championship from the strong National League pennant winners, the Pirates.

From the beginning of the season the team held its own with the others. On June 23 they gained the lead, and were going along in championship form. After that date they were never headed. Although the race was close and exciting, the Red Sox had no trouble in keeping the lead.

The success of the team was all the more pleasing because of the popularity of the manager, Jimmy Collins. Mr. Sommers, who financed the club the first two seasons, sold his interest to Henry Killilea of the Milwaukee Club. From this time all traces of syndicate ball between Boston and Cleveland, of which club Mr. Sommers was the backer, was eliminated.

WILD PITCH WON THE PENNANT

The race in the American League probably never caused so much excitement as it did in 1904. In the deciding game between Boston and New York on the last day of the season a victory for New York over Boston, who as fate would have it, was the Yankee's opponent that day, would have given the Highlanders the championship. The game was played at Boston October 7, the closing day of the season. The park was crowded. Not a bit of room was left for any more people. The two teams went at it as though it was life and death to them. That game would settle the championship. Manager Griffith had that year the most wonderful spitball pitcher in the business, Jack Chesbro. He had been saving him for that very game. The contest proved one of the most gruelling ever played. It was not until the last inning when, with a man on third base and one out, a fatal mistake was made by Chesbro. With the batter waiting for one to his liking, Chesbro put everything he had on a spitter. He expected the ball to do his bidding, but the pesky thing did just the opposite. The consequence was that a wild pitch resulted. The man on third crossed the home plate making what proved to be the winning run. This gave the championship to Manager Collins and his players.

It was in the fall of 1904 that President Brush of the Giants, who had won the National League pennant, refused to play Boston. That was the only season since 1903 in which the pennant winners of the two leagues have not contested for the world's championship.

Twice champion of its league, the Boston team in 1905 was an unexpected failure, making a very poor record. The team started off badly, was left standing still at the start, and never pulled out of the second division until within two weeks of the close of the season. Then the poor work of both Cleveland and New York enabled the champions to finish fourth.

From start to finish the team was in a rut. The only explanation that could be given for this condition was that the veterans of the team had gone back, and the failure of both Parent and Ferris to play their game. The hardest blow was the failure of Grimshaw to make good after the release of La Chance. The team proved poor base runners and had a very low batting average.

FROM LEADERS TO TAILENDERS

In two years time the Red Sox fell from proud leaders to the position all players dread, that of last place. Such was the fate of this once strong team; Twice winners of the American League race; one-time champions of the world. once second and once third; never once having been out of the first division in five years then to drop to absolutely last! This is going some for any ball club, even poor Washington could not have done worse.

The cause of this awful slump was the progressive decadence of the team of veterans. This had set in the year before. The lack of condition of the pitchers, the illness of catcher Criger, which left the team with no experienced catcher, and the accident to manager-third-baseman Collins, was to blame for the downfall of the team.

A great deal of the blame, however, must be shouldered by the manager himself. His neglect of duties not only left a demoralized team, but deferred remedial action until his suspension, which came too late to affect results or position. Toward the close of the season the reconstructed team at times showed bursts of its old time speed, thus affording hope for better things for the next season.

When the 1907 season opened the club had a new manager to replace Charles Stahl, who had taken the team after Collins was released from the management of the club.

There had been no intention to make a shift in the management. None

would have been made had not one of the most distressing accidents happened to this already downtrodden team. While sojourning at West Baden, Ind., getting himself into condition for his season's work, Stahl committed suicide just before the team left the training camp. The loss of this brilliant player could not be repaired. George Huff and Bob Unglaub both were tried at the helm as managers. In the experimental condition of Boston and in mid-summer, James McGuire, who had been acting as scout of the team for the two previous seasons, was placed in charge of the team by President Taylor. Incidentally, Jimmy Collins had been traded to the Athletics for Jack Knight. This was done in order to harmonize the team. Under McGuire's management the Red Sox ran smoothly and with fair success until September. Then the necessity of experimenting to strengthen the team for the next season compelled the trying out of many players. As a result the team lost sixteen straight games. This anchored it in seventh place which, however, was a gain of one position higher than that of the preceding year.

Jim McGuire was at the helm of the Red Sox when the season of 1908 opened. Toward the end of the season a change in the management was deemed advisable. Fred Lake was chosen to supplant McGuire at the head of the club.

At the outset of the season the team was considered an experiment. Wholly new material had been selected and it was necessary to develop it. From the start the men were able to work in harmony. As a result, the team acquitted itself most creditably throughout the race.

When Jim McGuire was appointed manager of the team Fred Lake succeeded him as scout for the Red Sox. When Jim was ousted from the managership Lake succeeded him again. Pat. J. Donovan was engaged as scout to take Lake's place.

The team had improved wonderfully in batting during the season. It finished second in team batting, just seventeen points behind Detroit the leaders.

TEAM FINISHES THIRD

Fred Lake was retained as manager of the Red Sox in 1909 and had the machinery that he was working on during the previous season in good running order. The team made a more than creditable showing during the season. Having taken the team out of the experimental stage, Lake and President Taylor engineered several trades that were the talk of the baseball world, especially the one where pitcher Young and catcher Criger, were given to Cleveland in exchange for pitchers Chech and Ryan and catcher Spencer. This trade was considered as unwise. The men who came from Cleveland to the Red Sox were unable to make good and were relegated to the minors.

On July 19, at Cleveland, shortstop Neal Ball of the Naps made an unassisted triple play at the expense of the Boston team. The play came in the second inning of the first game between the two teams. Wagner had reached first on Bradley's error and Stahl bunted safely. With three balls and two strikes on McConnell, the hit-and-run signal was given. McConnell hit a terrific liner over second that appeared to be a safe hit. Running behind the base, Ball caught the ball putting McConnell out. He then touched second, retiring Wagner, who was on his way to third. Stepping off the bag, Ball retired Stahl, as he ran up to him.

DONOVAN IN CHARGE

Pat Donovan, who had seen much service as manager of different major league clubs, was placed at the helm of the Boston Club when the 1910 season opened. Donovan had been appointed scout to succeed Lake, when Fred was made manager of the Red Sox. When Lake was turned loose, scout Donovan was given his "shoes." Donovan had the cream of material when the season opened. All indications pointed to the team winning the championship, but it proved to be a bad disappointment to President Taylor, who had

spent large sums of money on reconstruction work. All around the Red Sox were considered to have no peer or equal in the American League. It was believed that they would "romp" away with the pennant. They appeared to be the best balanced team, man for man, in the league and were awarded the soubriquet, "Speed Boys," by the fans.

TEAM DROPS PEG IN RACE

Pat J. Donovan was again at the head of the Red Sox in 1911. The team again proved to be a sad disappointment. President Taylor had spent a vast amount of money in the two preceeding years to make the team a pennant contender. It seemed to be of no avail, for the team simply deteriorated instead of progressing. At no time during the race were they in first place. After the forepart of May they were out of the question as pennant contenders. The race was between the Athletics and Tigers. They had a chance for third honors but about the beginning of September they were deprived of them. Finally, on the last day of the season, they were nosed out of fourth place by a fraction of a point by the Chicago White Sox. This left the Red Sox as the leaders of the second division.

James McAleer, manager of the Washington Club, and Robert McRoy, secretary to President Ban Johnson of the American League, on September 15 purchased one-half of the stock of the club. It is said they paid \$150,000 for it. McAleer and McRoy arranged with Mr. Taylor to take complete charge of the club, Taylor to resign his office as president and McAleer to be elected in his place.

LUCK CHANGES—WIN PENNANT

With James McAleer assuming the presidency and J. Garland Stahl, the veteran first baseman being appointed manager of the team, luck seemed to change for the better. The Red Sox were the surprise of the season, playing wonderful ball throughout and easily capturing the pennant as well as the world's championship.

The team was at no time handicapped through the illness or injury of players as they had been in former years. The only ones to be out any length of time through injury or illness were Stahl, Hooper and Carrigan, and their places were well taken care of during their absence by Engle, Henricksen and Cady.

The Boston team captured the world's championship by defeating the New York Giants, champions of the National League, in four out of seven games.

TEAM FALLS DOWN

Stahl was again at the head of the team at the beginning of the 1913 season, but toward the middle of the season was released and catcher William Carrigan appointed manager in his stead.

Wonders had been expected of the 1912 World's Champions in the 1913 season. When they got off to such a poor start considerable interest was manifested in their poor showing.

The cause of this poor showing was that during the spring training a series of games had been arranged between the Red Sox and Pirates, at Hot Springs, Ark. Naturally a great deal of rivalry existed between the players of the teams, and they were determined to show one another up, despite orders from Managers Stahl and Clark, to work under "wraps".

The rival pitchers went at it "hammer and tongs," and as a result tried to show that they had just as much speed in the early spring as they would have in mid-season. The result was that Joe Wood threw out his arm during these games in his efforts to "show-up" the Pittsburgh players. When the regular season opened he was unable to get into shape until the latter part of the season. The same was true of pitcher Claude Hendrix of the Pitts-

burgh Club and, as a matter of fact, the majority of players of both teams. Third baseman Bobby Byrne of the Pirates was hit by a ball pitched by Wood during the series and knocked senseless. He was virtually rendered useless as a major league player, the Pirates later releasing him.

The team simply lost its stride as a result of this pre-season series. When the season opened they were not in any condition to compete with the other clubs.

Things seemed to go along rather smoothly in the management of the club until the middle of the season, when Stahl had a run in with President McAleer. Stahl had refused to release pitcher Thomas O'Brien.

McAleer informed Stahl that he would have to release O'Brien or that he (Stahl) would be released also. Stahl told him that he was manager of the team and that if he (McAleer) desired to change conditions he could do so by letting him out. This Mr. McAleer did. O'Brien was released to Chicago. Later, by them he was relegated to the minors, having made a very poor showing.

THOSE WHO HAVE HANDLED BOSTON

Years.	Games.	Won.	Lost.	Percentage.	Position.	President.	Manager.
1901	136	79	57	.581	2	Charles W. Somers	James J. Collins
1902	137	77	60	.562	3	Charles W. Somers	James J. Collins
1903	138	91	47	.659	1	Henry Killilea	James J. Collins
1904	154	95	59	.617	1	Henry Killilea	James J. Collins
1905	152	78	74	.513	4	John I. Taylor	James J. Collins
1906	154	49	105	.318	8	John I. Taylor	{ James J. Collins Charles Stahl
1907	149	59	90	.396	7	John I. Taylor	James McGuire
1908	154	74	79	.487	5	John I. Taylor	{ James McGuire Fred Lake
1909	151	88	63	.583	3	John I. Taylor	Fred Lake
1910	153	81	72	.529	4	John I. Taylor	Patrick J. Donovan
1911	153	78	75	.509	5	John I. Taylor	Patrick J. Donovan
1912	152	105	47	.691	1	James R. McAleer	J. Garland Stahl
1913	150	79	71	.527	4	{ James R. McAleer Joseph J. Lannin	{ J. Garland Stahl Wm. Carrigan

ROSTER OF PLAYERS

Boston

1901—Lewis, Cuppy, Winters, Mitchell, Young, Kellum, Foreman, pitchers; Criger, Schreck, Beville, McLean, catchers; Freeman, Ferris, J. Collins, Parent, infielders; Stahl, Dowd, Hemphill, Jones, outfielders.

1902—Sparks, Hughes, Dineen, Young, Winters, Prentess, Mitchell, Gibson, Altrock, Husting, Wilson, Adkins, pitchers; Warner, Criger, Doran, catchers; Lachance, Ferris, Collins, W. Gleason, Parent, T. Jones, infielders; Stahl, Freeman, Dougherty, Hickman, Deininger, D. Williams, outfielders.

1903—Winter, Young, Dineen, Gibson, pitchers; Farrell, Criger, A. Smith, J. Stahl, catchers; Lachance, Ferris, Collins, Parent, Gleason, O'Brien, infielders; Dougherty, C. Stahl, Freeman, Stone, outfielders.

1904—Winters, Gibson, Dineen, Young, Tannehill, pitchers; Farrell, Doran, Criger, catchers; Lachance, Ferris, Collins, Parent, Unglaub, O'Neill, infielders; Selbach, C. Stahl, Freeman, Dougherty, outfielders.

- 1905—Tannehill, Winters, Young, Dineen, Gibson, Olmstead, Barry, Harris, Hughes, pitchers; Criger, McGovern, Armbruster, Farrell, Doran, catchers; Grimshaw, Freeman, Unglaub, Collins, Ferris, Parent, Lachance, infielders; C. Stahl, Selbach, Burkett, Rising, Godwin, outfielders.
- 1906—Winter, Glaze, Tannehill, Young, Harris, Dineen, Hughes, Gibson, Barry, Oberlin, Swormstead, pitchers; Graham, Carrigan, Peterson, A. Armbruster, catchers; Grimshaw, Freeman, Ferris, Collins, Godwin, Parent, Chadbourne, Wagner, infielders; Heyson, Selbach, C. Stahl, Hoey, outfielders.
- 1907—Young, Winters, Morgan, Tannehill, Glaze, Pruitt, Barry, Dineen, Oberlin, Kroh, Whiteman, Burchall, Steele, pitchers; Criger, Shaw, Armbruster, Peterson, catchers; Wagner, Knight, Parent, Shipke, Cross, Schlafly, Delehanty, Unglaub, Anderson, Grimshaw, Ferris, Perrine, O'Brien, Collins, infielders; Sullivan, Congalton, Barrett, Hoey, McGuire, Chadbourne, outfielders.
- 1908—Thielman, Glaze, Morgan, Young, Steele, Arellanes, Tannehill, Cicotte, Pruitt, Burchall, Wood, Brady, pitchers; P. Donohue, Carrigan, Criger, Osttick, catchers; Unglaub, Laporte, McConnell, Niles, Lord, Wagner, infielders; Speaker, Sullivan, McHale, Gessler, Thoney, Stahl, Cravath, Carlisle, McFarland, Harrigan, Hoey, outfielders.
- 1909—Chesbro, Wolters, Wood, Smith, Steele, Morgan, Karger, Hall, Ryan, Chech, Collins, Arrelanes, Pape, Burchall, Cicotte, Schlitzer, Waller, Nourse, Mathews, pitchers; Spencer, Donohue, Carrigan, Madden, catchers; Stahl, A. McConnell, French, Lord, Wagner, Yerkes, infielders; Speaker, Hooper, Gessler, Thoney, Danzig, Madden, Gardner, Howard, outfielders.
- 1910—Wood, C. Smith, Collins, Karger, Hall, Arellanes, Cicotte, Leroy, Berberich, Hunt, McHale, pitchers; Donohue, Carrigan, Madden, Kleinow, catchers; Bradley, Stahl, McConnell, Engle, L. Gardner, French, Lord, Purtell, Wagner, Hearn, Lerchen, Moskiman, infielders; Niles, Speaker, Lewis, Hooper, Meyers, outfielders.
- 1911—Karger, Wood, Hagerman, Pape, McHale, Moser, Cicotte, Collins, C. Smith, O'Brien, Hall, Kayn, Killely, Nagle, Thomas, Bushelman, pitchers; A. Williams, Carrigan, Nunnemaker, Madden, Towneman, catchers; Engle, Meyers, Gardner, Wagner, J. Lewis, Purtell, Yerkes, Wagner, Carstromme, Gunning, Lonargan, Janvrin, infielders; Speaker, Hooper, Hendrikson, D. Lewis, Riggert, Thoney, outfielders.
- 1912—Wood, Collins, Hall, Bedient, O'Brien, Pape, Hagerman, Cicotte, R. Collins, Vandyke, pitchers; Carrigan, Cady, J. Thomas, Nunnemaker, catchers; Stahl, Bradley, Yerkes, L. Gardner, Wagner, Engle, Ball, Krug, infielders; Speaker, Lewis, Hooper, Hendrickson, Bushelman, Secors, outfielders.
- 1913—Wood, Hall, Foster, Bedient, Leonard, Anderson, Collins, Maloy, O'Brien, Mosely, pitchers; Nunnemaker, Cady, C. Thomas, Snell, Carrigan, catchers; Stahl, Yerkes, Jarvin, Wagner, Ball, Engle, Munday, infielders; Speaker, Hooper, Lewis, Hendrickson, Reh, outfielders.

BOSTON VS. ATHLETICS

Year.	At Boston.			At Phila.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1901.	5	5	.500	5	5	.500	10	10	.500
1902.	4	5	.444	5	6	.455	9	11	.450
1903.	9	3	.750	4	3	.571	13	6	.684
1904.	8	3	.727	5	6	.455	13	9	.591
1905.	4	7	.364	3	8	.273	7	15	.318
1906.	5	6	.455	3	8	.273	8	14	.364
1907.	6	5	.545	2	9	.182	8	14	.364
1908.	5	6	.455	4	6	.400	9	12	.429

BOSTON VS. ATHLETICS—Cont'd

Year.	At Boston.			At Phila.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1909.	■	4	.600	4	7	.364	10	11	.476
1910.	2	9	.182	2	9	.182	4	18	.182
1911.	6	5	.545	3	8	.273	9	13	.409
1912.	8	3	.727	7	4	.636	15	7	.682
1913.	5	6	.455	6	5	.545	11	11	.500
13.	73	67	.521	53	84	.387	126	151	.455

BOSTON VS. WASHINGTON

Year.	At Boston.			At Washington.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1901.	5	5	.500	7	3	.700	12	8	.600
1902.	5	5	.500	3	6	.333	8	11	.421
1903.	9	0	1.000	6	5	.545	15	5	.750
1904.	10	1	.909	10	1	.909	20	2	.909
1905.	8	3	.727	5	5	.500	13	8	.619
1906.	5	6	.455	4	7	.300	9	13	.409
1907.	5	6	.455	4	6	.400	9	12	.429
1908.	6	5	.545	5	6	.455	11	11	.500
1909.	9	2	.818	7	4	.636	16	6	.727
1910.	8	3	.727	8	2	.800	16	5	.762
1911.	7	4	.636	6	5	.545	13	9	.591
1912.	8	3	.727	4	7	.364	12	10	.545
1913.	2	9	.182	4	7	.364	6	16	.273
13.	85	52	.620	75	64	.540	160	116	.580

BOSTON VS. NEW YORK

Year.	At Boston.			At New York.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1903.	7	4	.636	6	3	.667	13	7	.650
1904.	6	5	.545	6	5	.545	12	10	.545
1905.	5	5	.500	8	3	.727	13	8	.619
1906.	3	8	.273	2	9	.182	5	17	.227
1907.	4	5	.444	4	7	.364	8	12	.400
1908.	6	5	.545	6	5	.545	12	10	.545
1909.	7	4	.636	6	5	.545	13	9	.591
1910.	5	6	.455	4	7	.364	9	13	.409
1911.	6	5	.545	6	5	.545	12	10	.545
1912.	10	1	.909	9	1	.900	19	2	.905
1913.	7	4	.636	7	2	.778	14	6	.700
11.	66	52	.559	64	52	.552	130	104	.556

BOSTON VS. CLEVELAND

Year.	At Boston.			At Cleveland.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1901.	7	2	.778	5	5	.500	12	7	.632
1902.	2	8	.200	4	6	.400	6	14	.300
1903.	6	4	.600	6	4	.600	12	8	.600
1904.	4	7	.364	5	6	.455	9	13	.409
1905.	8	3	.727	6	5	.545	14	8	.636
1906.	4	7	.364	4	7	.364	8	14	.364
1907.	4	6	.400	4	7	.364	8	13	.381
1908.	5	6	.455	5	6	.455	10	12	.455
1909.	7	4	.636	7	4	.636	14	8	.636
1910.	6	5	.545	8	3	.727	14	8	.636
1911.	5	6	.455	6	5	.545	11	11	.500
1912.	6	5	.545	5	6	.455	11	11	.500
1913.	3	7	.300	5	6	.455	8	13	.381
13.	67	70	.489	70	70	.500	137	140	.495

BOSTON VS. CHICAGO

Year.	At Boston.			At Chicago.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1901.	9	0	1.000	3	8	.273	12	8	.600
1902.	8	2	.800	4	6	.400	12	8	.600
1903.	8	2	.800	6	4	.600	14	6	.700
1904.	6	5	.545	7	4	.636	13	9	.591
1905.	3	8	.273	3	8	.273	6	16	.273
1906.	2	9	.182	2	9	.182	4	18	.182
1907.	6	5	.545	4	6	.400	10	11	.476
1908.	4	7	.364	2	9	.182	6	16	.273
1909.	7	4	.636	6	5	.545	13	9	.591
1910.	5	6	.455	5	6	.455	10	12	.455
1911.	6	5	.545	5	6	.455	11	11	.500
1912.	8	3	.727	8	3	.727	16	6	.727
1913.	7	3	.700	3	8	.273	10	11	.476
13.	79	59	.572	58	82	.414	137	141	.493

BOSTON VS. DETROIT

Years.	At Boston.			At Detroit.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1901.	5	5	.500	4	6	.400	9	11	.450
1902.	5	4	.556	6	3	.667	11	7	.611
1903.	4	5	.444	6	4	.600	10	9	.526
1904.	10	1	.909	6	5	.545	16	6	.727
1905.	5	6	.455	5	6	.455	10	12	.455
1906.	6	5	.545	4	7	.364	10	12	.455
1907.	4	7	.364	2	9	.182	6	16	.273
1908.	6	5	.545	5	6	.455	11	11	.500
1909.	6	5	.545	3	8	.273	9	13	.409
1910.	7	4	.636	5	6	.455	12	10	.545
1911.	6	5	.545	4	7	.364	10	12	.455
1912.	9	2	.818	6	4	.600	15	6	.714
1913.	8	3	.727	5	6	.455	13	9	.591
13.	81	57	.587	61	77	.442	142	134	.514

BOSTON VS. ST. LOUIS

Year.	At Boston.			At St. Louis.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1902.	9	1	.900	6	4	.600	15	5	.750
1903.	8	2	.800	6	4	.600	14	6	.700
1904.	6	5	.545	6	5	.545	12	10	.545
1905.	8	3	.727	7	4	.636	15	7	.682
1906.	3	8	.273	2	9	.182	5	17	.227
1907.	5	6	.455	5	6	.455	10	12	.455
1908.	9	2	.818	6	5	.545	15	7	.682
1909.	7	3	.700	6	4	.600	13	7	.650
1910.	8	3	.727	8	3	.727	16	6	.727
1911.	7	4	.636	5	5	.500	12	9	.571
1912.	9	2	.818	8	3	.727	17	5	.773
1913.	10	1	.909	7	4	.636	17	5	.773
12.	89	40	.690	72	56	.563	161	96	.627

BOSTON VS. BALTIMORE

Year.	At Boston.			At Baltimore.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1901.	6	3	.667	3	5	.375	9	8	.529
1902.	8	2	.800	8	2	.800	16	4	.800
2.	14	5	.737	11	7	.611	25	12	.676

BOSTON VS. MILWAUKEE

Year.	At Boston.			At Milwaukee.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1901.	10	0	1.000	5	5	.500	15	5	.750

BOSTON CLUB Batting Record

Year.	Games.	A.B.	R.	H.	Ave
1901....	137	4,580	743	1,353	.293
1902....	138	4,889	664	1,354	.277
1903....	132	4,586	708	1,338	.292
1904....	157	5,207	611	1,300	.250
1905....	153	5,034	582	1,175	.233
1906....	155	5,109	462	1,225	.235
1907....	155	5,242	464	1,230	.235

BOSTON CLUB—Continued

Year.	Games.	A.B.	R.	H.	Ave.
1908....	155	5,045	584	1,248	.247
1909....	152	4,995	603	1,301	.260
1910....	158	5,204	640	1,345	.258
1911....	153	5,001	670	1,381	.276
1912....	154	5,069	794	1,403	.277
1913....	150	4,974	631	1,336	.269
13....	1,949	64,935	8,136	16,989	.262

Fielding Record

Year.	Games.	P.O.	A.	E.	Ave.
1901....	137	3,725	1,877	373	.932
1902....	138	3,709	1,888	286	.944
1903....	132	3,764	1,842	234	.960
1904....	157	4,221	2,035	252	.961
1905....	153	4,076	1,946	198	.953
1906....	155	4,149	2,099	340	.948
1907....	155	4,230	2,195	278	.959
1908....	155	4,123	2,102	303	.954
1909....	152	4,067	2,087	298	.954
1910....	158	4,296	2,092	311	.954
1911....	153	4,048	1,965	322	.949
1912....	154	4,086	1,862	270	.957
1913....	150	4,060	1,860	243	.961
13....	1,949	52,554	25,860	3,708	.955

RECAPITULATION

Boston vs. Opponents

Clubs.	Years.	At Boston.			Abroad.			Grand Totals.		
		W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
Athletics.....	13	73	67	.521	53	84	.387	126	151	.455
Washington.....	13	85	52	.620	75	64	.540	160	116	.530
New York.....	11	66	52	.559	64	52	.552	130	104	.556
Cleveland.....	13	67	70	.489	70	70	.500	137	140	.495
Chicago.....	13	79	59	.572	58	82	.414	137	141	.493
Detroit.....	13	81	57	.587	61	77	.442	142	134	.514
St. Louis.....	12	89	40	.690	72	56	.563	161	96	.627
Baltimore.....	2	14	5	.737	11	7	.611	25	12	.676
Milwaukee.....	1	10	0	1.000	5	5	.500	15	5	.750
Totals.....	13	563	402	.583	469	497	.484	1,033	899	.530

CHICAGO SOX CAPTURED FIRST PENNANT

The Chicago White Sox were members of the original American League that succeeded the Western League and were one of the only three remaining teams left. They captured the first pennant in the newly expanded American League. This was accomplished because the team that won it had a lot of veterans brought over from the year previous.

The Sox could not hold up their record of making it two straight under Griffith. The best they could do was to finish fourth. This was a fairly good record, considering that the team was badly handicapped for good pitching. They at one time had a big lead and it looked as though they would make it two straight. Like many other cases in baseball, the dope went wrong. They were lucky to finish in the first division. This was all caused, barring the bad pitching, by a season-long slump in batting. The team was never in the race.

The club finished sixth in batting with an average of .266, but could score but 675 runs against 774 for the leaders, the Athletics. They were a fairly good fielding team. They finished a tie with Boston for third place, with an average of .944. Jones and Green were the only .300 hitters on the team and they were tied with .318.

JAMES J. CALLAHAN SUCCEEDS GRIFFITH

When the season of 1903 opened it was found that Clarke Griffith had left the team to take charge of the Yankees in New York. The members of the league thought it best to send an experienced man to conduct the team in that city. As it was a new member, the officials wished to make a good impression and, in order to do so, they selected Griffith. Owner Charles Comiskey, agreed to let the manager go to the New Yorkers.

Callahan, who was a pitcher, was selected to conduct the club and he is still at it. Callahan's first year was a sad disappointment to his friends. They had figured on him and his players to give them a good race for their money. But he fell down with his club and could finish no better than seventh, having won but sixty games and lost seventy-seven, a percentage of .438.

Fielder Jones, who had been playing in the outfield for the two previous years, was placed in charge of the Sox in 1904 after the season had progressed somewhat.

The team under the direction of Jones went right out and demonstrated that they were not to be fooled with. They finished third under his management in their first season. They lost but two series—one to Boston and the other to the Athletics. The team finished with a percentage of .578, having won eighty-nine games and lost sixty-five. The Sox were only six games behind the Bostons, who won the pennant, and three behind New York for second place.

The Sox made a gallant effort to beat out the Athletics for the flag in 1905 and gave Manager Mack and his team a bad scare. The Chicagos and Clevelanders had been fighting each other. First one, then the other, was leading. About the first of August the Athletics, who had been trailing, put on a burst of speed and passed both the leaders. They never were headed; but the Chicago team, instead of giving up, kept after the eastern team and hung onto the flanks of the "Land of Nod" boys. On the last eastern trip Chicago threw the scare into every one by winning nine out of eleven games, coming to Philadelphia with only three games behind the leaders. The latter, however, won two of the three scheduled games, giving them a lead of ten points. With only a week to go, the Athletics won three games from St. Louis. All Chicago could do was to win two out of three from Washington. Still the issue was in doubt. Each team had five more games to play—the Athletics with Washington—and Chicago with St. Louis. The uncertainties of baseball were

shown in the two series. Washington had been traveling at a fast gait and was expected to give the leaders a hard battle, but the Athletics won a double-header from them. The St. Louis team, which was an easy mark for all, defeated Chicago in the first game; that settled the race and Chicago had to be satisfied with second place.

The White Sox were able to cope with the leaders in every department except in batting. In this department the Sox are always a weak aggregation. It would not make any difference if Cobb, Lajoie, Speaker or any other of the sluggers would wear a White Sox uniform. It would be the same, for there is something about the Chicago grounds which causes all players there to fall off in batting. The team hit at a .237 clip and fielded .968, leading the league.

THE HITLESS WONDERS

Chicago won the pennant from New York in 1906 by three games or ten points. The White Sox, who were known as "the hitless wonders" on account of their light hitting, were the surprise of the circuit. They established an American League record of winning nineteen straight games. Poor Boston, at the same time, established a record of losing twenty games straight.

The team, although winning the pennant, were absolutely last in the batting table with an average of but .228.

The Detroiters beat out the Chicagos by five games in 1907. This was all caused by accidents to the Sox players.

In spite of all these drawbacks, the Sox battled their way all through the season, finally landing in third place. The accidents to so many of the regulars caused a heavy strain upon the pitchers and the burden soon began to tell on them. Walsh, Smith and White had too much work to do on account of Owens being ill nearly all season and the ineffective work of Altrock and Patterson. As the White Sox were especially weak with the bat, the pitchers had to work all the time in order to keep the opposing teams from scoring.

With very few changes in the personnel of the Sox, Manager Jones again in 1908 landed the team in third place with one more victory than in 1907; but they suffered the same number of defeats. The same regular infield and outfield were seen in action. Hart was released. Parent, Atz and Anderson were secured as utility men and they all had plenty to do.

FIELDER JONES RETIRED AS MANAGER

The loss of Fielder Jones, the manager of the Sox, who had carried his team to so many victories during his management, was a dire loss to the club in 1909. William Sullivan, who succeeded him, did great work, but the loss of the service of Walsh who was the mainstay of the team on the slab, the work of first baseman Donohue which was so bad that he had to be released, and the sickness of veteran George Davis nearly all season, were handicaps that the new manager could not overcome and for which he was in no way responsible. Despite all these and many other obstacles, he did exceptionally well in finishing in fourth place—just a notch lower than in 1908.

That something was vitally wrong was realized by the owners of the Chicago Club when the season of 1909 ended. They cast about for someone to turn the tide for them. After diligent search they induced Hugh Duffy to desert the Milwaukee team and take up the management of the White Sox.

From the drop of the flag at the beginning of the season the Chicago team appeared to be a bitter disappointment, despite the fact that Manager Duffy and the veteran staff of pitchers were doing all in their power to keep the team up in the race. The team was in worse straits in 1910 than in any other season excepting 1903, when they finished in seventh position.

All of these conditions led to a reorganization of the team in mid-season. This came about when Sullivan returned to duty. To start the reorganization, Duffy obtained McConnell and Lord from Boston in exchange for Purtell

and Smith. He purchased outfielders McLeon and Chouinard, who materially strengthened the team. Then pitchers Lange and Olmstead rapidly developed and were of much value on the mound. With all these favorable conditions coming about, the team presented a much improved line-up which was capable of holding its own against all competitors.

After being such hopeless tailend-contenders the team braced up and in the final three weeks of the race made such remarkable strides that they were able to slide into sixth place at the end of the season. The team at no time during the season was higher than fifth place. They held this position at various times during April, May and June. After that time they were always battling for either sixth or seventh place, but were never relegated to the bottom.

Again were the Chicago aggregation the tailenders when it came to team batting, having only garnered 1,061 hits and 447 runs during the season, giving them a percentage of .212.

The team were the victims of Joss of Cleveland in a no-hit game which he pitched against them on April 20. This was the second time he had performed this feat in his big league career. The score in this game was one to nothing in favor of Cleveland.

Even though the team was playing so poorly during the season the president of the club had not lost confidence in them. On July 1 the formal opening and dedication of the new White Sox park took place. The cost of construction of the park was \$750,000. The entire seating capacity was 36,000. Even though they had a new "toy" the team were not able to appreciate it. They went down to defeat before St. Louis in the first game played there, by the score of two to nothing. Peltz and Walsh were the opposing pitchers.

Hugh Duffy was again manager of the club in 1911 and, before the beginning of the season, had wonderful hopes of bringing his men along as pennant contenders. But these hopes were offset by the all-around inconsistent work of the team in its various departments, especially in the pitching and infield, as well as in the batting.

The probable cause of the failure of the team may be attributed to the fact that the pitching corps did not come up to form. Rogge, Young and Farthing simply did not deliver; Walsh and White did not come up to their usual form and effectiveness; Lange was troubled with a lame arm; Olmstead and Baker were not steady and Seort did not prove up to form until late in the season.

Another disturbing factor was the instability of the infield. The only man to play up to form there was third baseman Lord. Second base and the shortfield were always the cause of constant experiment as between McConnell, Tannehill, Zeider and Corhan. Yet the weakest point was at the initial corner, which was looked after at different times by John Collins, Mullen and Jones, who were not "there" as they were very weak on the hitting end.

CALLAHAN IS MANAGER

James J. Callahan, who "came back" as a ball player in 1911, was appointed manager of the team in 1912 to succeed Hugh Duffy. The new manager had every facility for the making of a championship team. Duffy had left him the best of material. The team started off like sure winners in the first month, but failed to keep up. As a result of their weakness in the pitching department, accidents to players and, during the latter stages of the season, lack of harmony among the men, they fell back.

HAL CHASE JOINS

In 1913 Jimmy Callahan was again manager of the team. He negotiated one of the biggest deals of the season when he traded Borton and Zeider to the New York Club for Hal Chase.

The team were never pennant contenders but early in the race they gave Washington and Cleveland a hard tussle for third place. In June they had a hard job to shake off Boston from fourth position, which they held steadily until September 7. On their last eastern trip they were ousted from this position by Boston. From that time until the end they held on to fifth place.

One of the causes of their poor showing was the disability of Walsh all that season. Even the wonderful showing of Russell could not offset this. The infield was very weak throughout, and the outfield was very lax in batting power.

MANY MANAGERS BUT ONLY ONE PRESIDENT

Year.	Games.	Won.	Lost.	Percentage.	Position.	President.	Manager.
1901	136	83	53	.610	1	Charles Comiskey	Clarke Griffith
1902	134	74	60	.552	4	Charles Comiskey	Clarke Griffith
1903	137	60	77	.438	7	Charles Comiskey	James J. Callahan
1904	154	89	65	.578	3	Charles Comiskey	{ James J. Callahan Fielder Jones
1905	152	92	60	.605	2	Charles Comiskey	Fielder Jones
1906	151	93	58	.616	1	Charles Comiskey	Fielder Jones
1907	151	87	64	.576	3	Charles Comiskey	Fielder Jones
1908	152	88	64	.579	3	Charles Comiskey	Fielder Jones
1909	152	78	74	.513	4	Charles Comiskey	William J. Sullivan
1910	153	68	85	.444	6	Charles Comiskey	Hugh Duffy
1911	151	77	74	.509	4	Charles Comiskey	Hugh Duffy
1912	154	78	76	.506	4	Charles Comiskey	James J. Callahan
1913	152	78	74	.513	5	Charles Comiskey	James J. Callahan
13	1,929	1,045	884	.542			

ROSTER OF PLAYERS

Chicago

- 1901—Callahan, Piatt, Griffith, Patterson, Skopec, Harvey, Katoll, Hart, pitchers; Sugden, Sullivan, catchers; Isbell, Mertes, Hartman, Burke, Shugart, infielders; Hoy, McFarland, Foster, Jones, outfielders.
- 1902—Griffith, Patterson, Garvin, Callahan, Piatt, Katoll, Skopec, McMackin, E. Hughes, Leitner, Durham, pitchers; Sullivan, E. McFarland, catchers; Isbell, Daly, Strang, Davis, infielders; F. Jones, Green, Mertes, H. McFarland, outfielders.
- 1903—Flaherty, White, Patterson, Dunkle, Callahan, Owen, Altrock, pitchers; Sullivan, McFarland, Slattery, catchers; Dolan, Daly, Isbell, Tannehill, Magoon, Clarke, infielders; F. Jones, Green, Hallman, outfielders.
- 1904—Owen, Smith, Patterson, Altrock, White, Walsh, Flaherty, Stricklett, pitchers; Sullivan, McFarland, Heydon, Berry, catchers; Isbell, Dundon, Tannehill, G. Davis, J. Donohue, Rossman, infielders; Green, F. Jones, Callahan, Holmes, Huelsman, outfielders.
- 1905—Altrock, Walsh, Owen, Patterson, Smith, White, pitchers; Sullivan, McFarland, catchers; Donohue, Dundon, Isbell, Rohe, Tannehill, Davis, infielders; F. Jones, Callahan, Holmes, F. Green, Hart, outfielders.

- 1906—Owen, Altrock, Patterson, F. Smith, Walsh, White, Fiene, pitchers; Sullivan, Roth, Hart, Towne, catchers; Donohue, Isbell, Dundon, Tannehill, Rohe, Davis, Arndt, Quillan, infielders; F. Jones, Dougherty, Hahn, O'Neil, Vinson, Hemphill, outfielders.
- 1907—White, Walsh, Smith, Altrock, Patterson, Owen, Fiene, pitchers; Sullivan, McFarland, Hart, Armbruster, catchers; Donohue, Hickman, Isbell, Rohe, Tannehill, Quinlan, Davis, infielders; Hahn, Jones, Dougherty, Atz, Baner, outfielders.
- 1908—White, Walsh, Smith, Altrock, Owen, Manual, Nelson, pitchers; Sullivan, Schreck, Shaw, Weaver, catchers; Donohue, Isbell, Davis, Atz, Parent, Purtell, Tannehill, infielders; Jones, Hahn, Anderson, Dougherty, outfielders.
- 1909—White, Walsh, Smith, Suter, Scott, Altrock, Burns, Fiene, Owen, Olmstead, pitchers; Sullivan, Payne, Owens, catchers; Isbell, Altizer, Davis, Donohue, Purtell, Atz, Tannehill, Parent, infielders; Hahn, Messenger, Cravath, Dougherty, Cole, Weldey, Barrows, outfielders.
- 1910—Walsh, White, I. Young, Scott, Olmstead, Lang, Burns, F. Smith, pitchers; Sullivan, Payne, Block, catchers; Tannehill, Gandil, McConnell, French, Zeider, Lord, Purtell, Blackburn, infielders; Cole, Parent, Chouinard, J. Collins, McLeon, Zwilling, Hahn, Browne, Dougherty, Barrows, Kelly, Messenger, outfielders.
- 1911—Walsh, White, Lange, Scott, Olmstead, Young, J. Baker, Hovlic, Mobridge, pitchers; Sullivan, Block, Payne, Kreiz, catchers; Zeider, Mullin, McConnell, Tannehill, Lord, Corban, T. Jones, Berghimer, infielders; Bodie (Pizzola), Callahan, McIntyre, Dougherty, McLeon, Collins, Chouinard, outfielders.
- 1912—White, Walsh, Peters, Cicotte, Lange, Benz, Scott, Dehli, Mobridge, Jordan, Bell, Taylor, Lamline, pitchers; Sullivan, Block, Kuhn, Easterley, Schalk, catchers; Borton, Fournier, Zeider, Johnson, Weaver, Lord, Tannehill, Paddock, Ens, infielders; McIntyre, Mattick, Collins, Bodie, Callahan, Barrows, outfielders.
- 1913—Cicotte, O'Brien, White, Walsh, Benz, Russell, Scott, pitchers; Schalk, Kuhn, Easterley, catchers; Fournier, Borton, Chase, Berger, Rath, Zeider, Lord, Weaver, infielders; Mattick, Bodie, Fournier, Chappelle, Collins, Beall, Schaller, outfielders.

CHICAGO VS. ATHLETICS

Year.	At Chicago.			At Phila.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1901.	6	4	.600	6	4	.600	12	8	.600
1902.	6	4	.600	4	6	.400	10	10	.500
1903.	5	5	.500	1	9	.100	6	14	.300
1904.	6	5	.545	2	9	.182	8	14	.364
1905.	5	5	.500	4	7	.364	9	12	.429
1906.	6	5	.545	6	4	.600	12	9	.571
1907.	5	6	.455	5	6	.455	10	12	.455
1908.	7	4	.636	6	5	.545	13	9	.591
1909.	6	5	.545	6	5	.545	12	10	.545
1910.	4	7	.364	4	7	.364	8	14	.364
1911.	6	5	.545	3	6	.333	9	11	.450
1912.	5	6	.455	7	4	.636	12	10	.545
1913.	5	6	.455	6	5	.545	11	11	.500
13.	72	67	.518	60	77	.438	132	144	.478

CHICAGO VS. BOSTON

Year.	At Chicago.			At Boston.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1901.	8	3	.727	0	9	.000	8	12	.400
1902.	6	4	.600	2	8	.200	8	12	.400
1903.	4	6	.400	2	8	.200	6	14	.300
1904.	4	7	.364	5	6	.455	9	13	.409
1905.	8	3	.727	8	3	.727	16	6	.727
1906.	9	2	.818	9	2	.818	18	4	.818
1907.	6	4	.600	5	6	.455	11	10	.524
1908.	9	2	.818	7	4	.636	16	6	.727
1909.	5	6	.455	4	7	.364	9	13	.409
1910.	6	5	.545	6	5	.545	12	10	.545
1911.	6	5	.545	5	6	.455	11	11	.500
1912.	3	8	.273	3	8	.273	6	16	.273
1913.	8	3	.727	3	7	.300	11	10	.524
13.	82	58	.586	59	79	.428	141	137	.507

CHICAGO VS. WASHINGTON

Year.	At Chicago.			At Washington.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1901.	4	5	.444	6	3	.667	10	8	.555
1902.	7	3	.700	5	4	.556	12	7	.632
1903.	7	3	.700	5	5	.500	12	8	.600
1904.	10	1	.909	8	3	.727	18	4	.818
1905.	8	3	.727	6	5	.545	14	8	.636
1906.	8	3	.727	7	4	.636	15	7	.682
1907.	9	2	.818	6	4	.600	15	6	.714
1908.	8	3	.727	7	3	.700	15	6	.714
1909.	10	1	.909	9	2	.818	19	3	.864
1910.	4	7	.364	5	6	.455	9	13	.409
1911.	7	4	.636	6	5	.545	13	9	.591
1912.	5	6	.455	4	7	.364	9	13	.409
1913.	5	6	.455	6	5	.545	11	11	.500

13. 92 47 .662 80 56 .588 172 103 .624

CHICAGO VS. NEW YORK

Year.	At Chicago.			At New York.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1903.	6	4	.600	1	7	.125	7	11	.389
1904.	7	4	.636	5	6	.455	12	10	.545
1905.	8	3	.727	7	4	.636	15	7	.682
1906.	6	5	.545	6	5	.545	12	10	.545
1907.	7	4	.636	5	6	.455	12	10	.545
1908.	9	2	.818	7	4	.636	16	6	.727
1909.	8	3	.727	6	5	.545	14	8	.636
1910.	4	6	.400	4	7	.364	8	13	.381
1911.	7	4	.636	6	5	.545	13	9	.591
1912.	6	5	.545	7	4	.636	13	9	.591
1913.	7	4	.636	4	6	.400	11	10	.524

11. 75 44 .630 58 59 .496 133 103 .564

CHICAGO VS. CLEVELAND

Year.	At Chicago.			At Cleveland.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1901.	6	4	.600	7	3	.700	13	7	.650
1902.	6	3	.667	6	4	.600	12	7	.632
1903.	8	2	.800	2	8	.200	10	10	.500
1904.	9	2	.818	5	6	.455	14	8	.636
1905.	7	4	.636	6	5	.545	13	9	.591
1906.	6	5	.545	6	5	.545	12	10	.545
1907.	5	5	.500	5	6	.455	10	11	.476
1908.	4	7	.364	4	7	.364	8	14	.364
1909.	3	7	.300	5	6	.455	8	13	.381
1910.	5	6	.455	5	6	.455	10	12	.455
1911.	3	7	.300	3	8	.273	6	15	.286
1912.	7	4	.636	4	7	.364	11	11	.500
1913.	5	6	.455	4	7	.364	9	13	.409

13. 74 62 .544 62 78 .443 136 140 .493

CHICAGO VS. DETROIT

Year.	At Chicago.			At Detroit.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1901.	6	3	.667	4	7	.364	10	10	.500
1902.	7	3	.700	5	4	.556	12	7	.632
1903.	5	5	.500	5	4	.556	10	9	.526
1904.	6	5	.545	8	3	.727	14	8	.636
1905.	7	4	.636	4	7	.364	11	11	.500
1906.	6	5	.545	5	6	.455	11	11	.500
1907.	7	4	.636	6	5	.545	13	9	.591
1908.	5	6	.455	4	7	.364	9	13	.409
1909.	3	7	.300	3	8	.273	6	15	.286
1910.	5	6	.455	4	7	.364	9	13	.409
1911.	6	5	.545	2	9	.182	8	14	.363
1912.	8	3	.727	6	5	.545	14	8	.636
1913.	5	6	.455	8	3	.727	13	9	.591

13. 76 62 .551 64 75 .464 140 137 .505

CHICAGO VS. ST. LOUIS

Year.	At Chicago.			At St. Louis.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1902.	4	5	.444	5	4	.556	9	9	.500
1903.	5	6	.455	4	5	.444	9	11	.450
1904.	7	4	.636	7	4	.636	14	8	.636
1905.	7	4	.636	7	3	.700	14	7	.667
1906.	7	3	.700	6	4	.600	13	7	.650
1907.	8	3	.727	8	3	.727	16	6	.727
1908.	7	4	.636	4	6	.400	11	10	.524
1909.	5	6	.455	5	6	.455	10	12	.455
1910.	7	4	.636	5	6	.455	12	10	.545
1911.	9	2	.818	8	3	.727	17	5	.773
1912.	7	4	.636	6	5	.545	13	9	.591
1913.	6	5	.545	6	5	.545	12	10	.545

12. 79 50 .612 71 54 .568 150 104 .591

CHICAGO VS. BALTIMORE

Year.	At Chicago.			At Baltimore.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1901.	8	2	.800	7	2	.778	15	4	.789
1902.	7	3	.700	5	5	.500	12	8	.600

2. 15 5 .750 12 7 .632 27 12 .692

CHICAGO VS. MILWAUKEE

Year.	At Chicago.			At Milwaukee.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1901	7	3	.700	8	1	.889	15	4	.789

CHICAGO CLUB Batting Record

Year.	Games.	A.B.	R.	H.	Ave.
1901....	137	4,707	816	1,295	.275
1902....	136	4,648	675	1,239	.266
1903....	138	4,579	505	1,124	.246
1904....	156	5,032	598	1,217	.242
1905....	157	5,075	601	1,203	.237
1906....	154	4,921	570	1,130	.233
1907....	157	5,097	588	1,218	.239
1908....	156	5,030	537	1,131	.225
1909....	159	5,013	492	1,109	.221
1910....	156	5,011	447	1,061	.212
1911....	154	5,203	718	1,400	.269
1912....	158	5,183	638	1,319	.254
1913....	152	4,827	483	1,139	.236
13....	1,970	64,326	7,673	15,585	.242

CHICAGO CLUB—Continued Fielding Record

Year.	Games.	P.O.	A.	E.	Ave.
1901....	137	3,560	1,846	358	.928
1902....	136	3,617	1,845	277	.944
1903....	138	3,658	1,785	291	.949
1904....	156	4,135	2,165	230	.965
1905....	157	4,254	2,206	217	.968
1906....	154	4,122	2,255	243	.963
1907....	157	4,209	2,446	240	.965
1908....	156	4,240	2,364	233	.966
1909....	159	4,273	2,327	250	.964
1910....	156	4,277	2,286	311	.954
1911....	154	4,147	2,097	260	.960
1912....	158	4,230	2,184	296	.956
1913....	152	4,082	2,077	250	.961
13....	1,970	52,804	27,883	3,456	.959

RECAPITULATION Chicago vs. Opponents

CLUBS.	Years.	At Chicago.			Abroad.			Grand Totals.		
		W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
Athletics.....	13	72	67	.518	60	77	.438	132	144	.478
Boston.....	13	82	58	.586	59	79	.428	141	137	.507
Washington.....	13	92	47	.682	80	56	.588	172	103	.624
New York.....	11	75	44	.630	58	59	.496	133	103	.564
Cleveland.....	13	74	62	.544	62	78	.443	136	140	.493
Detroit.....	13	76	62	.551	64	75	.464	140	137	.505
St. Louis.....	12	79	50	.612	71	54	.568	150	104	.591
Baltimore.....	2	15	5	.750	12	7	.632	27	12	.692
Milwaukee.....	1	7	3	.700	8	1	.889	15	4	.789
Totals.....	13	572	398	.600	474	486	.494	1,046	884	.542

DETROIT FINISHED THIRD FIRST SEASON

The Tigers were one of the three old clubs that came over to the new American League when these records began. True, they were in the 1900 aggregation. As the history of the American League is taken only from 1901 when the league expanded into a major league organization, we will not take up the record of the 1900 team.

George T. Stallings, who is now conducting affairs at Boston for President James Gaffney, was in charge of the Detroit team when it started out to make history in the younger league. The first season the team landed in third place, behind Chicago and St. Louis, with a percentage of .548, having won seventy-four games and lost sixty-one.

Manager Stallings could not get along with the head of the league and this caused his banishment from the organization. His place was taken by Frank Dwyer, who managed the team in 1902.

The Tigers made a rather poor showing under the management of the latter, and the new president, Samuel F. Angus, who had succeeded James D. Burns as the head of the club. The team won but sixty-five games, losing seventy-one and finished with a percentage of .478.

EDWARD J. BARROW IN CHARGE

"A new manager every year" was the slogan of the Detroiters. In 1903 they obtained as manager Edward J. Barrow, who is now president of the International League. Barrow took charge where Dwyer left off and, although he had nothing much to work on, finished two rungs higher than in 1902. He had almost a new team on the field when the bell rang for the opening game.

In the spring of 1904 S. F. Angus, the owner of the club or at least the man who held the controlling interest absolutely refused to put up any more money to carry the team along another season. The result was that the club did not secure any available players that Manager Barrow had asked for, consequently the team had to start off in poor shape. They did not have the proper training. The result was that the team landed in seventh place.

Prior to the opening of the season the minority stockholders raised such a howl that President Angus disposed of the controlling interest to William H. Yawkey, who still owns the club. When this millionaire took hold of the club he gave Manager Barrow full power to make any deals that he chose, but it was too late. All the good players had been signed and, as none of the old players could be traded, he was at a standstill and had to get along the best he could.

Manager Barrow was so handicapped for want of material, being unable to secure satisfactory results from what he had, that he resigned in mid-season.

The team later was handed over to Bob Lowe, who was its captain. Under the handling of this great player the team made a much better showing but the damage had been done. The team could not get any higher in the race.

AS USUAL—A NEW MANAGER

Six managers in five years is going some, but that is what Detroit has had. In that time, besides the six managers, they have had three presidents.

William R. Armour, who handled Cleveland the previous season, was engaged to look after the interests of the Tigers in 1905. If, in the years he has managed ball clubs, he has done nothing else except to discover and sign one man, he has earned a niche in the "hall of baseball fame" that no one can erase. It was Armour who discovered "Ty" Cobb. Some discovery, too, and it was he who taught "Ty" Cobb a lot of league ball. It was in Armour

to teach ball players how to play the game. To this day Cobb is some ball player, and all credit for getting him must be given to that Pittsburgh, Pa., hustler, Bill Armour.

TEAM BADLY DEMORALIZED

The Tigers, who made such a clever showing in the race of 1905, were just the opposite in 1906. This was caused by friction between the players and their manager about the middle of the season. It led to the release of Manager Armour at the end of the season. The club started poorly and never was in the race. It never held the lead even for a day.

It made a game struggle, however, remaining in the first division until July. It then fell back into the "also rans" and remained with them for the balance of the season.

With Hugh Jennings at the head of the Tigers, they knocked all predictions to the wind by winning the pennant in one of the most spectacular finishes ever witnessed in the American League.

On September 27 the Tigers and Athletics were tied for first place. The Tigers, who had been going like wildfire, overcame a big lead the Mackites had secured. When they met at Philadelphia the fans were aroused to a frenzy. They crowded every inch of space in order to see the man-eating Tigers made to eat "humble pie" before the great Athletics. On the first day the visitors simply ran away from their hated rivals and gave them a bad beating. The following day it rained so that no game was possible. The third day a double-header was scheduled in order to play off the postponed game. Neither game was played, as the teams battled seventeen innings to a tie. The Tigers won the only game of the series and went to Washington to finish up the season. Four games were taken from the Senators, while the Cleverlands, who played at Philadelphia, handed the Athletics a defeat. Thus they put them out of the race and enabled the Western team to capture the first pennant under the expanded league. They also sent Jennings' name to the front with a boost.

The Tigers, who met the Cubs in the world's championship series, were overwhelmingly defeated.

CAPTURES CHAMPIONSHIP AGAIN

With only one new pitcher added—Winters—the Tigers with the same in- and outfield, captured the championship for the second consecutive time in 1908.

The race that season was altogether different from the preceeding one. No Eastern club was even in the first division at the end of the race. The fight narrowed down to a four-cornered contest between Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis who finished in that order. With three days to go Cleveland, to obtain the flag, had to win three games from St. Louis. If Chicago captured two from Detroit they would win. On the first day of the St. Louis-Cleveland series the St. Louis team captured the first game of the doubleheader. This put Cleveland out of the running. Chicago had won the first game and, if the last game of the season were taken, they would win the pennant. This postponed the issue to the very last day of the race. Nevertheless, Detroit was able to win the game, thus shoving Chicago down to third place and putting the Cleverlands up in second, just four points or half a game behind the winners. This was the closest race ever seen in the organization or in any other league.

The Tigers and Cubs again met for the world's championship with the same result as in previous encounters, the Cubs winning four out of five games.

In 1909 the Detroits won the third straight pennant, but not from a Western team this time. They had their old foes, the Athletics, again to do battle with and managed to win from them by only four full games.

The Tigers were the best balanced team in the league in all departments—batting, fielding and pitching. With their speed on the bases and the work of Cobb, wonderful in every way, they were not an easy team to defeat. Every team, except the Athletics went down before them by large majorities in number of games won and lost. The Mackites were able to capture fourteen of the twenty-two games played with Detroit.

This year the Tigers met the Pittsburgh team for the world's championship but were no more successful than against the Cubs, although it required seven games for the Pirates to win.

STRAIN BEGINS TO TELL

The losing of three consecutive world's championship series had its effect on the players. They were not able to make it four straight pennants, but finished third in the race in 1910. The Athletics and Yankees both beat them out. This was mainly caused by the condition of the pitchers, who were unable to get into any shape on account of the rainy season the Tigers ran into on their training trip. Donovan and Mullin were both slow in shaping up, while the others were not able to show their speed of former years.

BACK IN SECOND PLACE

The Tigers in 1911 crept up into second place. The Athletics won the pennant with 101 games, while Detroit could annex but 89. This shows that there was no interest in the race after the Mack team began going right. But when the season opened the Detroiters made a record that looked like a winner. They won so many games that on May 8 they had a lead of 409 points over the second team. The Athletics brought the Tigers back to earth again. This was all caused by the wonderful condition the team was in and the work of the young pitchers, Works, Lafitte, Covington and Likely. The splendid work of Stanage and the great work of first baseman Gainor were also factors to be reckoned with. The pace proved too fast. On the first Eastern trip pitcher Coombs broke Gainor's wrist with a pitched ball, putting him out of the game. Everything broke bad for the Tigers. The young pitchers, owing to the strain, let down and the veterans, who had been held in reserve for the finish, could not rise to the occasion. Mullin was the exception, and he was injured later on and had to retire for some time.

The 1912 Tigers were like a lot of bush leaguers on account of the condition of players, the suspension of Cobb, and many other causes. The team was a mark for the western teams. New York, alone, was the only team that the Detroiters could win from. Accidents enough to put any team out of the race happened right from the start. Gainor had his ankle sprained. This kept him out of the game for weeks. The trouble of Cobb in New York, and the foolish strike of the Detroit players, had effects on the team which soon caused them to look like minor leaguers.

LANDED IN SIXTH PLACE, 1912

The Tigers started the season of 1912 in an experimental condition, remaining in that state all season and could make no improvement in their position. Manager Jennings tried many combinations, but they did not seem to make the impression on him that he wished. The team was never in the race, never even getting above fourth place. The Tigers had to fight hard against St. Louis to even hold sixth place.

RECORD OF DETROIT CLUB AND ITS OFFICIALS

Year.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Percentage.	Position.	President.	Manager.
1901	135	74	61	.548	3	James D. Burns	George T. Stallings
1902	135	52	83	.385	7	Samuel F. Angus	Frank Dwyer
1903	136	65	71	.478	5	Samuel F. Angus	Edward J. Barrow
1904	152	62	90	.408	7	William H. Yawkey	Edward J. Barrow Robert L. Lowe
1905	153	79	74	.516	3	William H. Yawkey	William R. Armour
1906	149	71	78	.477	6	William H. Yawkey	William R. Armour
1907	150	92	58	.613	1	Frank J. Navin	Hughey A. Jennings
1908	153	90	63	.588	1	Frank J. Navin	Hughey A. Jennings
1909	152	98	54	.645	1	Frank J. Navin	Hughey A. Jennings
1910	154	86	68	.558	3	Frank J. Navin	Hughey A. Jennings
1911	154	89	65	.578	2	Frank J. Navin	Hughey A. Jennings
1912	153	69	84	.451	6	Frank J. Navin	Hughey A. Jennings
1913	153	66	87	.431	6	Frank J. Navin	Hughey A. Jennings
13	1929	993	936	.515			

ROSTER OF PLAYERS

Detroit

- 1901—Miller, Yeager, Cronin, Seiver, Frisk, Owens, pitchers; Buelow, Shaw, McAlister, catchers; Dillon, Gleason, Casey, Elberfeld, Crackett, infielders; Barrett, Nance, Holmes, outfielders.
- 1902—Mullin, Mercer, Seiver, Miller, Yeager, Cronin, Cristall, Eagan, Mc-Mackin, Kissinger, O'Connell, Fisher, Terry, pitchers; McGuire, Buelow, McAlister, catchers; Dillon, Beck, Gleason, Casey, Elberfeld, Poste, infielders; Lepine, Barrett, Harley, Holmes, A. McCarthy, outfielders.
- 1903—Mullen, Donovan, Killian, Kitson, J. Stovall, Jaeger, Raymond, Ferry, pitchers; Drill, Beville, McManus, Buelow, catchers; Hickman, Lowe, Coughlin, O'Leary, Robinson, Greminger, Burns, Carr, infielders; Barrett, McIntyre, Crawford, Huelsman, outfielders.
- 1904—Mullin, Donovan, Eason, Kitson, Kissinger, Jones, Deering, Skopec, Kane, pitchers; McAllister, Buelow, McGuire, catchers; Carr, Smith, Yeager, Elberfeld, Long, Nichols, Burns, infielders; Barrett, Lush, Crawford, Gessler, outfielders.
- 1905—Mullin, Donovan, Killian, Kitson, Thomas, Eubanks, Ford, Brookmiller, Justis, Jackson, Cicotte, Wiggs, Disch, pitchers; Warner, Drill, Doran, J. Sullivan, Wood, catchers; Lindsay, Schaefer, Lowe, Coughlin, O'Leary, infielders; Crawford, Barrett, McIntyre, Cooley, Cobb, Hickman, Clarke, outfielders.
- 1906—Mullin, Donovan, Seiver, Donohue, Killian, Eubanks, Wiggs, Rowan, pitchers; Payne, Schmidt, Warner, catchers; Lindsay, Lowe, O'Leary, Schaefer, Coughlin, Scheibeck, Heittling, infielders; Crawford, McIntyre, D. Jones, Cobb, outfielders.

- 1907—Mullin, Donovan, Killian, Seiver, Eubanks, Willett, B. Jones, Malloy, pitchers; Payne, Archer, Schmidt, Erwin, catchers; Rossman, Downs, Schaefer, Coughlin, O'Leary, Jennings, infielders; Jones, Cobb, Crawford, McIntyre, Lowe, outfielders.
- 1908—Mullin, Donovan, Killian, Willett, Summers, Seiver, Winter, Suggs, Malloy, pitchers; Thomas, Schmidt, catchers; Rossman, Downs, Killifer, Schaefer, Coughlin, Bush, O'Leary, infielders; Cobb, Crawford, Jones, McIntyre, outfielders.
- 1909—Mullin, Donovan, Killian, Summers, Speer, Willett, Works, Suggs, E. Jones, Lafitte, Lelivelt, pitchers; Stanage, Beckendorf, Casey, Schmidt, catchers; T. Jones, Rossman, Schaefer, Delehanty, Killifer, Moriarty, O'Leary, Bush, Gainor, Jennings, infielders; Cobb, Jones, Crawford, McIntyre, outfielders.
- 1910—Mullin, Donovan, Killian, Summers, Stroud, Pernoll, Willett, Works, Browning, Laudell, Skeels, Beasley, pitchers; Beckendorf, Casey, Schmidt, Stanage, catchers; T. Jones, Simmons, Delehanty, O'Leary, Lathers, Bush, Kirke, infielders; Cobb, Crawford, Jones, McIntyre, outfielders.
- 1911—Mullin, Donovan, Summers, Willett, Lelivelt, Lafitte, Cavatt, Mitchell, pitchers; Stanage, Casey, Schmidt, Wilson, catchers; Delehanty, Gainor, O'Leary, Bauman, Moriarty, Bush, Lathers, Ness, Schaefer, Tutwiller, infielders; Cobb, Crawford, Jones, Drake, outfielders.
- 1912—Mullin, Lake, Dubuc, Willett, Works, Burns, Covington, Travers, McGeehan, Boehler, Jensen, Dauss, Wheatley, Pernoll, pitchers; J. Ownslow, Stanage, Kocher, McGuire, catchers; Moriarty, Loudon, Gainor, E. Ownslow, Delehanty, Bush, Deal, Corridon, O'Leary, Smith, Bauman, McGarr, Irwin, Sugden, Meany, O'Mara, infielders; Cobb, Crawford, Jones, Vitt, Veach, Ward, Bushong, McGarvey, outfielders.
- 1913—Mullin, Klawitter, Hall, Dubuc, Clauss, Zamlock, Elder, Boehler, Lake, Powell House, Willett, Dauss, North, Comstock, Harding, Grover, Lorenz, Williams, Renfer, pitchers; Stanage, McKee, Bondeau, Gibson, catchers; Gainor, Bush, Deal, Loudon, Moriarty, Joyce, Peploske, Hennessy, Partenber, Pipp, Bauman, Tutwiller, Ownslow, infielders; Cobb, Crawford, Vitt, High, Burns, Platte, outfielders.

DETROIT VS. ATHLETICS

Year.	At Detroit.			At Phila.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1901.	5	4	.556	2	5	.288	7	9	.437
1902.	4	6	.400	0	10	.000	4	16	.200
1903.	6	4	.600	5	5	.500	11	9	.550
1904.	6	5	.545	4	7	.364	10	12	.455
1905.	6	5	.545	3	8	.273	9	13	.409
1906.	4	6	.400	2	7	.222	6	13	.316
1907.	6	3	.667	5	5	.500	11	8	.579
1908.	8	3	.727	6	5	.545	14	8	.636
1909.	5	6	.455	3	8	.273	8	14	.364
1910.	4	7	.364	5	6	.455	9	13	.409
1911.	6	5	.545	6	5	.545	12	10	.545
1912.	5	6	.455	4	7	.364	9	13	.409
1913.	6	5	.545	1	10	.091	7	15	.318
13.	71	65	.522	46	88	.343	117	153	.433

DETROIT VS. BOSTON

Year.	At Detroit.			At Boston.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1901.	6	4	.600	5	5	.500	11	9	.500
1902.	3	6	.333	4	5	.444	7	11	.389
1903.	4	6	.400	5	4	.556	9	10	.474
1904.	5	6	.455	1	10	.091	6	16	.273
1905.	6	5	.545	6	5	.545	12	10	.545
1906.	7	4	.636	5	6	.455	12	10	.545
1907.	9	2	.818	7	4	.636	16	6	.727
1908.	6	5	.545	5	6	.455	11	11	.500
1909.	8	3	.727	5	6	.455	13	9	.591
1910.	6	5	.545	4	7	.364	10	12	.455
1911.	7	4	.636	5	6	.455	12	10	.545
1912.	4	6	.400	2	9	.182	6	15	.286
1913.	6	5	.545	3	8	.273	9	13	.409
13.	77	61	.588	57	81	.413	134	142	.486

DETROIT VS. WASHINGTON

Year.	At Detroit.			At Washington.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1901.	4	6	.400	5	5	.500	9	11	.450
1902.	8	2	.800	1	9	.100	9	11	.450
1903.	6	4	.600	3	6	.333	9	10	.474
1904.	6	4	.600	6	4	.600	12	8	.600
1905.	7	4	.636	4	7	.364	11	11	.500
1906.	7	3	.700	7	3	.700	14	6	.700
1907.	10	1	.909	8	3	.727	18	4	.818
1908.	9	2	.818	7	3	.700	16	5	.762
1909.	8	3	.727	8	3	.727	16	6	.727
1910.	8	3	.727	5	6	.455	13	9	.591
1911.	7	4	.636	7	4	.636	14	8	.636
1912.	4	7	.364	4	7	.364	8	14	.364
1913.	5	6	.455	7	4	.636	12	10	.545
13.	89	49	.645	72	64	.529	161	113	.588

DETROIT VS. NEW YORK

Year.	At Detroit.			At New York.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1903.	6	3	.667	4	6	.400	10	9	.526
1904.	2	9	.182	5	6	.455	7	15	.318
1905.	7	3	.700	6	5	.545	13	8	.619
1906.	5	6	.455	6	5	.545	11	11	.500
1907.	6	4	.600	7	4	.636	13	8	.619
1908.	8	3	.727	7	4	.636	15	7	.682
1909.	6	5	.545	8	3	.727	14	8	.636
1910.	8	3	.727	5	6	.455	13	9	.591
1911.	4	7	.364	3	8	.273	7	15	.318
1912.	8	3	.727	8	3	.727	16	6	.727
1913.	5	6	.455	6	5	.545	11	11	.500
11.	65	52	.556	65	65	.500	130	107	.549

DETROIT VS. CLEVELAND

Year.	At Detroit.			At Cleveland.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1901.	7	3	.700	7	3	.700	14	6	.700
1902.	6	4	.600	4	4	.500	10	8	.556
1903.	6	4	.600	5	5	.500	11	9	.550
1904.	3	8	.273	5	6	.455	8	14	.364
1905.	6	5	.545	4	7	.364	10	12	.455
1906.	5	6	.455	3	8	.273	8	14	.364
1907.	7	4	.636	4	7	.364	11	11	.500
1908.	4	7	.364	5	6	.455	9	13	.409
1909.	8	3	.727	6	5	.545	14	8	.636
1910.	7	4	.636	6	5	.545	13	9	.591
1911.	9	2	.818	7	4	.636	16	6	.727
1912.	5	6	.455	4	7	.364	9	13	.409
1913.	4	6	.400	3	8	.273	7	14	.333
13.	77	62	.554	63	75	.457	140	137	.505

DETROIT VS. CHICAGO

Year.	At Detroit.			At Chicago.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1901.	7	4	.636	3	6	.333	10	10	.500
1902.	4	5	.444	3	7	.300	7	12	.368
1903.	4	5	.444	5	5	.500	9	10	.474
1904.	3	8	.273	5	6	.455	8	14	.364
1905.	7	4	.636	4	7	.364	11	11	.500
1906.	6	5	.545	5	6	.455	11	11	.500
1907.	5	6	.455	4	7	.364	9	13	.409
1908.	7	4	.636	6	5	.545	13	9	.591
1909.	8	3	.727	7	3	.700	15	6	.714
1910.	7	4	.636	6	5	.545	13	9	.591
1911.	9	2	.818	5	6	.455	14	8	.636
1912.	5	6	.455	3	8	.273	8	14	.364
1913.	3	8	.273	6	5	.545	9	13	.409
13.	75	64	.540	62	76	.449	137	140	.495

DETROIT VS. ST. LOUIS

Year.	At Detroit.			At St. Louis.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1902.	3	7	.300	2	8	.200	5	15	.250
1903.	3	7	.300	3	7	.300	6	14	.300
1904.	5	6	.455	6	5	.545	11	11	.500
1905.	8	3	.727	5	6	.455	13	9	.591
1906.	5	6	.455	4	7	.364	9	13	.400
1907.	7	4	.636	7	4	.636	14	8	.636
1908.	6	5	.545	6	5	.545	12	10	.545
1909.	10	1	.909	8	2	.800	18	3	.857
1910.	8	3	.727	7	4	.636	15	7	.682
1911.	7	4	.636	7	4	.636	14	8	.636
1912.	7	4	.636	6	5	.545	13	9	.591
1913.	6	5	.545	5	6	.455	11	11	.500
12.	75	55	.577	66	63	.512	141	118	.544

DETROIT VS. BALTIMORE

Year.	At Detroit.			At Baltimore.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1901.	6	4	.600	2	6	.250	8	10	.444
1902.	5	5	.500	5	5	.500	10	10	.500
2.	11	9	.550	7	11	.389	18	20	.474

DETROIT VS. MILWAUKEE

Year.	At Detroit.			At Milwaukee.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1901.	7	3	.700	8	3	.727	15	6	.714

DETROIT CLUB
Batting Records.

Year.	Games.	A.B.	R.	H.	Ave
1901....	136	4,741	736	1,279	.270
1902....	136	4,644	566	1,158	.249
1903....	137	4,579	564	1,225	.268
1904....	162	5,280	499	1,212	.230
1905....	153	4,937	509	1,204	.244
1906....	151	4,932	518	1,198	.243
1907....	153	5,199	693	1,383	.266
1908....	154	5,113	646	1,348	.264
1909....	158	5,074	667	1,355	.267
1910....	155	5,046	679	1,318	.261
1911....	154	5,317	831	1,546	.191
1912....	154	5,146	720	1,374	.267
1913....	153	5,063	624	1,343	.265
13	1,906	65,170	8,252	16,903	.256

DETROIT CLUB--Continued
Fielding Records.

Year.	Games.	P.O.	A.	E.	Ave.
1901....	136	3,567	1,939	425	.922
1902....	136	3,543	1,892	339	.933
1903....	137	3,588	1,621	288	.947
1904....	162	4,252	2,151	266	.960
1905....	153	4,007	1,853	205	.957
1906....	151	4,006	2,035	261	.959
1907....	153	4,102	1,957	246	.961
1908....	154	4,130	2,082	305	.953
1909....	158	4,243	2,211	278	.959
1910....	155	4,152	2,156	291	.956
1911....	154	4,161	2,163	309	.953
1912....	154	4,013	2,264	342	.949
1913....	153	4,077	2,172	300	.954
13	1,906	51,841	26,496	3,855	.953

RECAPITULATION

Detroit vs. Opponents

Clubs.	Year.	At Detroit			Abroad.			Grand Totals.		
		W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
Athletics.....	13	71	65	.522	46	88	.343	117	153	.433
Boston.....	13	77	61	.558	57	81	.413	134	142	.486
Washington.....	13	89	49	.645	72	64	.529	161	113	.588
New York.....	11	65	52	.556	65	55	.542	130	107	.549
Cleveland.....	13	77	62	.554	63	75	.457	140	137	.505
Chicago.....	13	75	64	.540	62	76	.449	137	140	.495
St. Louis.....	12	75	55	.577	66	63	.512	141	118	.544
Baltimore.....	2	11	9	.550	7	11	.389	18	20	.474
Milwaukee.....	1	7	3	.700	8	3	.727	15	6	.714
Totals.....	13	547	420	.566	446	516	.464	993	936	.515

YANKEES THE BABY MEMBER

The New York team was admitted to the league in 1903. It took the place of Baltimore whose franchise had been disposed of by President Johnson on account of the trouble with McGraw and Robinson in 1902, and the stockholders who conducted the club the balance of the season. The team, or at least the franchise, was transferred to New York, and the league as a whole helped to gather a team to represent the city. Clarke Griffith, who had made a success as manager at Chicago, was shipped to the Metropolis to handle the club. He was given what looked like a sure pennant winner; but the poor start—owing to the illness of Long; the disability of Fultz; the failure of Chesbro and Tannehill to make good; the trouble with catcher O'Connor, and a general batting slump—proved a great disappointment to this all-star team.

Manager Griffith certainly had a wonderful team on his hands in 1904. The team did not lose a series, except those to Boston and Chicago. Jack Chesbro was the leading pitcher of the league with over seventy per cent. of winnings to his credit. Chesbro held one team to one hit; one to two; one to three; eight to four and six to five-hits in a game, besides shutting out his opponents six times. He won forty-one and lost twelve games, with one tie game. He was not taken out of a single contest, making his record for the season fifty-four games pitched.

HAD TO BORROW A CATCHER

Hard luck with players put the Yankees in the second division in 1905. Hardly a game was played with the regular team all during the season. At one time they even had to borrow the services of catcher Powers from the Athletics until the regular catchers were able to get back into the game. At one period of the season every man on the regular team was on the disabled list. To make matters worse the pitchers all fell down, even Chesbro going all to pieces. Nevertheless the players, inspired by that hustling manager, Clarke Griffith, made a game fight all the time, kept the team up in the race for half the season, and never lost heart.

Manager Griffith had probably the strongest team individually in the league. It was fatally handicapped by an inferior pitching staff in 1906. The team made a hard fight from the first game till the end and several times led the race, only to drop back on account of the pitchers. The team was exceptionally strong in batting and base running, and well up in team work as, in fact, every team that Griffith has ever had anything to do with has proven. It is a safe prediction that, had the pitching staff been halfway good, the first pennant would have been won. As it was the team lost the race by only three games.

The season of 1907 will long be remembered by Manager Griffith and the fans of New York. If ever a team went bad it was the Yankees. To finish second to the Chicago team in 1906 and then fall down to fifth the next season is a hard blow on the followers of the club. The team went into the second division early in the race and was never able to get into the first division again.

TEAM GOES TO SMASH

Clarke Griffith started in his last season as manager of the Yankees under adverse conditions. Everything seemed to be going wrong from the start. Ill luck followed the club at every turn. After the western trip in June, when the team commenced to go to the bad, Griffith resigned.

Norman Elberfeld was appointed manager in his stead. From the time that Elberfeld was made manager utter discord reigned in the team. There had been considerable factional trouble among the men. When Elberfeld took up the reins, Chance immediately quit the team and Stahl was released. This so utterly demoralized the team that in one month they had slid from the

top of the ladder to the bottom. It remained at the bottom throughout the season, though in the last month attempts were made to play ball in the old-time style.

STALLINGS WORKS WONDERS

George T. Stallings, who succeeded Elberfeld as manager of the team in 1909, had a very complex problem to handle as a result of the team being in an apparently demoralized condition from the mismanagement of the previous season. Stallings worked wonders with the team at the start. He at once began with a will at the bottom and had quite a competent aggregation on the field at the beginning of the season.

From the start the team worked to make good. They were right up among the leaders all the season, though never being in first place. When the race was over they were safely installed in fifth place, making a far better showing than other clubs that started the season under more pretentious auspices. The secret of Stallings's success with the team was the infusion of new and young material, all of which showed signs of development from the start.

FINISH IN SECOND PLACE

In 1910 the team were the surprise of the American League. They played a wonderful game throughout and at the end finished in second place. This finish was amazing as there had been a great deal of friction throughout the season between Manager Stallings and Captain Chase. This led to the resignation of Stallings a few weeks prior to the end of the pennant race.

When Stallings quit the team was in a beligerent condition. It was only through wonderful engineering on the part of Chase that he was able to land them in second place at the end of the season. Nevertheless, all credit is due Stallings for the showing that the team made in the two seasons that he was manager.

FINISHED IN SIXTH PLACE

The history of the Yankees has oft n been told, how close they could come to winning the pennant and then lose out by some unforeseen accident. The team is about as unlucky as any team in the country and the mistakes of the owners have not helped any. It is not that the present club owners have interfered in any way, for they are as game a lot of people as have ever been connected with baseball. Their advisors have been men who had selfish motives and President Farrell has listened to them to his misfortune.

The mistake was made in 1911 by giving the management into inexperienced hands. It was a mistake, also, to permit Stallings to go and thus place the club in the hands of Chase. For had Stallings been retained, he would no doubt have taken the club and won the pennant with it, as he is the man to get the work out of any set of players.

HARRY WOLVERTON ENGAGED

In the fall of 1911 Harry Wolverton was signed as manager of the team for 1912. He at once started to get together a team of players who would try to make a success for President Farrell.

The team failed completely to make good, and it was not long until it was given up as a lost cause. It got off to a poor start and, trailing along in last place all season, finished in the ruck.

Ill-luck came in the door when Wolverton entered. He may not have seen it, but it slipped in with him just the same. Do as he could he was never able to shake it. The ill-luck started on the first day of the training season at Atlanta, and from that day till the end of the season it was one thing or another, and was virtually continuous. It prevented Wolverton from having a good team on the field at any time.

FRANK CHANCE AT THE HEAD

The season of 1913 opened with nothing to speak of, except that the new manager, Frank Chance, was handed about as poor a lot of ball players as any man ever undertook to mold into a ball club. He had only a few who really could play ball as he wanted it played. Note that he had only Sweeney, Hartzell, Cree and Wolter, who were turned over to him in the spring. Out of over thirty players but four were retained. There is no certainty that any of them, except possibly Hartzell, will be found with the team in 1914. The above, of course, does not include pitchers. Chance was soon rid of Chase and, in exchange, secured Zeider and Borton from Chicago. The latter was released very soon. Peckenpaugh, Gilhooley, Williams, Maisel were added with several outer gardeners whom he will try out in the spring of 1914.

NEW YORK CLUB'S COMPLETE RECORD

Year.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Percentage.	Position.	President.	Manager.
1903	134	72	62	.537	4	Joseph W. Gordon	Clarke Griffith
1904	151	92	59	.617	2	Joseph W. Gordon	Clarke Griffith
1905	149	71	78	.477	6	Joseph W. Gordon	Clarke Griffith
1906	151	90	61	.596	2	Joseph W. Gordon	Clarke Griffith
1907	148	70	78	.473	5	Frank J. Farrell	Clarke Griffith
1908	154	51	103	.331	8	Frank J. Farrell	{ Clarke Griffith Norman Elberfeld
1909	151	74	77	.490	5	Frank J. Farrell	George T. Stallings
1910	151	88	63	.583	2	Frank J. Farrell	{ George T. Stallings Harold Chase
1911	152	76	76	.500	6	Frank J. Farrell	Harold Chase
1912	152	50	102	.329	8	Frank J. Farrell	Harry Wolverton
1913	151	57	94	.377	7	Frank J. Farrell	Frank L. Chance
11	1644	791	853	.481			

ROSTER OF PLAYERS

New York

- 1903—Chesbro, Howell, Tannehill, Wolfe, Griffith, Wiltse, Puttman, Adkins, pitchers; O'Connor, Beville, Lobeskey, catchers; Ganzel, Williams, Conroy, Long, Courtney, Green, Holmes, infielders; Keeler, Fultz, Davis, H. McFarland, outfielders.
- 1904—Chesbro, Powell, Orth, Clarkson, Griffith, Garvin, Puttman, Hughes, Wolfe, pitchers; Kleinow, McGuire, McManus, Beville, catchers; Ganzel, Williams, Conroy, Elberfeld, Unglaub, Thoney, Osteen, infielders; Dougherty, Keeler, Anderson, Fultz, Bliss, outfielders.
- 1905—Griffith, Chesbro, Orth, Hogg, Puttman, Powell, Clarkson, Newton, Leroy, Clarkson, Goode, pitchers; Kleinow, Connor, McGuire, Powers, McCarthy, Jacklitsch, catchers; Chase, Williams, Yeager, Conroy, Elberfeld, Doyle, Delehanty, Cooney, Laporte, Oldring, infielders; Keeler, Fultz, Hahn, Dougherty, Anderson, Hickman, outfielders.
- 1906—Griffith, Chesbro, Leroy, Clarkson, Orth, Newton, Hahn, Doyle, Barger, pitchers; Kleinow, McGuire, Thomas, catchers; Chase, Williams,

- Moriarty, Laporte, Conroy, Elberfeld, Yeager, infielders; Keeler, Delehanty, Hoffman, Dougherty, E. Hahn, outfielders.
- 1907—Chesbro, Orth, Neuer, Doyle, Hogg, Kitson, Newton, Hughes, Keefe, Moore, Clarkson, Castleton, Brockett, Barger, Tift, Manning, pitchers; Kleinow, Thomas, Rickey, Blair, catchers; Chase, Elberfeld, Conroy, Williams, Laporte, Ball, infielders; Keeler, Hoffman, Bell, Loudon, outfielders.
- 1908—Chesbro, Orth, Hogg, Manning, Newton, Lake, Doyle, Vaughn, Biliard, Wilson, Warhop, pitchers; Kleinow, Blair, Sweeney, catchers; Stahl Chase, Moriarty, Gardner, Laporte, Niles, Conroy, Elberfeld, Ball, infielders; Cree, Delehanty, McIlvecne, Hemphill, Keeler, O'Rourke, outfielders.
- 1909—Chesbro, Hughes, Quinn, Doyle, Warhop, Brockett, Lake, Wilson, Newton, Ford, Schmidt, Manning, Carroll, pitchers; Kleinow, Blair, Sweeney, catchers; Knight, Chase, Gardner, Laporte, Elberfeld, Austin, Ball, Ward, G. McConnell, Tiemeyer, infielders; Keeler, Cree, Engle, Demmitt, McIlveene, outfielders.
- 1910—Manning, Quinn, Hughes, Fisher, Ford, Vaughn, Frill, Warhop, Doyle, Caldwell, pitchers; Criger, Sweeney, Kleinow, F. Mitchell, Blair, catchers; Chase, Knight, Laporte, E. Gardner, Austin, Roach, Foster, Madden, infielders; Hemphill, Daniels, Cree, Engle, Channel, outfielders.
- 1911—Quinn, Warhop, Coakley, Vaughn, Fisher, Brockett, Caldwell, Ables, Klepfer, Hogg, pitchers; Blair, Sweeney, R. Williams, Walsh, catchers; Chase, Knight, Gardner, Johnson, Dolan, Hartzell, Roach, Wilkinson, Magner, Handiboe, Curry, infielders; Cree, Hamphill, Wolter, Daniels, Elliott, Priest, Fitzgerald, outfielders.
- 1912—Warhop, Quinn, Ford, Caldwell, McConnell, Fisher, Vaughn, Shears, Huff, Thompson, Keating, Schultz, pitchers; Sweeney, Street, Williams, Fisher, catchers; Sterrett, Chase, Simmons, E. Gardner, McMillan, Martin, Stump, Austin, Hartzell, O'Dowd, Midkiff, Paddock, Dolan, Batten, Wolverton, infielders; Cree, Lelivelt, Daniels, Maloney, Zinn, Wolter, Coleman, Kauff, Otis, outfielders.
- 1913—McConnell, Caldwell, Keating, Schultz, Fisher, Ford, McHale, Warhop, Hoff, Klepfer, Clark, Hanley, Pieh, pitchers; Sweeney, Williams, Sterrett, Gossett, Smith, ("Peoli") Hanson, Reynolds, catchers; Hartzell, Chase, Young, Stump, Midkiff, McKechnie, Chance, Derrick, Peckenpough, Borton, Zeider, Costello, Knight, H. Williams, Maisel, Boon, infielders; Daniels, Wolter, Cree, Lelivelt, Cook, Gilhooley, Leverenz, Holden, Whiteman, outfielders.

NEW YORK VS. ATHLETICS

Year.	At New York.			At Phila.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1903.	7	3	.700	3	5	.375	10	8	.556
1904.	6	4	.600	6	5	.545	12	9	.571
1905.	4	5	.400	4	5	.444	8	11	.421
1906.	7	4	.636	6	4	.600	13	8	.619
1907.	5	5	.500	5	4	.556	10	9	.526
1908.	3	8	.273	5	6	.455	8	14	.364
1909.	4	7	.364	4	7	.364	8	14	.364
1910.	5	6	.455	4	6	.400	9	12	.429
1911.	4	7	.364	2	8	.200	6	15	.286
1912.	3	8	.273	2	9	.182	5	17	.227
1913.	2	9	.182	3	8	.273	5	17	.227
11.	50	67	.427	44	67	.396	94	134	.412

NEW YORK VS. BOSTON

Year.	At New York.			At Boston.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1903.	3	6	.333	4	7	.364	7	13	.350
1904.	5	6	.455	5	6	.455	10	12	.455
1905.	3	8	.273	5	5	.500	8	13	.383
1906.	9	2	.818	8	3	.727	17	5	.773
1907.	7	4	.636	5	4	.556	12	8	.600
1908.	5	6	.455	5	6	.455	10	12	.455
1909.	5	6	.455	4	7	.364	9	13	.409
1910.	7	4	.636	6	5	.545	13	9	.591
1911.	5	6	.455	5	6	.455	10	12	.455
1912.	1	9	.100	1	10	.091	2	19	.091
1913.	2	7	.222	4	7	.364	6	14	.300
11.	52	64	.448	52	66	.441	104	130	.444

NEW YORK VS. WASHINGTON

Year.	At New York.			At Wash.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1903.	8	1	.900	6	4	.600	14	5	.750
1904.	8	3	.727	10	1	.909	18	4	.818
1905.	9	2	.818	6	5	.545	15	7	.682
1906.	7	4	.636	8	3	.727	15	7	.682
1907.	8	3	.727	7	4	.636	15	7	.682
1908.	4	7	.364	5	6	.455	9	13	.409
1909.	8	3	.727	6	3	.667	14	6	.700
1910.	7	4	.636	8	3	.727	15	7	.682
1911.	6	5	.545	6	5	.545	12	10	.545
1912.	4	7	.364	3	8	.273	7	15	.318
1913.	4	7	.364	2	9	.182	6	16	.273
11	73	46	.613	67	51	.568	140	97	.591

NEW YORK VS. CLEVELAND

Year.	At New York.			At Cleveland.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1903.	4	6	.400	2	8	.200	6	14	.300
1904.	7	4	.636	4	5	.444	11	9	.550
1905.	6	5	.545	4	7	.364	10	12	.455
1906.	6	5	.545	5	5	.500	11	10	.524
1907.	3	8	.273	4	7	.364	7	15	.318
1908.	4	7	.364	2	9	.182	6	16	.273
1909.	7	4	.636	7	4	.636	14	8	.636
1910.	6	5	.545	7	3	.700	13	8	.619
1911.	5	6	.455	3	8	.273	8	14	.364
1912.	4	7	.364	4	6	.400	8	13	.381
1913.	4	7	.364	4	7	.364	8	14	.364
11.	56	64	.467	46	69	.400	102	133	.434

NEW YORK VS. CHICAGO

Year.	At New York.			At Chicago.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1903.	7	1	.875	4	6	.400	11	7	.611
1904.	6	5	.545	4	7	.364	10	12	.455
1905.	4	7	.364	3	8	.273	7	15	.318
1906.	5	6	.455	5	6	.455	10	12	.455
1907.	6	5	.545	4	7	.364	10	12	.455
1908.	4	7	.364	2	9	.182	6	16	.273
1909.	5	6	.455	3	8	.273	8	14	.364
1910.	7	4	.636	6	4	.600	13	8	.619
1911.	5	6	.455	4	7	.364	9	13	.409
1912.	4	7	.364	5	6	.455	9	13	.409
1913.	6	4	.600	4	7	.364	10	11	.476
11.	59	58	.504	44	75	.370	103	133	.436

NEW YORK VS. DETROIT

Year.	At New York.			At Detroit.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1903.	6	4	.600	3	6	.333	9	10	.474
1904.	6	5	.545	9	2	.818	15	7	.682
1905.	5	6	.455	3	7	.300	8	13	.381
1906.	5	6	.455	6	5	.545	11	11	.500
1907.	4	7	.364	4	6	.400	8	13	.381
1908.	4	7	.364	3	8	.273	7	15	.318

NEW YORK VS. DETROIT—Cont'd

Year.	At New York.			At Detroit.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1909.	3	8	.273	5	6	.455	8	14	.364
1910.	6	5	.545	3	8	.273	9	13	.381
1911.	8	3	.727	7	4	.636	15	7	.682
1912.	3	8	.273	3	8	.273	6	16	.273
1913.	5	6	.455	6	5	.545	11	11	.500
11.	55	65	.458	52	65	.444	107	130	.451

NEW YORK VS. ST. LOUIS

Year.	At New York.			At St. Louis.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1903.	8	2	.800	7	3	.700	15	5	.750
1904.	8	3	.727	8	3	.727	16	6	.727
1905.	7	4	.636	8	3	.727	15	7	.682
1906.	6	5	.545	7	3	.700	13	8	.619
1907.	3	8	.273	5	6	.455	8	14	.364
1908.	3	8	.273	2	9	.182	5	17	.227
1909.	7	4	.636	6	4	.600	13	8	.619
1910.	9	2	.818	7	4	.636	16	6	.727
1911.	9	2	.818	7	3	.700	16	5	.762
1912.	7	4	.636	6	5	.545	13	9	.591
1913.	7	4	.636	4	7	.364	11	11	.500
11.	74	46	.617	67	50	.573	141	96	.595

NEW YORK CLUB

Batting Record

Year.	Games.	A.B.	R.	H.	Ave.
1903....	134	4,257	577	1,133	.266
1904....	151	5,212	599	1,345	.258
1905....	149	4,970	591	1,232	.248
1906....	151	5,095	643	1,345	.265
1907....	148	5,051	605	1,263	.250
1908....	154	5,084	459	1,192	.234
1909....	151	4,989	590	1,239	.248
1910....	151	5,063	626	1,253	.247
1911....	152	5,104	635	1,376	.270
1912....	152	5,089	630	1,321	.260
1913....	151	5,095	596	1,295	.237
11....	1,644	54,939	6,601	13,994	.255

Fielding Record

Year.	Games.	P.O.	A.	E.	Ave.
1903....	134	3,606	1,777	259	.954
1904....	151	4,137	2,086	262	.951
1905....	149	4,027	1,877	294	.953
1906....	151	4,069	1,975	277	.956
1907....	148	4,000	1,993	338	.946
1908....	154	4,091	2,037	340	.947
1909....	151	4,043	2,003	331	.948
1910....	151	4,162	2,056	287	.956
1911....	152	4,091	1,953	330	.948
1912....	152	3,994	1,909	386	.939
1913....	151	4,031	2,054	294	.954
11....	1,644	44,251	21,720	3,398	.951

RECAPITULATION **New York vs. Opponents.**

Clubs.	At New York.				Abroad.			Grand Totals.		
	Years.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
Athletics.....	11	50	67	.427	44	67	.396	94	134	.412
Boston.....	11	52	64	.448	52	66	.441	104	130	.444
Washington.....	11	73	46	.613	67	51	.568	140	97	.591
Cleveland.....	11	56	64	.467	46	69	.400	102	133	.434
Chicago.....	11	59	58	.504	44	75	.370	103	133	.436
Detroit.....	11	55	65	.458	52	65	.444	107	133	.451
St. Louis.....	11	74	46	.617	67	50	.573	141	96	.595
Totals.....	11	419	410	.505	372	443	.456	791	853	.481

ST. LOUIS JOINS THE LEAGUE

When the American League expanded and had taken in the eastern clubs, it also decided to do a little expanding in the west. When Milwaukee proved that it would not be able to hold up its end with the other clubs or cities, it was decided to take in St. Louis as it was a good city to add to the new organization. Mr. Henry Killilea, who, with his brother, had the Milwaukee Club, was given the franchise in the Mound City. James McAleer, connected with the Boston team, was chosen as manager of the club. McAleer had done considerable "gumshoe" work for President Johnson in helping to secure National League players. To repay him for his hard work he was selected to manage the team. He at once started in to sign players.

The first season in the field the team landed second in the race, five games behind the Athletics, who won the pennant.

Manager McAleer stood pat on his team in 1903 after making a great fight for first place the first season the club was in the league. Before the season had advanced far he discovered that the players would not do. It was impossible then to secure the players he would like to get. The other clubs would not come to his rescue with the ones he wanted.

The team was a big disappointment to not only the club owners, but also to Manager McAleer himself. In fact the officials were so disgusted with the way the team acted that Ralph L. Orthwein, who had succeeded Killilea as president, resigned and sold out his stock.

The company was reorganized with Robert L. Hedges at the head of the club. He has been president ever since.

COULD NOT BETTER POSITION

The team in 1904, did not do any better than the previous season, when it finished sixth. Manager McAleer had made several changes in the personnel of the club during the winter, as he had unlimited backing from President Hedges to get players who could win games. The team was stronger in the infield than in 1903, but this was more than offset by the decline of the most reliable batsmen in the batting line and the inferior work of the pitchers.

From sixth place to last was the fate of the Browns in 1905. The team was lacking with the bat. The pitchers who were expected to make good fell down hard. The accident to Captain Dick Padden, the training field leader, was felt by the entire team. His instructions to them were of vast importance as there were several youngsters in the inner garden who needed an old head to guide them. Glade, who in 1904 was a star, fell off in his work so that he was practically useless; while Harry Howell was a big disappointment to the team. Only Peltz and Sudhoff could be depended upon to do any kind of work.

At the start and close of the season the team did excellent work. It was during June, July, August and the first part of September that they were so very bad.

In 1906, with almost a new team, and the champion batter in the person of Stone on the team, the St. Louis Club looked like a new aggregation. The team showed up brilliantly many times and had some of the fans ready to bet that they would take first place before the season was over; but they never reached the top although they did great work. The young players, especially Stone who proved the best batter in the league, were of great help; while the return to form of several pitchers had a lot to do, not only with the action of the players, but with Manager McAleer's handling of the team. He had a willing bunch of men with him and they appreciated what he told them to do.

FINISHED IN SIXTH PLACE

The team which represented St. Louis in 1907, finished in sixth place, between New York and Boston, with Washington last. They never were able to get into the first division. In fact they never climbed above sixth place, and never fell below seventh, as they played consistent ball all the time. The same cause of complaint about the pitchers is heard again. They all fell down with a thud. The batting would not have been tolerated on a bush league team.

In 1908 the team finished in fourth position, being one of the four western clubs to finish ahead of the four eastern clubs.

The above is some change from the record of 1907, when the team finished sixth. The team reversed their form of making a bad start and finishing up strong. This year they made a flying leap and took the lead, it being some work to dislodge them. They fought like tigers all the way and it was not until the latter part of the race that Chicago, Detroit or Cleveland could give them the slip and go along peacefully.

Not a team in the race showed the vast improvement that the Browns did. With the addition of Williams, formerly of New York, and Ferris, who was a star on the Boston team, Manager McAleer made a ten-strike. These two players with Wallace and Jones made up an infield second to none in the league. Waddell, who had been with the Athletics, was secured and his work was of championship order. He was not what he always had been, but his good work kept the team in the race all season.

RIGHT UP AND RIGHT BACK AGAIN

"A reversal of form," as the horseowner would say when a horse would not continue when it was "on edge", applies to St. Louis. When they were in the first division in 1908 they were great, but in the season of 1909 the team went to pieces. At times the pitchers would go good; then the players would go bad and *vice versa*. When the season was nearly over, McAleer, who had become disgusted with affairs and the way the players were going, resigned, and Jack O'Connor was placed in charge.

LOST 107 GAMES

One hundred and seven games were lost by St. Louis in 1910, so it is an easy matter to figure out where the team landed. Manager Jack O'Connor, who was in charge, lasted just one season with that aggregation and was released after a number of arguments. He had signed a contract calling for more than one year and had some trouble to get his affairs fixed up until some time after he left the team.

Only Washington had ever lost more games than the Browns did in 1910. It was the second time the St. Louis team had ever finished last in the American League. In 1905 they were in last place.

The team was the biggest disappointment of any team ever connected with the league. Even the fans went over to the opposition.

WALLACE AT HELM

Even with Rhoddy Wallace, the grand old shortstop—a player who is liked by everybody—at the helm in 1911, the team actually lost the same number of games as O'Connor's team, besides winning two less. The percentage was .296, the lowest the team had ever had. The finish of the team was expected, for they never showed any class.

TOOK TWO MANAGERS TO LOSE IN 1912

In order to better the record of losing 107 games in one year. President Hedges engaged a pair of managers—Wallace and Stovall—in 1912. Between

them they made a much better record. They could only lose 101 games, making 315 games lost in the last three years. But they accomplished something between them, for they managed to win fifty-three games and they succeeded in getting the team in under the wire by a scratch, landing in seventh place. Manager Wallace was just getting a team together and had them going very nice when a trade was made with Cleveland, in which George Stovall, who had managed the team in that city prior to Harry Davis's advent there, was engaged to take charge of the Browns, succeeding Wallace.

THREE MANAGERS TRIED

In 1913 with Stovall at the helm it did not look as though any one would take his place away from him. But baseball, especially in St. Louis, is an uncertainty. When it is stated that during the summer three men handled the team—Stovall, Austin and Rickey—it is not hard to guess why the team again finished last, making three out of the last four years that the team had been in this position.

ST. LOUIS CLUB'S COMPLETE RECORD

Year.	Games.	Won.	Lost.	Percentage.	Position.	President.	Manager
1902	136	78	58	.574	2	Henry Killilea	James R. McAleer
1903	139	65	74	.468	6	Ralph L. Orthwein	James R. McAleer
1904	152	65	87	.428	6	Robert L. Hedges	James R. McAleer
1905	153	54	99	.354	8	Robert L. Hedges	James R. McAleer
1906	149	76	73	.510	5	Robert L. Hedges	James R. McAleer
1907	152	69	83	.454	6	Robert L. Hedges	James R. McAleer
1908	152	83	69	.546	4	Robert L. Hedges	James R. McAleer
1909	150	61	89	.407	7	Robert L. Hedges	{ James R. McAleer Jack O'Connor
1910	154	47	107	.305	8	Robert L. Hedges	Jack O'Connor
1911	152	45	107	.296	8	Robert L. Hedges	Rhoddy Wallace
1912	154	53	101	.341	7	Robert L. Hedges	{ Rhoddy Wallace George Stovall George Stovall
1913	153	57	96	.373	8	Robert L. Hedges	{ James P. Austin Branch Rickey
12	1796	753	1043	.417			

ROSTER OF PLAYERS

St. Louis

1902—F. Donohue, Harper, Powell, Sudhoff, Reidy, Shields, Hustings, Hahn, pitchers; Kahoe, Sugden, Donohue, Douglass, Maloney, catchers; Anderson, Padden, Friel, McCormick, Wallace, infielders; Hemphill, Heidrick, Burkett, D. Jones, McAleer, outfielders.

1903—Donohue, Seiver, Sudhoff, Powell, Reidy, Terry, Evans, Wright, Morgan pitchers; Kahoe, Sugden, catchers; Anderson, Friel, McCormick, Wallace, Hill, Bowcock, infielders; Hemphill, Burkett, Heidrick, Swander, outfielders.

1904—Sudhoff, Glade, Pelty, Howell, Hynes, Seiver, Morgan, Wright, pitchers; O'Connor, Sugden, Peitz, Kahoe, catchers; T. Jones, Morgan, Wallace,

- Gleason, Demontreville, Hill, infielders; Burkett, Hemphill, Huelsman, Hedrick, outfielders.
- 1905—Sudhoff, Howell, Glade, Powell, Pelty, Buchanan, Morgan, Ables, pitchers; Sugden, Spencer, Weaver, Roth, Rickey, Snyder, Sherier, catchers; Jones, Moran, Padden, Starr, Rockenfield, Gleason, Wallace, infielders; Koehler, Stone, Drisk, Van Zant, Macart, outfielders.
- 1906—Powell, Jacobson, Howell, Glade, E. Smith, Pelty, pitchers; O'Connor, Rickey, Spencer, catchers; T. Jones, Rockenfield, O'Brien, Niles, Wallace, Hartzell, Nordyke, infielders; Stone, Hemphill, Koehler, outfielders.
- 1907—Pelty, Powell, Howell, Glade, Dineen, McGill, Jacobson, Morgan, Newell, Bailey, pitchers; O'Connor, Buelow, Stephens, Spencer, catchers; Jones, Hartzell, Niles, Yeager, Wallace, Delehanty, infielders; Stone, Hemphill, Pickering, Frisk, Butler, outfielders.
- 1908—Pelty, Dineen, Howell, Graham, Powell, Bailey, Waddell, Criss, pitchers; Spencer, Smith, Blue, Stephens, catchers; Jones, Williams, Ferris, Wallace, Hartzell, infielders; C. Jones, Hoffman, Heidrick, Schweitzer, Stone, Yeager, outfielders.
- 1909—Dineen, Criss, Bailey, Powell, Graham, Pelty, Howell, Waddell, Kussell, Stremmell, Gilligan, McCorry, pitchers; Criger, Stephens, Smith, Killifer, catchers; Jones, Griggs, Rossman, Williams, Ferris, Wallace, Hartzell, infielders; Hoffman, Devoy, Stone, Schweitzer, Shotton, McAleer, Compton, Patterson, outfielders.
- 1910—Pelty, Linke, Kinsella, Bailey, Powell, Lake, Howell, Ray, Criss, Waddell, Graham, Gilligan, Stremmell, Boyd, Spade, Hall, Nelson, Malloy, R. Mitchell, pitchers; Stephens, Killifer, Allen, catchers; Newman, Griggs, Anstein, Truesdale, Wallace, Hartzell, Allen, Nill, Corridon, McDonald Jansen, infielders; Stone, Hoffman, Fisher, Schweitzer, Northen, Demmitt, outfielders.
- 1911—Hamilton, Pelty, Lake, Nelson, R. Mitchell, Powell, George, Bailey, Gregory, Pfeffer, Willis, Harper, Criss, Curry, Moser, Hawke, Allison, pitchers; Stephens, Kritchell, Clarke, Southwick, catchers; Newman, Kutina, Black, Rowan, Laporte, Hallihan, Austin, Wallace, Meyers, Logan, Duggan, Moulton, infielders; Shotton, Murray, Hogan, Schweitzer, Compton, Hoffman, Meloin, Williams, Truesdale, outfielders.
- 1912—Baumgardner, E. Brown, C. Brown, Hamilton, Powell, Allison, Frill, Lake, Nelson, Adams, Napier, Weilman, pitchers; Alexander, Kritchell, Stephens, Snell, Crossen, catchers; Kutina, Stovall, Pratt, Laporte, Wallace, Hallihan, Daly, Austin, Tennant, Jantsen, Dhanley, Alloway, infielders; Hogan, Shotton, Williams, Compton, Procker, Arton, Brief, outfielders.
- 1913—Weilman, Baumgardner, Hamilton, Leverenz, Stone, R. Mitchell, Taylor, Allison, Adams, Powell, Schmidt, Schwenk, Brown, pitchers; Agnew, Alexander, McAllister, Crossin, catchers; Stovall, Pratt, Austin, Wallace, D. Walsh, Balenti, Bonnin, Brief, Graff, Lavan, Flannigan, Wares, Covington, Bisland, infielders; Shotton, Johnson, Williams, Compton, Walker, Maisel, Meinart, Tomer, Sloan, outfielders.

ST. LOUIS VS. ATHLETICS

Year.	At St. Louis.			At Phila.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1902.	6	3	.667	4	6	.400	10	9	.526
1903.	6	4	.600	2	7	.222	8	11	.421
1904.	5	5	.500	5	6	.455	10	11	.476
1905.	4	7	.364	3	8	.273	7	15	.318
1906.	6	3	.667	5	6	.455	11	9	.550
1907.	3	7	.300	3	7	.300	6	14	.300
1908.	7	3	.700	6	5	.545	13	8	.619

ST. LOUIS VS. ATHLETICS—Cont'd

Year.	At St. Louis.			At Phila.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1909.	5	6	.455	3	8	.273	8	14	.364
1910.	3	8	.273	2	9	.182	5	17	.227
1911.	1	10	.091	1	10	.091	2	20	.091
1912.	3	8	.273	3	8	.273	6	16	.273
1913.	1	10	.091	5	5	.500	6	15	.286
12.	50	74	.403	42	85	.331	92	159	.366

ST. LOUIS VS. BOSTON

Year.	At St. Louis.			At Boston			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1902.	4	6	.400	1	9	.100	5	15	.250
1903.	4	6	.400	2	3	.200	6	14	.300
1904.	5	6	.455	5	6	.455	10	12	.455
1905.	4	7	.364	3	8	.273	7	15	.318
1906.	9	2	.818	8	3	.727	17	5	.773
1907.	6	5	.545	6	5	.545	12	10	.545
1908.	5	6	.455	2	9	.182	7	15	.318
1909.	4	6	.400	3	7	.300	7	13	.350
1910.	3	8	.273	3	8	.273	6	16	.273
1911.	5	5	.500	4	7	.364	9	12	.429
1912.	3	8	.273	2	9	.182	5	17	.227
1913.	4	7	.364	1	10	.091	5	17	.227
12.	58	72	.437	40	89	.410	96	161	.374

ST. LOUIS VS. WASHINGTON

Year.	At St. Louis.			At Wash.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1902.	7	4	.636	4	5	.444	11	9	.550
1903.	6	4	.600	6	4	.600	12	8	.600
1904.	6	4	.600	5	6	.455	11	10	.524
1905.	5	6	.455	4	7	.364	9	13	.409
1906.	6	5	.545	6	5	.545	12	10	.545
1907.	7	4	.636	6	5	.545	13	9	.591
1908.	8	3	.727	7	4	.636	15	7	.682
1909.	7	4	.636	8	3	.727	15	7	.682
1910.	6	5	.545	3	8	.273	9	13	.409
1911.	7	4	.636	2	9	.182	9	13	.409
1912.	4	7	.364	4	7	.364	8	14	.364
1913.	3	8	.273	5	6	.455	8	14	.364
12.	72	53	.554	60	69	.465	132	127	.509

ST. LOUIS VS. NEW YORK

Year.	At St. Louis.			At New York			Grand Totals		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1903.	3	7	.300	2	8	.200	5	15	.250
1904.	3	8	.273	3	8	.273	6	16	.273
1905.	3	8	.273	4	7	.364	7	15	.318
1906.	3	7	.300	5	6	.455	8	13	.381
1907.	6	5	.545	8	3	.727	14	8	.636
1908.	9	2	.818	8	3	.727	17	5	.773
1909.	4	6	.400	4	7	.364	8	13	.381
1910.	4	7	.364	2	9	.182	6	16	.273
1911.	3	7	.300	2	9	.182	5	16	.238
1912.	5	6	.455	4	7	.364	9	13	.409
1913.	7	4	.636	4	7	.364	11	11	.500
11.	50	67	.427	46	74	.383	96	141	.405

ST. LOUIS VS. CLEVELAND

Year.	At St. Louis.			At Cleveland			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1902.	5	4	.556	5	5	.500	10	9	.526
1903.	6	4	.600	3	7	.300	9	11	.450
1904.	4	7	.364	5	6	.455	9	13	.409
1905.	4	7	.364	4	7	.364	8	14	.364
1906.	5	6	.455	3	8	.273	8	14	.364
1907.	7	4	.636	3	8	.273	10	12	.455
1908.	6	5	.545	5	6	.455	11	11	.500
1909.	6	5	.545	2	9	.182	8	14	.364
1910.	3	8	.273	1	10	.091	4	18	.182
1911.	4	7	.364	3	8	.273	7	15	.318
1912.	5	6	.455	2	9	.182	7	15	.318
1913.	3	8	.273	3	8	.273	6	16	.273
12.	58	71	.450	39	91	.300	97	162	.375

ST. LOUIS VS. CHICAGO

Year.	At St. Louis.			At Chicago.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1902.	4	5	.444	5	4	.556	9	9	.500
1903.	5	4	.556	6	5	.545	11	9	.550
1904.	4	7	.364	4	7	.364	8	14	.364
1905.	3	7	.300	4	7	.364	7	14	.333
1906.	4	6	.400	3	7	.300	7	13	.350
1907.	3	8	.273	3	8	.273	6	16	.273
1908.	6	4	.600	4	7	.364	10	11	.476
1909.	6	5	.545	6	5	.545	12	10	.545
1910.	6	5	.545	4	7	.364	10	12	.455
1911.	3	8	.273	2	9	.182	5	17	.227
1912.	5	6	.455	4	7	.364	9	13	.409
1913.	5	6	.455	5	6	.455	10	12	.455
12.	54	71	.432	50	79	.388	104	150	.409

ST. LOUIS VS. DETROIT

Year.	At St. Louis.			At Detroit.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1902.	8	2	.800	7	3	.700	15	5	.750
1903.	7	3	.700	7	3	.700	14	6	.700
1904.	5	6	.455	6	5	.545	11	11	.500
1905.	6	5	.545	3	8	.273	9	13	.409
1906.	7	4	.636	6	5	.545	13	9	.591
1907.	4	7	.364	4	7	.364	8	14	.364
1908.	5	6	.455	5	6	.455	10	12	.455
1909.	2	8	.200	1	10	.091	3	18	.143
1910.	4	7	.364	3	8	.273	7	15	.318
1911.	4	7	.364	4	7	.364	8	14	.364
1912.	5	6	.455	4	7	.364	9	13	.409
1913.	6	5	.545	5	6	.455	11	11	.500
12.	63	66	.488	55	75	.423	118	141	.456

ST. LOUIS VS. BALTIMORE

Year.	At St. Louis.			At Baltimore.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1902.	10	0	1.000	8	2	.800	18	2	.900

ST. LOUIS CLUB Batting Record

Years.	Games.	A.B.	R.	H.	Ave.
1902.....	136	4,753	618	1,257	.264
1903.....	139	4,603	499	1,111	.241
1904.....	152	5,245	473	1,260	.240
1905.....	153	5,220	501	1,202	.230
1906.....	149	5,032	565	1,236	.245
1907.....	152	5,220	542	1,328	.254
1908.....	152	5,155	544	1,264	.245
1909.....	150	4,972	441	1,156	.233
1910.....	154	5,052	449	1,092	.216
1911.....	152	5,008	567	1,242	.248
1912.....	154	5,085	552	1,262	.248
1913.....	153	5,022	528	1,188	.237
12.....	1,796	60,367	6,284	14,598	.242

ST. LOUIS CLUB—Continued Fielding Record

Years.	Games.	P.O.	A.	E.	Ave.
1902.....	136	3,609	1,867	233	.949
1903.....	139	3,580	1,791	260	.954
1904.....	152	4,191	2,186	260	.961
1905.....	153	4,131	2,185	285	.957
1906.....	149	4,068	1,967	290	.954
1907.....	152	4,131	2,135	270	.959
1908.....	152	4,182	2,133	242	.963
1909.....	150	4,056	1,977	272	.957
1910.....	154	4,103	2,189	378	.943
1911.....	152	3,993	2,129	353	.945
1912.....	154	4,093	1,994	338	.947
1913.....	153	4,148	2,135	305	.965
12.....	1,796	52,285	24,688	3,516	.951

RECAPITULATION St. Louis vs. Opponents

Clubs.	Years.	At St. Louis.			Abroad.			Grand Totals.		
		W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
Athletics.....	12	50	74	.403	42	85	.331	92	159	.366
Boston.....	12	56	72	.437	40	89	.310	96	161	.374
Washington..	12	72	58	.554	60	69	.465	132	127	.509
New York....	11	50	67	.427	46	74	.383	96	141	.405
Cleveland....	12	58	71	.450	39	91	.300	97	162	.375
Chicago.....	12	54	71	.432	50	79	.388	104	150	.409
Detroit.....	12	63	66	.488	55	75	.423	118	141	.456
Baltimore....	1	10	0	1.000	8	2	.800	18	2	.900
Totals.....	12	413	479	.463	340	564	.376	753	1043	.419

THE ORIOLES ONE OF THE ORIGINAL AMERICAN LEAGUE CLUBS

DROPPED TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW YORK

The Baltimore Club was one of the original members of the American League but lasted only two years. In that time they caused about as much trouble to President Johnson as all the others put together. He was continually at war with Manager McGraw and during the second season of the club was compelled to take drastic measures with the players on that team. In fact, the fight became so bitter between the president of the league and the little manager that the latter did about all he could to disrupt the league. He even went so far as to jump the league and sign up to manage the New York Giants. He also took several players with him, causing the Baltimore backers or stockholders a world of trouble. The upshot of it was, the taking away of the franchise in the fall and transferring it to New York. The league was compelled to carry the team along the balance of 1902 in order to complete the schedule.

The first year of the team they did fine work, finishing fifth and causing all the clubs of the organization a lot of trouble to defeat them. But during the second year, or after McGraw jumped with his players, they proved a joke and were easy to defeat.

WHAT BALTIMORE ACCOMPLISHED IN TWO YEARS

Year.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Percentage.	Rank.	President.	Manager.
1901	133	68	65	.511	5	Sidney W. Frank	John J. McGraw
1902	138	50	88	.362	8	John J. Mahon	{ John J. McGraw Wilbert Robinson
2	271	118	153	.435			

ROSTER OF PLAYERS

Baltimore

1901—McGinnity, Howell, Nops, Foreman, Kearne, Dunn, Yerkes, Schmidt, pitchers; Robinson, Bresnahan, catchers; Donlin, Hart, Foutz, Williams, McGraw, Keister, infielders; Jackson, Brodie, Seymour, Rohe, outfielders.
1902—Howell, Cronin, Wiltse, Katoll, McGinnity, Butler, Hughes, Foreman, Prestiss, Lawson, Jordan, pitchers; Robinson, Smith, Bresnahan, Erickson, Yeager, catchers; McGann, Jones, Williams, Oyler, Mathison, McGraw, Gilbert, Arndt, Courtney, Dillon, Hate, Burns, Rees, Heiseman, Shields, infielders; Seymour, Kelley, McFarland, Selbach, Sheckard, Thoney, Mellor, outfielders.

BALTIMORE VS. ATHLETICS

Year.	At Baltimore.			At Phila.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1901.	7	3	.700	7	4	.636	14	7	.667
1902.	3	3	.500	3	10	.231	6	13	.316
2.	10	6	.625	10	14	.417	20	20	.500

BALTIMORE VS. BOSTON

Year.	At Baltimore.			At Boston.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
1901.	5	3	.625	3	6	.333	8	9	.471
1902.	2	8	.200	2	8	.200	4	16	.200
2.	7	11	.292	5	14	.263	12	25	.324

BALTIMORE VS. WASHINGTON

At Baltimore. At Washington. Grand Totals.										
Year.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	
1901.	5	4	.556	5	4	.556	10	8	.556	
1902.	6	3	.667	5	6	.455	11	9	.550	
2.	11	7	.611	10	10	.500	21	17	.553	

BALTIMORE VS. CLEVELAND

At Baltimore. At Cleveland. Grand Totals.										
Year.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	
1901.	6	3	.667	4	6	.400	10	9	.526	
1902.	8	2	.800	1	8	.111	9	10	.474	
2.	14	5	.737	5	14	.263	19	19	.500	

BALTIMORE VS. CHICAGO

At Baltimore. At Chicago. Grand Totals.										
Year.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	
1901.	2	7	.222	2	8	.200	4	15	.211	
1902.	5	5	.500	3	7	.300	8	12	.400	
2.	7	12	.368	5	15	.250	12	27	.308	

BALTIMORE VS. DETROIT

At Baltimore. At Detroit. Grand Totals.										
Year.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	
1901.	6	2	.750	4	6	.400	10	8	.556	
1902.	5	5	.500	5	5	.500	10	10	.500	
2.	11	7	.611	9	11	.450	20	18	.526	

BALTIMORE VS. ST. LOUIS

At Baltimore. At St. Louis. Grand Totals.										
Year.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	
1902.	2	8	.200	0	10	.000	2	18	.100	

BALTIMORE VS. MILWAUKEE

At Baltimore. At Milwaukee. Grand Totals.										
Year.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	
1901.	8	2	.800	4	6	.400	12	8	.600	

BALTIMORE CLUB

Batting Record

Year.	Games.	A.B.	R.	H.	Ave.
1901. . . .	134	4,649	751	1,323	.286
1902. . . .	139	4,758	715	1,310	.275
2. . . .	273	9,407	1,466	2,623	.280

Fielding Record

Year.	Games.	P.O.	A.	E.	Ave.
1001. . . .	134	3,388	1,543	370	.922
1902. . . .	139	3,460	1,820	358	.929
2. . . .	273	6,848	2,363	728	.926

RECAPITULATION

Baltimore vs. Opponents

Clubs.	At Baltimore.				Abroad.			Grand Totals.		
	Years.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago.	2	7	12	.368	5	15	.250	12	27	.308
Cleveland.	2	14	5	.737	5	14	.263	19	19	.500
Detroit.	2	11	7	.611	9	11	.450	20	18	.526
St. Louis.	1	2	8	.200	0	10	.000	2	18	.100
Milwaukee.	1	8	2	.800	4	6	.400	12	8	.600
Athletics.	2	10	6	.625	10	14	.417	20	20	.500
Boston.	2	7	17	.292	5	14	.263	12	31	.324
Washington.	2	11	7	.611	10	10	.500	21	17	.553
Totals.	2	70	64	.478	48	94	.338	118	158	.427

MILWAUKEE FIRED FROM LEAGUE

THE WISCONSIN CLUB LASTED BUT ONE YEAR AND GAVE WAY TO ST. LOUIS

When the American League organized it was composed of western clubs, Milwaukee being one of them; but, as soon as the magnates decided to expand and take in eastern clubs, poor Milwaukee had to give way to larger cities. St. Louis was taken into the league and the Milwaukee franchise transferred to that city.

They had proven the weakest club in the league and finished last with forty-eight games won and eighty-nine lost. The best players were sent to St. Louis, while some of the others went to different clubs in the new league.

The record for the club, in the one year they were members of the league, follows:

MILWAUKEE'S RECORD FOR ONE YEAR

Year	Games	Won	Lost	Per-centage	Posi-tion	President	Manager
1901	137	48	89	.350	8	Mathew Killilea....	Hugh Duffy

ROSTER OF PLAYERS

Milwaukee

1901—Dowling, Garvin, Reidy, Sparks, Husting, Hawley, pitchers; Maloney, Donohue, Connor, Leahey, catchers; Anderson, Friel, Conroy, Gilbert, Burke, infielders; Duffy, Geier, Hallman, Jones, Hogriever, Bruyette, Waldron, outfielders.

MILWAUKEE VS. CHICAGO

At Milwaukee.				At Chicago.				Grand Totals.			
Year.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.		
1901.	1	8	.111	3	7	.300	4	15	.211		

MILWAUKEE VS. CLEVELAND

At Milwaukee.				At Cleveland.				Grand Totals.			
Year.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.		
1901.	6	4	.600	4	6	.400	10	10	.500		

MILWAUKEE VS. DETROIT

At Milwaukee.				At Detroit.				Grand Totals.			
Year.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.		
1901.	3	8	.273	3	7	.300	6	15	.286		

MILWAUKEE VS. ATHLETICS

At Milwaukee.				At Phila.				Grand Totals.			
Year.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.		
1901.	3	6	.333	1	9	.100	4	15	.211		

MILWAUKEE VS. BOSTON

At Milwaukee.				At Boston.				Grand Totals.			
Year.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.		
1901.	5	5	.500	0	10	.000	5	15	.250		

MILWAUKEE VS. WASHINGTON

At Milwaukee.				At Wash.				Grand Totals.			
Year.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.		
1901.	6	4	.600	5	4	.556	11	8	.579		

MILWAUKEE VS. BALTIMORE

At Milwaukee.				At Baltimore.				Grand Totals.			
Year.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.		
1901.	6	4	.600	2	8	.200	8	12	.400		

MILWAUKEE CLUB

Batting Record

Year.	Games.	A.B.	R.	H.	Ave.
1901....	138	4,700	629	1,234	.263

MILWAUKEE CLUB—Continued

Fielding Record

Year.	Games.	P.Q.	A.	E.	Ave.
1901....	138	3,651	1,891	385	.925

RECAPITULATION

Milwaukee vs. Opponents.

Clubs.	At Milwaukee.			Abroad.			Grand Totals.		
	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.	W.	L.	Pct.
Cleveland.....	6	4	.600	4	6	.400	10	10	.500
Chicago.....	1	8	.111	3	7	.300	4	15	.211
Detroit.....	3	8	.273	3	7	.300	6	15	.286
Athletics.....	3	6	.333	1	9	.100	4	15	.211
Boston.....	5	5	.500	0	10	.100	5	15	.250
Washington.....	6	4	.600	5	4	.556	11	8	.579
Baltimore.....	6	4	.600	2	8	.200	8	12	.400
Totals.....	30	39	.435	18	51	.261	48	90	.348

GRAND TOTAL BATTING AVERAGES

Clubs.	Years	Games	A. B.	R.	H.	Ave.
Baltimore.....	2	273	9,407	1,466	2,623	.280
Athletics.....	13	1,939	64,797	8,694	17,200	.265
Milwaukee.....	1	138	4,700	629	1,234	.263
Cleveland.....	13	1,974	66,344	8,496	17,408	.262
Boston.....	13	1,949	64,935	8,136	16,989	.262
Detroit.....	13	1,906	65,170	8,252	16,903	.256
New York.....	11	1,644	54,939	6,601	13,994	.255
Chicago.....	13	1,970	64,326	7,673	15,585	.242
St. Louis.....	12	1,796	60,367	6,284	14,598	.242
Washington.....	13	1,957	64,569	7,356	15,940	.241

GRAND TOTAL FIELDING AVERAGES

Clubs.	Years	Games	P. O.	A.	E.	Ave.
Chicago.....	13	1,970	52,804	27,883	3,456	.959
Athletics.....	13	1,939	51,712	24,313	3,319	.958
Cleveland.....	13	1,974	52,606	26,383	3,518	.956
Boston.....	13	1,949	52,554	25,860	3,708	.955
Washington.....	13	1,957	51,689	25,847	3,783	.953
Detroit.....	13	1,906	51,841	26,496	3,855	.953
St. Louis.....	12	1,796	52,385	24,688	3,516	.951
New York.....	11	1,644	44,251	21,720	3,398	.951
Baltimore.....	2	273	6,848	2,363	728	.926
Milwaukee.....	1	138	3,651	1,891	385	.925

FOOD FOR FANDOM

HUNDREDS OF RECORDS NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED

Facts That Will Interest Fans

IF THE READER WANTS TO KNOW WHAT-IS-WHAT IN BASEBALL,
HE WILL FIND IT HERE

AVERAGES

How to Find the Batting Averages

So many people are at a loss to figure out a player's batting average that a table has been compiled showing how it is done.

For instance, a fan asks how to find the average of any player and he is told to divide the number of times at bat into the number of base hits. It is not stated that to do this, one must add a naught.

To show just how the batting averages are figured, follow this style:

At Bat Hits

573)216000(376-377

1719

4410

4011

3990

3438

*552

*Note—As the remaining number 552 is over half of 573, the divisor, a point is given to the averages, so that the figures, instead of showing 376 would be 377.

To get a club's average do the same as for an individual. Divide the total number of times at bat into the total number of hits.

Fielding Averages

Putouts 901

Assists 40

Chances accepted 941

Errors 6

Chances offered 947)941000(993-994

8523

8870

8523

3470

2841

*629

*This shows that the remainder was over half of the divisor. In the case of batting, when it is over half a point, it should be added to the average so that instead of showing 993 it will give him an average of 994.

CHANGES IN PITCHING RULES

The Important Alterations Made Regarding How Twirlers Worked From the First Game Until the Present Day

By way of giving the readers an insight into the early changes which have been made in the rules since baseball began, I give below a description of the action taken at the several conventions bearing upon the amendments to the pitching rules.

Prior to 1858 the pitchers had everything their own way. They could pitch all day to a batter if they chose, as they were not handicapped in any way. The old rules sufficed for the purposes of the half-organized style of play in vogue at that period.

In the first place, the ball was too heavy and too cumbersome in size, its legal dimensions admitting of a circumference of ten and a quarter inches, while it was allowed to weigh six and a quarter ounces.

The pitcher's position was undefined, except that he was not to step beyond a line fifteen yards from the home base and four yards in length. This allowed him to stand at such an angle to the batsman as would oblige him to hit every ball to third or short. The pitcher was also permitted to take a short run if he liked in delivering the ball.

In 1859 the only change in the rules was that the ball should be reduced in weight a quarter of an ounce and a quarter of an inch in size.

At the meeting held in 1860 the size of the ball was again reduced a quarter of an inch, and its weight a quarter of an ounce.

No change of importance regarding the pitching rules took place in 1862.

At the convention of 1863 the most important changes in the pitching rules that have ever been acted upon took place. The first change was requiring the pitcher to stand within a space twelve feet by three feet, and in this space he was required to remain while delivering the ball, no step being allowed to be taken. Another important rule was incorporated, that of calling balls on the pitcher when he failed to pitch fairly to the batter. Previous to the adoption of this new rule the batter was the sufferer, for "strikes" could be called on him for refusing to strike at fair balls, while the pitcher could send unfair balls with impunity. The new rule equalized matters.

In the meeting of 1867 the rule which prevented the pitcher from taking a step when in the act of pitching was changed. At that time the batter could step up or back in the act of hitting, and the pitchers claimed if that was permitted it was a big handicap to them to stand still. So they were permitted to take one step when delivering the ball.

In 1868 an important change was made in the playing rules, the pitcher being obliged to stand within a space three feet by six feet.

At a meeting held in New York November 30, 1870, a rule was placed in force giving a batter the privilege of calling for a high or low ball.

In 1871 the weight of the ball was reduced to five and one-quarter ounces and from nine and a half to nine or nine and one-quarter inches in circumference, and contained one ounce of rubber. If the pitcher persisted in making balks, the umpire could have called balls on him until three men had received their base on balls, and then, if the pitcher still insisted in pitching unfairly, the game could be forfeited.

During the fall meeting of 1872 the rules for 1873 were changed to read, "The pitcher shall stand within a square box six feet either way, forty-five feet from the plate." The rule compelling the pitcher to pitch, not throw or jerk, the ball was changed, which allowed the pitcher to pitch or send the ball in with a jerk or give it an additional impetus in speed by the peculiar action of the wrist or elbow, known as the underhand throw. In doing this his arm must swing nearly perpendicularly at the side of the body, for, if he extended it from his side, so that the hand holding the ball was raised above the hip, it became a "round-arm" delivery, which was prohibited.

The only change in the pitching rules was placing the pitcher back to fifty feet and making the box four by six feet. These were the only changes made from 1873 until 1880. This year the rule of a batter walking to first on nine balls was reduced to eight.

In 1881 the rule of eight bad balls was reduced to seven, when a batter took first.

At the December meeting, held in 1882, several changes were made in the rules, the most important one being "permitting the pitcher to pitch a ball at any place below the shoulder and above the knee." This rule first went into effect in 1883.

The following year the number of balls was reduced to six. A rule was also placed on the books that says: "If a pitcher causes the ball to strike the batsman and the umpire is satisfied that he did so intentionally, he shall fine the pitcher the sum of not less than ten or more than fifty dollars."

In 1884 the rule was adopted allowing the pitcher to pitch overhand or any style he wished.

The rules were not changed in 1885, but in 1886 the rule regarding the pitching box was changed to "Seven feet long and four feet wide, fifty feet from the home plate." Under this rule the pitcher could take a hop, step and jump in delivering the ball, and it was the year that the famous drop ball of Ramsey, Morris, Kilroy and others was so deadly to the batter. It was during this season that the high and low ball was discontinued.

The year 1887 found the pitching rule again changed, this time so that the pitcher's box was to be "Five and one-half feet long by four feet wide. The pitcher shall take his position facing the batsman, with his right foot on the rear line of the 'box,' his left foot in advance of the right and to the left of the imaginary line from the right foot to the center of the home plate. He shall not raise his right foot, unless in the act of delivering the ball, nor make more than one step in such delivery. He must hold the ball before delivery fairly in front of his body and in sight of the umpire." The rule was also changed doing away with a high or low ball being called for by the batsman. Any ball now between the shoulder or knee and over the plate is a strike. The number of balls was also reduced to five. The number of strikes was increased to four. A departure from all rules was made to read: "The batsman who is given his base on balls is credited with a base hit and, consequently, is charged with a time at bat."

A rule was also adopted to give a batter his base when hit by a pitched ball.

In 1888 the four-strike rule was changed back to three strikes, and giving a batter a hit when he was sent to first base on four balls was also done away with, so that a player now receiving four balls is exempt from a time at bat.

The year 1889 found the rule changed to read: "A batsman is entitled to take first base, if he shall be given four balls." This rule has been in vogue ever since.

The year 1893 found the first change in the pitching rules since 1889. The new rule says: "The pitcher's boundary shall be marked by a white rubber plate, twelve inches long and four inches wide, and at a distance of sixty feet and five inches from the outer corner of the home plate."

In 1895 the rule was made to read: "The pitching plate shall measure twenty-four inches in length and six inches wide."

MANY CHANCES ACCEPTED

Records of Players in Different Positions in Field—All Made in a Regular Game of Nine Innings

FIRST BASE

June 8, 1896—W. Brown had 20 putouts in a game between Cincinnati and New York.

June 8, 1882—Phillips (Cleveland) had 22 putouts.

June 17, 1881—Hopkins (Yale) had 21 putouts.

May 5, 1898—Patterson (Youngstown), in a game with Grand Rapids, had 22 putouts, while in the same game Torreyson had 20, making 42 putouts the two first basemen had.

August 11, 1898—Kelly (Ottawa vs. Springfield) retired 21 men at first.

September 27, 1898—Beckley (Cincinnati) retired 22 of the Cleveland players.

September 21, 1905—Jiggs Donohue had 23 chances at first in a game with New York.

June 25, 1883—Ed. Swartwood (Allegheny vs. Cincinnati) had 21 putouts.

May 18, 1902—Isbell (Chicago), 26 chances, 24 putouts and 2 assists.

June 30, 1902—Hickman (Cleveland), 26 chances, 25 putouts and 1 assist.

September 7, 1902—Carey (Washington), 24 putouts.

SECOND BASE

July 24, 1882—Fred Dunlap (Cleveland) had 18 chances.

June 12, 1898—O'Meara (Fort Wayne) had 17 chances in a game with Grand Rapids.

May 30, 1899 (morning)—Lajoie accepted 16 chances.

THIRD BASE

June 5, 1893—Parrott (Chicago) accepted 14 chances.

September 28, 1893—Shindle (Baltimore vs. Louisville), 13 chances.

July 30, 1896—Lyons (Fall River), 13 assists.

April 20, 1883—Joe Battin (Allegheny) had 7 putouts and 6 assists; total 13.

SHORTSTOPS

September 15, 1881—Davy Force (Buffalo) accepted 19 out of 20 chances.

July 8, 1902—Parent (Boston), 19 chances, 7 assists and 12 putouts.

June 20, 1892—Dan Richardson (Washington), 19 chances.

June 16, 1898—Woodlock (Springfield), 16 chances.

CATCHERS

September 26, 1884—Bennett (Detroit), 23 putouts.

May 27, 1891—Fred Tenney (Brown University), 23 putouts.

May 20, 1899—Cunha (Yale) had 20 putouts.

FIELDERS

September 10, 1896—Harley (Springfield) had 11 chances.

August 17, 1897—Slagle had 12 putouts in right field.

SOME INTERESTING RECORDS

These Records Do Not Include that of Players Who Have Played in More Than 154 Games Each Season

Greatest number of base hits: J. E. ("Tip") O'Neill, St. Louis (American Association), 1887, 277.

Greatest number of runs: William Hamilton, Philadelphia (National League), 1894, 196.

Greatest number of stolen bases: Harry Stovey, Athletics, Philadelphia (American Association), 1888, 156.

Greatest number of games caught in succession: Henry Cote, Grand Rapids (Inter-State League), 1898, 155.

Greatest number of sacrifice hits: James Burke, New York (National League), 1893, 67. (Does not include sacrifice flies.)

Greatest number of games pitched in a season: Radbourne, Providence, 1884, 72. Clarkson, Boston, 1889, 72.

Successive pitching records, major leagues: Radbourne, Providence, who pitched 37 consecutive games, winning 28 of them.

George Gibson, the wonderful catcher of the world's champion Pittsburgh Club, caught 140 consecutive games during the season of 1909. This is 7 more games than James McGuire of the Washington team caught when he made his record of 133 games.

Greatest number chances accepted by catcher: Kearns (Dallas, Texas League), 1907, putouts, 845; assists, 139; total 984.

Greatest number of assists by catcher: Noyce, Hutchinson (Western Association), 1906, 243; 116 games.

Greatest number of chances by pitcher: Walsh, Chicago (American League), 1908, putouts, 41; assists, 190; total, 231.

Greatest number of assists by pitcher: McMahon, Baltimore (American Association), 1890, 203.

Greatest number of chances accepted by first basemen: Donohue, Chicago (American League), 1907, putouts, 1,846; assists, 140; total, 1,986.

Greatest number of chances accepted by second baseman: Lajoie, Cleveland (American League), 1908, putouts, 433; assists, 522; total, 988.

Greatest number of chances accepted by third baseman: Smith, New Castle (Inter-State League), 1898, putouts, 248; assists, 410; total, 658.

Greatest number of chances accepted by shortstop: Allen, Philadelphia (National League), 1892, putouts, 433; assists, 522; total, 955.

Greatest number of chances accepted by outfielder: Farrell, Springfield (Inter-State League), 1898, putouts, 434; assists, 20; total, 454.

Greatest number of strikeouts: Kilroy, Baltimore (American Association), 1886, 505.

Greatest number of bases on balls: Rusie, New York (National League), 1892, 261.

Greatest number of times at bat: Brown, Louisville (National League) 1892, 658.

LEFT ON BASES RECORDS

In the Tacoma-Spokane game of June 20 a record was made for men left on bases. Seventeen Tacoma men died on the bases and 11 Spokane men. The Philadelphia National League Club had 17 men left on bases in a game played in 1905—a major league record.

In a game between Wichita and Sioux City, September 27, 1913, Sioux City had 17 men left on bases, equaling the two above records.

MANY TAKE BASES ON BALLS

When pitcher Brown of the Athletics gave Detroit 15 bases on balls July 12, 1913, many claimed that this was the record; but such was not the case. It was one shy of that made by George Van Haltren, who, in 1887, sent 16 Boston batters to first while he was pitching for Chicago. This was the season that a walk was given credit as a hit, so Van had some record.

In 1890 Henry Gruber, pitching for the Cleveland Brotherhood team, gave 16 Buffalo batters their bases on balls.

The record is 24 balls in a game, and it was made in Pittsburgh on June 30, 1893, the year the Pirates gave the Bostons a hard chase for the place, the highest point they had reached in the league before. The game was with the Brooklyns. Terry, Killen and Gumbert, who pitched for Pittsburgh, gave 15 bases on balls, while Lovett and Haddock, pitching for Brooklyn gave 9.

August 1, 1895—Hulen (Minneapolis) received his base on balls six times and scored six times.

August 22, 1891—Wilmot (Chicago) walked six times.

WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES

SEVENTEEN YEARS HAVE THE NATIONAL LEAGUE MET OPPONENTS

Won Sixty-five and Lost Fifty-one Contests

FOUR TIE AFFAIRS

Since 1884, when the first world's series was played between Providence and the Metropolitans, the National League has won sixty-five games and lost fifty-one.

Prior to the modern championship games the older league had it all their own way. In the seven years they met their rivals, they won thirty-seven of the fifty-eight games played, two of them being tied. But since the modern games began in 1903, when Pittsburgh met Boston, the younger organization has won thirty and lost twenty-eight, making a total number in the seventeen years won by the National League sixty-five games and lost fifty-one.

The following tables will prove interesting to the fans who like to "dope" out the results every fall:

Year.	National League.			American Association.		
	Clubs.	W.	L. T.	Clubs.	W.	L. T.
1884	Providence.....	3	0 0	Metropolitans.....	0	3 0
1885	Chicago.....	3	3 1	St. Louis.....	3	3 1
1886	Chicago.....	2	4 0	St. Louis.....	4	2 0
1887	Detroit.....	10	4 0	St. Louis.....	4	10 0
1888	New York.....	10	4 0	St. Louis.....	4	10 0
1889	New York.....	6	3 0	Brooklyn.....	3	6 0
1890	Brooklyn.....	3	3 1	Louisville.....	3	3 1
	Totals.....	37	21 2	Totals.....	21	37 2

During the seasons of 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896 and 1897, when the National League had twelve clubs, the first and second team played off for the Temple Cup.

MODERN WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES

After the Temple Cup had been withdrawn, there were no world's championship games played until the present American League and National League resumed the series in 1903, when Boston of the American League and Pittsburgh of the National League met in a series.

Since then, excepting in 1904, games have been played every year.

RESULTS

Year.	American League.			National League.		
	Clubs.	W.	L. T.	Clubs.	W.	L. T.
1903	Boston.....	5	3 0	Pittsburgh.....	3	5 0
1905	Athletics.....	1	4 0	New York.....	4	1 0
1906	Chicago (Sox).....	4	2 0	Chicago (Cubs).....	2	4 0
1907	Detroit.....	0	4 1	Chicago (Cubs).....	4	0 1
1908	Detroit.....	1	4 0	Chicago (Cubs).....	4	1 0
1909	Detroit.....	3	4 0	Pittsburgh.....	4	3 0
1910	Athletics.....	4	1 0	Chicago.....	1	4 0
1911	Athletics.....	4	2 0	New York.....	2	4 0
1912	Boston.....	4	3 1	New York.....	3	4 1
1913	Athletics.....	4	1 0	New York.....	1	4 0
	Totals.....	30	28 2	Totals.....	28	30 2

RECAPITULATION

Year.	National League.			Opponents.		
	W.	L.	T.	W.	L.	T.
1884.....	3	0	0	0	3	0
1885.....	3	3	1	3	3	1
1886.....	2	4	0	4	2	0
1887.....	10	4	0	4	10	0
1888.....	10	4	0	4	10	0
1889.....	6	3	0	3	6	0
1890.....	3	3	1	3	3	1
1903.....	3	5	0	5	3	0
1905.....	4	1	0	1	4	0
1906.....	2	4	0	4	2	0
1907.....	4	0	1	0	4	1
1908.....	4	1	0	1	4	0
1909.....	4	3	0	3	4	0
1910.....	1	4	0	4	1	0
1911.....	2	4	0	4	2	0
1912.....	3	4	1	4	3	1
1913.....	1	4	0	4	1	0
Totals.....	65	51	4	51	65	4

SHUTOUTS, EXTRA INNINGS AND TIE GAMES

The New York Giants and Chicago Cubs hold the record for shutting out their opponents in world's championship games, having performed this feat five times.

Thirteen innings have been the longest game ever played during a series of this description. It was played between Detroit and Chicago in 1887.

But four tie games have taken place during all the years that world's championship games have been played. One was a twelve-inning affair in 1907, between Chicago and Detroit.

THE RESULTS

Shutouts

WON.	LOST.
New York (Giants).....	Athletics.....
Chicago (Cubs).....	Detroit.....
Detroit.....	Pittsburgh.....
St. Louis (Browns).....	Chicago (Cubs).....
Boston (Braves).....	St. Louis (Browns).....
Pittsburgh.....	New York (Giants).....
Chicago (Sox).....	Chicago (Sox).....
Athletics.....	Louisville.....
Brooklyn.....	New York (Mets).....
Providence.....	
Totals.....	Totals.....

Extra Innings

Year.	Clubs.	Innings.
1886....	St. Louis..... 4	Chicago..... 3 10
1887....	Detroit..... 2	St. Louis..... 1 13
1888....	St. Louis..... 14	New York..... 11 10
1889....	New York..... 2	Brooklyn..... 1 11
1907....	Chicago..... 3	Detroit..... 3 12
1910....	Chicago..... 4	Athletics..... 3 10
1911....	New York..... 3	Athletics..... 2 11
1911....	Athletics..... 3	New York..... 1 10
1912....	Boston..... 3	New York..... 2 10
1913....	New York..... 3	Athletics..... 0 10

Tie Games

Year.	Clubs.		Clubs.		Innings.
1885....	Chicago.....	5	St. Louis.....	5	8
1890....	Brooklyn.....	7	Louisville.....	7	8
1907....	Chicago.....	3	Detroit.....	3	12
1912....	New York.....	6	Boston.....	6	11

SMALL-HIT GAMES

So many misstatements have been printed that this pitcher or that pitcher has pitched the best game since the world's championship games started that the following table is published to show just what pitcher has pitched games giving five or less hits. It will be seen that Edward Reulbach, now with Brooklyn, then with Chicago, holds the record of having held Detroit to one hit.

Seven times have two-hit games been pitched; ten, three-hit; eighteen, four-hit, and twenty-five five-hit games have been pitched, as the following figures will show:

Pitcher	Club	Hits.					Totals.
		1	2	3	4	5	
Keefe.....	Met's and Giants.....	0	0	1	0	5	6
Bender.....	Athletics.....	0	0	1	2	2	5
Radbourne.....	Providence.....	0	1	1	0	1	3
Clarkson.....	Chicago.....	0	0	0	2	1	3
Getzein.....	Detroit.....	0	0	0	1	2	3
King.....	St. Louis.....	0	0	1	1	1	3
Mathewson.....	New York.....	0	0	0	2	1	3
Plank.....	Athletics.....	0	1	0	1	1	3
Brown.....	Chicago.....	0	1	0	2	0	3
Overall.....	Chicago.....	0	0	1	1	1	3
McCormick.....	Chicago.....	0	1	0	0	1	2
Caruthers.....	St. Louis.....	0	1	0	1	0	2

SMALL-HIT GAMES—Continued

Pitcher	Club	Hits.					Totals.
		1	2	3	4	5	
Crane.....	New York.....	0	0	1	0	1	2
Dineen.....	Boston.....	0	0	1	1	0	2
Mullin.....	Detroit.....	0	0	0	0	2	2
Reulbach.....	Chicago.....	1	0	0	0	0	1
Baldwin.....	Detroit.....	0	0	0	0	1	1
Welch.....	New York.....	0	0	1	0	0	1
O'Day.....	New York.....	0	0	0	1	0	1
Terry.....	Brooklyn.....	0	1	0	0	0	1
Dailey.....	Louisville.....	0	0	0	0	1	1
Lovett.....	Brooklyn.....	0	0	0	0	1	1
Ehret.....	Louisville.....	0	0	0	1	0	1
Phillippe.....	Pittsburgh.....	0	0	0	1	0	1
McGinnity.....	New York.....	0	0	0	0	1	1
Altrock.....	Chicago.....	0	0	0	1	0	1
Walsh.....	Chicago (Sox).....	0	1	0	0	0	1
Donovan.....	Detroit.....	0	0	0	0	1	1
Coombs.....	Athletics.....	0	0	1	0	0	1
Bedient.....	Boston.....	0	0	1	0	0	1
Bush.....	Athletics.....	0	0	0	0	1	1
Totals.....		1	7	10	18	25	61

October 22, 1886—Clarkson in a ten-inning game held his opponents to four hits.

October 17, 1911—Coombs held his opponents to three hits in an eleven-inning game.

UMPIRES WHO HAVE WORKED

Kelly, O'Day, Connelly and Klem Are the Leaders

The following is a correct and complete table of the umpires who have worked in world's championship games from 1884 to 1913. Showing the number of years each has officiated:

	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1903.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	Totals.
Kelly.....	1	1	1	1	1													5
Remsen.....	1																	1
Keefe.....	1																	1
Sullivan.....		1																1
McCaffrey.....		1																1
Modart.....		1																1
McQuaide.....			1				1											2
Quest.....			1															1
Gaffney.....				1	1	1												3
Ferguson.....						1												1
Lynch.....						1												1

UMPIRES WHO HAVE WORKED—Continued

	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1903.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	Totals.
Curry.....							1											1
O'Day.....								1	1		1	1		1				5
Connelly.....								1				1		1	1		1	5
Sheridan.....									1		1	1		1				4
Johnstone.....										1			1					2
O'Laughlin.....										1			1			1		3
Klem.....												1	1		1	1	1	5
Evans.....													1			1		2
Rigler.....														1		1	1	3
Dineen.....															1			1
Brennan.....															1			1
Egan.....																	1	1

Of the old umpires working in the two major leagues it will be seen that the name of the "Dean of Umpires," Robert Emslie, is missing. Mal Eason is the only other regular who has not had a taste of the work.

WORLD'S STRIKEOUT RECORD

"RUBE" WADDELL AND WALTER JOHNSON, ALTHOUGH GREAT PITCHERS, DO NOT HOLD THE HONOR OF STRIKING OUT BATTERS

Kilroy the King

The record established last season by Walter Johnson when he fanned 313 batters did not make a world's record. Although his record was a wonderful one, he fell short several points when his record and Rube Waddell's record are compared. The latter in 1904 fanned 343 men, just thirty more than the Washington twirler, and he pitched but three more innings than Johnson.

The two men are no doubt great pitchers, and at the distance they now pitch, deserve great credit. Still the records of several of the old time heavers of the pigskin show they were able to do a great deal better work than the two mentioned.

When compared with such wonderful pitchers as Ramsey, who holds a record of having made seventeen batters fan with the four strikes rule in vogue, shows what a master he was. Mat Kilroy, who was a wonder on the old Baltimore team in 1884, struck out 505 men, although he pitched in sixty-five games.

Hugh Dailey while a member of the Chicago team, and Charley Sweeney have records of having fanned nineteen men in a nine-inning game.

The record of Waddell while pitching for the Athletics in 1904 and Johnson's work last season are shown in the two following tables.

The records follow:

WADDELL, ATHLETICS, 1904

DATE.	CLUB.	S. O.
April 16—	Washington.....	7
April 21—	New York.....	16
April 25—	Boston.....	3
May 1—	Boston.....	7
May 5—	Boston.....	6
May 7—	Washington.....	4
May 11—	Chicago.....	6
May 14—	Chicago.....	8
May 17—	St. Louis.....	5
May 23—	Cleveland.....	6
May 26—	Detroit.....	12
May 30—	New York.....	8
June 5—	Chicago.....	3
June 6—	Chicago.....	5
June 7—	Chicago.....	1
June 13—	Cleveland.....	13
June 17—	Detroit.....	10
June 22—	Boston.....	2
June 25—	Washington.....	6
June 30—	Boston.....	5
July 4—	New York.....	8
July 9—	Washington.....	8
July 14—	Chicago.....	11
July 19—	St. Louis.....	9
July 23—	Cleveland.....	2
July 27—	Detroit.....	11
July 30—	Detroit.....	7
August 2—	St. Louis.....	4
August 7—	Chicago.....	11
August 11—	Cleveland.....	14
August 15—	Detroit.....	7
August 19—	Cleveland.....	15
August 23—	Cleveland.....	10
August 25—	Detroit.....	9

WADDELL, ATHLETICS, 1904— Continued

DATE.	CLUB.	S. O.
August 29—	Chicago.....	11
September 1—	St. Louis.....	10
September 5—	New York.....	1
September 6—	New York.....	14
September 7—	New York.....	7
September 9—	New York.....	4
September 12—	Boston.....	6
September 15—	Washington.....	2
September 29—	St. Louis.....	7
October 1—	Detroit.....	3
October 7—	Washington.....	13
October 10—	Washington.....	6
Totals.....		343

JOHNSON, WASHINGTON, 1910

DATE.	CLUB.	S. O.
April 14—	Athletics.....	9
April 19—	Boston.....	6
April 22—	New York.....	9
April 28—	Boston.....	12
May 2—	New York.....	8
May 6—	Athletics.....	8
May 10—	Chicago.....	4
May 14—	Cleveland.....	8
May 19—	St. Louis.....	8
May 23—	St. Louis.....	9
May 27—	Detroit.....	6
May 31—	New York.....	4
June 4—	Cleveland.....	3

JOHNSON, WASHINGTON, 1910— Continued

DATE.	CLUB.	S. O.
June 9	Detroit.....	8
June 13	Chicago.....	10
June 19	St. Louis.....	5
June 22	Boston.....	8
June 25	New York.....	4
July 1	Boston.....	5
July 5	Athletics.....	9
July 8	St. Louis.....	8
July 12	St. Louis.....	12
July 13	Detroit.....	1
July 17	Detroit.....	7
July 20	Cleveland.....	3
July 23	Chicago.....	11
July 26	Chicago.....	7
July 30	Athletics.....	3
August 4	St. Louis.....	5
August 8	Chicago.....	3

JOHNSON, WASHINGTON, 1910— Continued

DATE.	CLUB.	S. O.
August 11	Cleveland.....	7
August 15	Detroit.....	5
August 19	Cleveland.....	3
August 23	Chicago.....	12
August 27	Detroit.....	12
August 31	St. Louis.....	14
September 3	Athletics.....	8
September 7	New York.....	5
September 10	Athletics.....	8
September 15	Cleveland.....	9
September 24	St. Louis.....	1
September 25	St. Louis.....	10
September 28	Chicago.....	10
October 3	New York.....	4
October 6	Boston.....	2
Totals.....		313

NEW WORLD'S STRIKEOUT RECORD

A world's strikeout record at the present pitching distance was made in the 1910 season by pitcher Vean Gregg, of the Portland (Pacific Coast League) Club, drafted by Cleveland for 1911. The stalwart southpaw struck out 367 men in 395 innings, an average of 8.34 strikeouts for 44 full games he pitched. His most notable feats were as follows: May 5, 13 Vernon men; June 4, 10 Sacramento men; July 20, 10 San Francisco men; July 30, 10 San Francisco men; August 5 and 7, 10 and 14 Oakland men; August 12, 13 Sacramento men; August 19, 16 Oakland men; September 2, 14 Los Angeles men; September 9, 11 Oakland men; October 13, 11 Los Angeles men; October 22, 10 San Francisco men; October 24, 14 San Francisco men; He pitched 395 innings in 51 games, of which he won 32, lost 18 and was taken out once; and to him largely was Portland indebted for winning the 1910 championship of the Pacific Coast League. His complete strikeout record follows:

DATE.	CLUB.	S.O.Ings.
April 29	San Francisco.....	5 9
May 5	Vernon.....	13 9
May 13	Los Angeles.....	3 9
May 17	Oakland.....	4 9
May 21	Oakland.....	7 9
May 24	Sacramento.....	4 9
May 28	Sacramento.....	5 9
May 31	Sacramento.....	7 9
June 4	Sacramento.....	10 9
June 8	Los Angeles.....	6 9
June 15	Vernon.....	7 9
June 24	Sacramento.....	4 9
June 29	Vernon.....	7 9
July 3	Vernon*.....	2 2
July 4	Vernon.....	6 9
July 9	Vernon†.....	2 2
July 10	Vernon.....	9 9
July 13	Oakland*.....	1 1
July 16	Oakland.....	4 9
July 20	San Francisco.....	10 9
July 26	San Francisco.....	6 9
July 30	San Francisco.....	10 9
August 4	Oakland‡.....	2 2
August 5	Oakland.....	10 9
August 7	Oakland.....	14 9
August 12	Sacramento.....	13 9

DATE.	CLUB.	S.O.Ings.
August 19	Oakland†.....	1 1
August 21	Oakland.....	9 4
August 26	San Francisco.....	8 9
September 2	Los Angeles.....	14 9
September 7	Oakland.....	9 9
September 9	Oakland.....	11 9
September 12	Oakland.....	7 9
September 17	Sacramento‡.....	3 2
September 17	Sacramento.....	5 5
September 20	Vernon.....	9 9
September 24	Vernon.....	9 9
September 25	Vernon†.....	1 2
September 27	Oakland.....	8 9
October 5	Sacramento.....	9 9
October 9	Sacramento.....	8 9
October 9	Sacramento.....	6 5
October 13	Los Angeles.....	11 9
October 16	Los Angeles.....	5 7
October 22	San Francisco.....	10 9
October 24	San Francisco.....	14 9
October 27	Los Angeles.....	3 9
November 1	Vernon.....	6 9
November 5	Vernon.....	5 9
Total.....		367 395

*Relieved Seaton.

†Relieved Garrett.

‡Relieved Steen.

SOME GREAT STRIKEOUT RECORDS

Others Who Have Done Some Remarkable Work on the Rubber

YEAR.	PITCHER.	G.	S.O.
1886—	Kilroy.....	65	505
1886—	Ramsey.....	63	494
1884—	Dailey.....	54	464
1884—	Shaw.....	61	459
1884—	Buffington.....	65	402
1884—	W. Sweeney.....	55	352
1888—	Keefe.....	49	344

YEAR.	PITCHER.	G.	S.O.
1891—	Rusie.....	54	342
1886—	Baldwin.....	55	340
1884—	Henderson.....	49	334
1884—	C. Sweeney.....	53	331
1886—	Clarkson.....	51	325
1884—	Morris.....	50	313

SOME STRIKEOUT RECORDS

These Records are for Nine-Inning Games Only

The record so long credited to Charlie Sweeney while a member of the Providence team, when he fanned 19 of the Boston players, is not the world's record, as has been stated. There were several players who have beaten that number by more than one, but in major leagues the record is held by Hugh Dailey, who, while a member of the Chicago Unions, fanned 20 of the Boston Union team. It must be remembered that the Union League was on a par with the National for that season, as the Unions had raided the old organization and took the cream of the players from the latter, and the games they played were every bit as fast as the old body. This record should stand as the greatest strikeout record.

On June 2, 1887, "Toad" Ramsey, while twirling for the Louisville team in the American Association, fanned 17 Cleveland batters. This record was made while pitching under the four-strike rule. The record was equal to at least 22 under the three-strike rule.

Glade (St. Louis vs. Washington), July 18, 1904, fanned 16 batters.

Waddell (St. Louis vs. Athletics), July 29, 1908, struck out 16. This is the American League record for strikeouts.

At Seattle, July 8, 1905, Charles Shields, of the Seattle team, fanned 19 of the Portland players.

August 9, 1886—Ramsey fanned 17 of the Metropolitans.

August 10, 1886—Clarkson fanned 16 of the Kansas City team.

August 24, 1886—Kilroy fanned 16 Baltimore players.

September 28, 1886—Gilmore fanned 16 of the St. Louis Maroons.

INDIVIDUAL STRIKEOUT RECORDS

No pitcher in any league during the 1910 season succeeded in establishing a new strikeout record for a single game. The best feat of the season was performed by pitcher O'Toole, of the Sioux City Club, of the Western League. On July 10 he struck out 18 Lincoln batsmen and allowed but 7 hits, yet lost his game 7 to 6. Two days before this feat pitcher Freeman, also of the Sioux City Club, struck out 16 Wichita batsmen. The next best feat to O'Toole's was that of pitcher Ed. Walsh, of the Chicago American League Club, when he on August 11 struck out 15 Boston batsmen in a nine-inning game. The best strikeout records are as follows:

Best college record—Pitcher Mike Lynch, of Brown University, struck out 21 Columbia batsmen in 1903.

Best professional record—Pitcher William Mitchell, of San Antonio (Texas League), struck out 20 Galveston men in 1909.

Best National League record—Pitcher Charles Sweeney, of Providence, struck out 19 Boston batsmen in 1884.

Best American Association record—Pitcher Tom Ramsey, of Louisville, struck out 17 Cleveland batsmen in 1887.

Best American League record—Pitcher Glade, of St. Louis, struck out 16 Washington men in 1904, and Waddell, of St. Louis, struck out 16 Athletic men in 1908.

Albert Jones, Hotchkiss, Montrose, Colorado 27, 1913.

Pitcher Al Powers, formerly with the Helena team in the Union Association, in a game between semi-professional teams, at Helena, Mont., September 23, struck out 25 men in nine innings and then lost the game, 7 to 2. The catcher who worked with powers made 20 putouts, three assists and seven errors.

FANS TWENTY-FIVE MEN

“Rube” Waddell Twirls a World’s Record Game for Indoor Baseball

George Edward Waddell, alias “Rube,” never had more than he displayed at the Armory in the indoor baseball game between the New York Giants and a picked team of Rochester, January 14, with players augmented by Walter Blair, Joe Ward, Mattern and Pat Flaherty, of the big show. Mr. Waddell allowed Rochester a right-field balcony for two bases. Outside of that swat, there wasn’t any thing that looked like a hit. When the smoke cleared away, 2,000 fans had seen the locals humbled by 9 to 0.

Waddell struck out twenty-five Rochester batsmen. Outside of balls that fell to Fisher’s hands, or upon being dropped were thrown by him to first base, the only putouts were an out at third and an attempted steal and an infield out at first. Rube Waddell, say what you may, never had as much in the big league or with Newark as he put on the ball that night.

WALTER JOHNSON’S WONDERFUL PERFORMANCE

His Fifty-six Consecutive Innings With No Runs the Major League Record

JACK COOMBS THE IRON MAN OF THE ATHLETICS IS NEXT

The wonderful performance of Walter Johnson, the big Washington twirler, is such a remarkable one that it is safe to say he is a greater pitcher than Radbourne, Welch, Marquard, Waddell, or any of the noted pitchers who have established records that have stood out prominently since baseball began.

His number of consecutive victories of 16, his great strikeout record of 313, and now his string of 56 consecutive innings in which no runs were scored places him as the greatest pitcher ever known.

The record of having pitched the greatest number of consecutive innings in which no runs had been scored, was held by Jack Coombs, the Athletic twirler, with 53 innings having been played without a run having crossed the home plate. Many had given credit to Dr. J. Harris White, of the Chicago White Sox, saying he had pitched 55 consecutive innings, but this statement was incorrect, as the records show that White pitched a game against Cleveland on September 9, 1904, when Cleveland won 3 to 1. This one game prevented White from having a record of 55 innings. His record is 46 innings. Prior to this defeat he had two shutout games to his credit so that his record would have stood out more prominently than any other—but unfortunately that one defeat brought his string to 46 innings as the table will show.

Coombs’ record was never in doubt although it had been overlooked by the fans as nothing much had been written about the feat. But when Johnson put together his string of consecutive innings, the fact that Coombs had also a great record was brought forward.

Johnson started in at the very beginning of the season to put his record on the books. He began against New York, after that team had scored one run in the first inning. He kept it up until he ran against his “Jonah” team, St. Louis, who not only spoiled his record of consecutive innings, but also put a stop to his consecutive wins when he had sixteen to his credit.

The records of Johnson, Coombs and White follow:

JOHNSON'S RECORD—1913

Fifty-six Consecutive Innings

Date.	Club.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Totals.
April 10.....	New York.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
April 19.....	New York.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
April 23.....	Boston.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
April 25.....	Boston.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	1	1
April 30.....	Athletics.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
*May 3.....	Boston.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	0	2 $\frac{2}{3}$
†May 5.....	Boston.....	x	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0	5
May 10.....	Chicago.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
†May 15.....	St. Louis.....	x	x	x	x	x	0	0	0	1	3 $\frac{1}{3}$
Totals.....											56

* Relieved Engle in the seventh inning, with one out. Consequently he pitched two and two-thirds innings of that game without a run.

† Relieved Engle in the end of the seventh inning and pitched the last five innings of a twelve-inning game.

† St. Louis scored in fourth inning after one was out, making three and one-third innings in that game.

COOMBS' RECORD—1910

Date	Club	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Totals.
September 5....	New York.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			8
September 9....	Boston.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			9
September 12....	Washington.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			9
September 16....	Detroit.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			9
September 21....	Cleveland.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
*September 25....	Chicago.....	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0	0			6
†September 25....	Chicago.....	0	1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			1
Totals.....													53

* Pitched last six innings of first game.

† Pitched two innings of second game.

WHITE'S RECORD—1904

Date.	Clubs.	1	2	3	3	5	6	7	8	9	Totals.
*September 9.....	Cleveland.....	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
September 12.....	Cleveland.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
September 16.....	St. Louis.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
September 19.....	Detroit.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
September 25.....	Athletics.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
September 30.....	New York.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
October 7.....	St. Louis.....	0	1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	1
Totals.....											46

* This game was omitted from White's supposed record as compiled, he was given credit for having pitched fifty-five consecutive innings. The game just previous to the Cleveland game of September 9th was a shut-out, but by omitting the Cleveland game, it gave him credit for a record he never made.

Wilhelm (Birmingham Club of the Southern League) pitched fifty-nine consecutive innings without allowing a run.

During the 1910 season pitcher Ed. Walsh of the Chicago Americans also pitched thirty-five and two-thirds consecutive runless innings, during which he allowed only eleven hits and struck out thirty-nine men. In the minor leagues pitcher Alexander of the Syracuse (New York League) Club shut out his opponents fifty-two innings, during which he allowed but twenty-two hits. The world's record for consecutive shutouts is seventy-eight innings, made by pitcher Faulkner of the Wilmington, Del., Club, in 1903.

NEW AND OLD PITCHING RECORDS

**Keefe and Marquard, a Pair of Giant Twirlers, Divide Honors
TABLES SHOW THE CORRECT NUMBER OF CONSECUTIVE GAMES WON
AND BY WHOM. NEITHER LUBY NOR McCORMICK
EVER HELD RECORDS CREDITED TO THEM**

The major league pitching records, which have stood fire for years, were rudely shaken during the season of 1912 when "Rube" Marquard equaled the long-standing record of nineteen consecutive victories established in 1888 by Tim Keefe of the New York National League team; also, when Walter Johnson, the Washington wonder, and Joseph Wood, the "speed" merchant of the Boston American League team, placed the high-water mark of sixteen consecutive wins in the latter league.

For years the supposed record of consecutive wins was held by John Luby of the Chicago National League Club, which was said to have been established in 1890.

When the Giant twirler Marquard had won eighteen consecutive games and the whole baseball world was pulling for him to place two more wins to his credit in order that he might equal the record of Luby, the late George Tiddens of the New York World wrote the author of this book to kindly get the correct record of Luby of the Chicago Club and see if he really did win twenty straight.

As I have a complete set of scores of games played in the National League from 1876 to date, I started to look up the Chicago player's record of consecutive games. Starting in on July 8, when he was supposed to have begun his wonderful record, I found that, between that date and July 22, Luby had not won a game but actually lost four. Again, on August 13, he was credited with a victory when, in fact, he did not pitch that day but covered first base, Stein being the pitcher.

The records prove that Luby's string of victories started on August 6 and continued until the end of the season October 3, were incorrect.

The old reported record of James McCormick of twenty-four consecutive wins is also shown to be a myth. The statement that he had won that number of games started years ago in Chicago, and no person ever took the trouble to dispute the fact.

From the date that Charles Radbourne and Mickey Welch made their records, under the rule of a batter being permitted to call for a high or low ball (that is a ball between the shoulder and waist shall be considered a high ball, while from the waist to knee a low one), the pitchers have all been free from that handicap and any ball they placed over the plate between the shoulder and knee was a strike.

The distance that both Welch and Radbourne pitched was fifty feet and from a pitcher's box six by four feet and, beginning with 1884, the pitcher was permitted to pitch overhand or any style he wished.

Tim Keefe was the first twirler to accomplish a consecutive record with the handicap of not having to pitch a high or low ball, but the distance was the same, although the pitcher's box was reduced a half foot in width. The

number of balls differed also from that of 1884-1885. In the years that Radbourne and Welch pitched the number of balls were six, but in 1888 the present "four ball take your base" rule was placed on the books and has been there ever since.

Jim McCormick pitched under a different set of rules than any other man who has established a record of consecutive wins. The year he was king (1886) the pitcher's box was changed to seven feet long and four feet wide, and a pitcher was permitted to take a hop, step and jump in delivering the ball. This was a great advantage over the old style as, with no restrictions as to high or low ball, for the first time the pitcher was master of the situation at all times.

In 1890, when Luby won his string, he pitched under the same conditions as Keefe.

In 1912 when Marquard, Johnson and Wood twirled such clever games they all pitched at the present distance (sixty feet five inches) with only one step being permitted, which is a more difficult task than that accomplished in the olden days.

The complete set of figures showing what each pitcher has done in the way of breaking records, follows:

TIM KEEFE

New York Giants—1888

Pitching distance fifty feet, size of box five and one half by four feet. (High or low ball, abolished.)

Nineteen

Date.	Pitcher.	Runs.	Opponents.	Runs
June 23.....	Keefe	7.....	Philadelphia	6
June 26.....	Keefe	4.....	Philadelphia	1
June 29.....	Keefe	8.....	Washington	3
July 2.....	Keefe	6.....	Washington	2
July 4.....	Keefe	4.....	Detroit	1
July 7.....	Keefe	6.....	Pittsburgh	4
July 11.....	Keefe	5.....	Indianapolis	2
July 13.....	Keefe	4.....	Indianapolis	0
July 16.....	Keefe	12.....	Chicago	4
July 17.....	Keefe	7.....	Chicago	4
July 20.....	Keefe	7.....	Philadelphia	6
July 23.....	Keefe	2.....	Boston	0
July 25.....	Keefe	5.....	Boston	1
July 28.....	Keefe	4.....	Philadelphia	2
August 1.....	Keefe	5.....	Washington	4
August 3.....	Keefe	9.....	Boston	6
August 6.....	Keefe	3.....	Indianapolis	2
August 8.....	Keefe	4.....	Indianapolis	1
August 10.....	Keefe	2.....	Pittsburgh	1

RICHARD ("RUBE") MARQUARD

New York Giants—1912

Pitching distance sixty feet five inches; twenty-four-inch slab (one step).

Nineteen

Date.	Pitcher.	Runs.	Opponents.	Runs.
April 11.....	Marquard	18.....	Brooklyn	3
April 16.....	Marquard	8.....	Boston	2
April 24.....	Marquard	11.....	Philadelphia	4
May 1.....	Marquard	11.....	Philadelphia	4
May 7.....	Marquard	6.....	St. Louis	2
May 10.....	Marquard	10.....	Chicago	3
May 16.....	Marquard	4.....	Pittsburgh	1
May 20.....	Marquard	3.....	Cincinnati	0
May 23.....	Marquard	6.....	Brooklyn	3
May 30.....	Marquard	7.....	Philadelphia	1
June 3.....	Marquard	6.....	St. Louis	2
June 8.....	Marquard	6.....	Cincinnati	2
June 12.....	Marquard	3.....	Chicago	2
June 17.....	Marquard	5.....	Pittsburgh	4
June 19.....	Marquard	6.....	Boston	5
June 21.....	Marquard	5.....	Boston	2
June 26.....	Marquard	2.....	Philadelphia	1
June 30.....	Marquard	8.....	Boston	6
July 3.....	Marquard	2.....	Brooklyn	1

CHARLES RADBOURNE

Providence, National League—1884

Pitching distance fifty feet. Size of box six feet by four feet. (High or low ball, mandatory.)

Eighteen

Date.	Pitcher.	Runs.	Opponents.	Runs.
August 7.....	Radbourne	4.....	New York	2
August 9.....	Radbourne	1.....	Boston	0
August 11.....	Radbourne	3.....	Boston	1
August 12.....	Radbourne	4.....	Boston	0
August 14.....	Radbourne	1.....	Boston	0
August 15.....	Radbourne	3.....	Cleveland	2
August 19.....	Radbourne	4.....	Detroit	2
August 21.....	Radbourne	5.....	Chicago	3
August 23.....	Radbourne	7.....	Chicago	3
August 27.....	Radbourne	5.....	Chicago	3
August 28.....	Radbourne	6.....	Chicago	4
August 29.....	Radbourne	7.....	Detroit	1
August 30.....	Radbourne	6.....	Detroit	5
September 2.....	Radbourne	4.....	Buffalo	0
September 3.....	Radbourne	10.....	Buffalo	1
September 4.....	Radbourne	3.....	Cleveland	1
September 5.....	Radbourne	5.....	Cleveland	4
September 6.....	Radbourne	3.....	Cleveland	0

MICHAEL ("MICKEY") WELCH**New York, National League—1885**

Pitching distance fifty feet. Size of box six by four feet. (High or low ball, mandatory.)

Seventeen

Date.	Pitcher.	Runs.	Opponents.	Runs.
July 18.....	Welch	3.....	St. Louis	2
July 21.....	Welch	8.....	Detroit	7
July 23.....	Welch	15.....	St. Louis	3
July 27.....	Welch	6.....	Detroit	3
July 30.....	Welch	3.....	Buffalo	1
August 1.....	Welch	7.....	Chicago	6
August 6.....	Welch	1.....	Chicago	0
August 10.....	Welch	12.....	Chicago	0
August 12.....	Welch	3.....	Boston	2
August 15.....	Welch	12.....	Providence	2
August 18.....	Welch	7.....	Philadelphia	3
August 20.....	Welch	7.....	Philadelphia	1
August 22.....	Welch	9.....	Philadelphia	0
August 26.....	Welch	6.....	Providence	0
August 28.....	Welch	3.....	Boston	1
August 31.....	Welch	5.....	Philadelphia	1
September 4.....	Welch	6.....	Boston	3

JOHN LUBY**Chicago, National League—1890**

Pitching distance fifty feet. Size of box five and one-half by four feet. (High or low ball, abolished.)

Seventeen

Date.	Pitcher.	Runs.	Opponents.	Runs.
August 6.....	Luby	7.....	Cleveland	1
August 9.....	Luby	6.....	Pittsburgh	4
August 19.....	Luby	7.....	Pittsburgh	4
August 25.....	Luby	6.....	New York	5
August 28.....	Luby	13.....	Philadelphia	3
September 1.....	Luby	4.....	Boston	1
September 5.....	Luby	12.....	Cincinnati	8
September 10.....	Luby	8.....	Pittsburgh	1
September 12.....	Luby	17.....	Cleveland	2
September 13.....	Luby	11.....	Cleveland	6
September 15.....	Luby	6.....	Cincinnati	3
September 18.....	Luby	8.....	Cincinnati	4
September 19.....	Luby	10.....	Brooklyn	5
September 22.....	Luby	14.....	Brooklyn	1
September 27.....	Luby	6.....	Boston	2
September 30.....	Luby	6.....	Boston	4
October 3.....	Luby	3.....	New York	2

JAMES McCORMICK
Chicago, National League—1886

Pitching distance fifty feet. Size of box seven by four feet. (High or low ball, abolished.)

Sixteen

Date.	Pitcher.	Runs.	Opponents.	Runs.
May 5.....	McCormick	9.....	St. Louis	6
May 7.....	McCormick	6.....	Detroit	2
May 10.....	McCormick	7.....	Boston	1
May 13.....	McCormick	7.....	New York	3
May 18.....	McCormick	7.....	Washington	6
May 21.....	McCormick	9.....	Philadelphia	2
May 24.....	McCormick	8.....	Philadelphia	5
May 28.....	McCormick	20.....	Washington	0
June 2.....	McCormick	9.....	Boston	0
June 5.....	McCormick	4.....	New York	0
June 8.....	McCormick	3.....	New York	2
June 12.....	McCormick	8.....	Kansas City	2
June 19.....	McCormick	5.....	Detroit	4
June 24.....	McCormick	9.....	Washington	8
June 28.....	McCormick	3.....	Philadelphia	2
July 1.....	McCormick	7.....	New York	3

WALTER JOHNSON
Washington, American League—1912

Pitching distance sixty feet five inches. Twenty-four-inch slab. (One step.)

Sixteen

Date.	Pitcher.	Runs.	Opponents.	Runs.
July 3.....	Johnson	10.....	New York	2
July 5.....	Johnson	6.....	New York	5
July 8.....	Johnson	4.....	Cleveland	3
July 14.....	Johnson	4.....	Chicago	2
July 16.....	Johnson	7.....	Chicago	2
July 22.....	Johnson	5.....	Detroit	3
July 25.....	Johnson	7.....	Detroit	5
July 28.....	Johnson	4.....	Cleveland	1
August 2.....	Johnson	4.....	Detroit	0
August 5.....	Johnson	8.....	Chicago	7
August 7.....	Johnson	10.....	Chicago	1
August 11.....	Johnson	3.....	St. Louis	2
August 15.....	Johnson	4.....	Chicago	3
August 16.....	Johnson	4.....	Chicago	0
August 20.....	Johnson	4.....	Cleveland	2
August 23.....	Johnson	8.....	Detroit	1

JOSEPH WOOD
Boston, American League—1912

Sixteen

Pitching distance, 60 feet 5 inches. 24 inch slab. (One step.)

Date.		Pitcher.	Runs.	Opponents.	Runs
July	8.....	Wood	5.....	St. Louis	1
*July	12.....	Wood	1.....	Detroit	0
July	17.....	Wood	7.....	Chicago	3
July	23.....	Wood	6.....	Cleveland	3
July	28.....	Wood	5.....	Chicago	4
August	2.....	Wood	9.....	St. Louis	0
*August	6.....	Wood	5.....	Cleveland	4
August	10.....	Wood	4.....	Detroit	1
August	14.....	Wood	8.....	St. Louis	0
August	20.....	Wood	6.....	Detroit	2
August	24.....	Wood	8.....	Cleveland	4
August	28.....	Wood	3.....	Chicago	0
September	2.....	Wood	1.....	New York	0
September	6.....	Wood	1.....	Washington	0
September	10.....	Wood	5.....	Chicago	4
September	15.....	Wood	2.....	St. Louis	1

*Both games were eleven innings.

WORLD'S RECORD

The best record of successive victories made by any pitcher in any league under modern conditions, of which we have any record, belongs to a minor league pitcher. In 1904 pitcher Baxter Sparks of the Yazoo City, Miss., Club of the Delta League—the parent of the present Cotton States League—pitched thirty-three games, of which he won twenty-one in succession. In making this record he pitched three double-headers, which included three shut-outs; four games in one week against two teams; and a no-hit game. Sparks, since then, has pitched in the Southern and other leagues, and at the present time is back at home in the Cotton States League, where he made his world's record that has stood for ten years.

FIRST NO-HIT GAME

Mann, of Princeton, First to Accomplish the Feat—Bradley the First Professional.—Other No-Hit Games

Many statements as to who has the honor of pitching the first no-hit game have been published. Richmond, Calvin and others have been credited, but neither twirler can claim the honor, for it was an amateur pitcher who first performed the unheard-of feat. Joseph McElroy Mann, while pitching for Princeton college, in a game against Yale college at New Haven, Conn., May 29, 1875, was the first person who ever held an opposing club to no hits. The complete score of this remarkable game follows:

Princeton	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Yale	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Moffat, 3.....	0	1	1	1	2	Hotchkiss, m.....	0	0	1	0	0
Laughlin, s.....	1	0	2	4	1	Morgan, r.....	0	0	0	0	0
Walker, m.....	0	2	0	0	0	Knight, 2.....	0	0	3	2	0
Campbell, 1.....	0	0	11	0	0	Avery, p.....	0	0	0	4	2
Woods, 2.....	0	0	3	3	1	Biglow, 3.....	0	0	1	0	1
Karge, r.....	0	1	0	0	0	Jones, 1.....	0	0	11	0	0
Mann, p.....	1	2	1	2	1	Maxwell, c.....	0	0	8	2	2
Denny, c.....	1	2	5	2	2	Smith, l.....	0	0	2	0	0
Duffield, 1.....	0	0	4	0	0	Wheaton, s.....	0	0	1	4	1
Totals.....	3	8	27	12	7	Totals.....	0	0	27	12	6

Princeton.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—3
Yale.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Bases on errors—Princeton 2, Yale 2. Earned runs—None. Umpire—Mr. Dunning. Time—1:40.

Richmond Pitched First No-Run, No-Hit, No Man Reached First Base Thirty-four Years Ago

The first no-hit, no-run, no-man-reach-first game was pitched by J. Lee Richmond July 12, 1880, when Richmond, who twirled for Worcester, defeated Cleveland. Richmond was a left-hander. Charlie Bennett, who lost both legs in a railroad accident, was his catcher. Here is the score of the great game in which Richmond set up the world's mark that all the pitchers in the country have been aiming at ever since.

Worcester	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Cleveland	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Wood, m.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	Dunlap, 2.....	3	0	0	4	2	2
Richmond, p.....	3	0	1	1	6	0	Hankinson, 3....	3	0	0	0	0	0
Knight, r.....	3	0	0	1	1	0	Kennedy, c.....	3	0	0	9	1	0
Irwin, s.....	3	1	2	2	3	0	Phillips, 1.....	3	0	0	6	0	0
Bennett, c.....	2	0	0	8	2	0	Schaefer, r.....	3	0	0	2	0	0
Whitney, 3.....	3	0	0	0	2	0	McCormick, p...	3	0	0	1	10	0
Sullivan, 1.....	3	0	0	14	0	0	Gilligan, m.....	3	0	0	1	1	0
Corey, 1.....	3	0	0	1	0	0	Glasscock, s.....	3	0	0	0	2	0
Creamer, 2.....	3	0	0	0	4	0	Hanlon, 1.....	3	0	0	1	0	0
Totals.....	27	1	3	27	18	0	Totals.....	27	0	0	24	16	2

Worcester.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	*	1
Cleveland.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Bases on balls—By McCormick, 1. Struck out—By McCormick, 7; by Richmond, 5. Double play—Glasscock, Dunlap and Glasscock. Time—1:27. Umpire—Bradley.

NATIONAL LEAGUE—NO-HIT GAMES

July 15, 1876—Bradley; St. Louis vs. Hartford.

July 12, 1880—Richmond; Worcester vs. Cleveland.

July 17, 1880—Ward; Providence vs. Buffalo.

August 19, 1880—Corcoran; Chicago vs. Buffalo.

August 20, 1880—Galvin; Buffalo vs. Worcester.

September 20, 1882—Corcoran; Chicago vs. Worcester.

July 25, 1883—Radbourne; Providence vs. Cleveland.
 September 13, 1883—Dailey; Cleveland vs. Philadelphia.
 June 27, 1884—Corcoran; Chicago vs. Providence.
 August 4, 1884—Galvin; Buffalo vs. Detroit.
 July 27, 1885—Clarkson; Chicago vs. Providence.
 August 29, 1885—Ferguson; Philadelphia vs. Providence.
 June 22, 1891—Lovett; Brooklyn vs. New York.
 July 31, 1891—Rusie; New York vs. Brooklyn.
 August 6, 1892—Stivetts; Boston vs. Brooklyn.
 August 15, 1892—Jones; Cincinnati vs. Pittsburgh.
 August 22, 1892—Sanders; Louisville vs. Baltimore.
 August 16, 1893—Hawke; Baltimore vs. Washington.
 September 18, 1897—Young; Cleveland vs. Cincinnati.
 April 22, 1898—Hughes; Baltimore vs. Boston.
 April 22, 1898—Breitenstein; Cincinnati vs. Pittsburgh.
 July 8, 1898—Donohue; Philadelphia vs. Boston.
 August 21, 1898—Thornton; Chicago vs. Brooklyn.
 May 25, 1899—Philippi; Louisville vs. New York.
 August 6, 1899—Willis; Boston vs. Washington.
 July 12, 1900—Hahn; Cincinnati vs. Philadelphia.
 July 15, 1901—Mathewson; New York vs. St. Louis.
 September 18, 1903—Fraser; Philadelphia vs. Chicago.
 June 13, 1905—Mathewson; New York vs. Chicago.
 May 1, 1906—Lush; Philadelphia vs. Brooklyn.
 May 8, 1906—Pfeffer; Boston vs. Cincinnati.
 July 20, 1906—Eason; Brooklyn vs. St. Louis.
 September 20, 1907—Maddox—Pittsburgh vs. Brooklyn.
 July 4, 1908 (A. M.)—Wiltse, New York vs. Philadelphia (10 innings).
 September 5, 1908—Rucker; Brooklyn vs. Boston.
 September 6, 1912—Tesreau; New York vs. Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE—NO-HIT GAMES.

September 20, 1902—Callahan; Chicago vs. Detroit.
 May 5, 1904—*Young; Boston vs. Philadelphia.
 August 17, 1904—Tannehill; Boston vs. Chicago.
 July 22, 1905—Henley; Athletics vs. St. Louis.
 September 6, 1905—F. Smith; Chicago vs. Detroit.
 September 27, 1905—Dineen; Boston vs. Chicago.
 June 30, 1908—Young; Boston vs. New York.
 September 18, 1908—Rhoades; Cleveland vs. Boston.
 September 20, 1908—F. Smith; Chicago vs. Athletics.
 October 2, 1908—*Joss; Cleveland vs. Chicago.
 April 20, 1910—Joss; Cleveland vs. Chicago.
 May 12, 1910—Bender; Philadelphia vs. Cleveland.
 July 29, 1911—Wood; Boston vs. St. Louis.
 August 27, 1911—Walsh; Chicago vs. Boston.
 July 4, 1912—Mullen; Detroit vs. St. Louis.
 August 30, 1912—Hamilton; St. Louis vs. Detroit.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION—NO-HIT GAMES

September 11, 1882—Mullane; Louisville vs. Cincinnati.
 September 19, 1882—Hecker; Louisville vs. Allegheny.
 October 10, 1882—Driscoll; Allegheny vs. Louisville.
 October 21, 1883—*†Mountjoy; Cincinnati vs. Toledo.
 May 6, 1884—McKeon; Indianapolis vs. Cincinnati.

*Not a man reached first base.

†Only one hit made in the game, Cincinnati getting one off Cushman of Toledo.

May 24, 1884—Atkisson; Athletics vs. Allegheny.
 May 29, 1884—Morris; Columbus vs. Allegheny.
 June 5, 1884—Mountain; Columbus vs. Washington.
 May 1, 1886—Atkisson; Athletics vs. Metropolitan.
 July 24, 1886—Terry; Brooklyn vs. St. Louis.
 October 6, 1886—Kilroy; Baltimore vs. Pittsburgh.
 May 27, 1888—Terry; Brooklyn vs. Louisville.
 June 6, 1888—Porter; Kansas City vs. Baltimore.
 July 26, 1888—Seward; Athletics vs. Cincinnati.
 July 31, 1888—Weyhing; Athletics vs. Kansas City.
 September 15, 1890—Titcomb; Rochester vs. Syracuse.
 September 4, 1891—Breitenstein; St. Louis vs. Louisville.

INDEPENDENT ASSOCIATION—NO-HIT GAMES

July 4, 1876—Galvin; St. Louis Reds vs. Philadelphia.
 August 17, 1876—*Galvin; St. Louis Reds vs. Cass, of Detroit.
 May 24, 1879—Lynch, National; Washington vs. Baltimore.
 June 2, 1879—Richmond; Worcester vs. Chicago.
 July 28, 1879—Richmond; Worcester vs. Springfield.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL BASEBALL PLAYERS

July 28, 1875—Bordon; Philadelphia vs. Chicago.
 August 4, 1875—Devlin; Chicago vs. Philadelphia.

BROTHERHOOD LEAGUE

June 21, 1890—King; Chicago vs. Brooklyn.

UNION ASSOCIATION

August 26, 1884—Burns; Cincinnati vs. Kansas City.

TEN INNINGS—NO HITS

1884—Kimber; Brooklyn vs. Toledo.
 1906—†McIntyre; Brooklyn vs. Pittsburgh.
 1890—†King; Chicago vs. Brooklyn.
 1908—Wiltse; New York vs. Philadelphia.

ELEVEN INNINGS—NO HITS

Harry Wormwood; Fall River team, New England League, vs. Worcester
 June 8, 1910.

SEVENTEEN INNINGS—NO HITS

Torey; Winchester, Ky., vs. Lexington Club, Blue Grass League, May 10, 1909, striking out 19 batters, but lost game, 1 to 0.

Pitcher Wolfgang of the Lowell team in a game against Lynn on September 7, 1912, did not give a hit nor permit a man to reach first base in ten innings.

WORLD'S SHUTOUT RECORD

Portland, of the Pacific Coast League, Prevents Its Opponents from Scoring for 82 Consecutive Innings

The record made by Pittsburgh in 1903, when they shutout their opponents six straight games, and that made by Lincoln of the Western League, when they duplicated the Pirates' record, were both made to look like pigmies com-

*Not a man reached first base.

†Both the above pitchers lost their games.

pared to the record made by Portland, of the Pacific Coast League, last October when they prevented their opponents from crossing the home plate for 82 consecutive innings, or 9 games and 3 innings.

The beginning of the long list of blanks was October 7, when the Portland and Sacramento teams clashed for 11 innings without either team scoring.

The same pair of teams played against each other on the 8th and two games on the 9th, in which the Sacramento club could not score; one of the games, the second of the double header played on the 9th, was of 5 innings, making 34 innings they failed to score.

The next opponent of the Portland team was Los Angeles and they were victims of the winning team for 48 innings, the first five games consisted of 9 innings and they failed to get a man around the bases; in the sixth game they scored their first run in the fourth, thus breaking the wonderful string of shut-outs by Portland.

October 7—											R. H. E.		
Portland.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	4	1
Sacramento.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	1	4
Krapp—Pape.													

October 8—													
Portland.....	0	0	0	5	1	0	1	3	*	—10	12	0	
Sacramento.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	7	3	
Garrett—Fitzgerald.													

October 9—First Game.													
Portland.....	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	*	—4	7	0	
Sacramento.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	3	4	
Gregg—Byram.													

October 9—Second Game.													
Portland.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1	4	1	
Sacramento.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	4	1	
Gregg—Byram.													

October 11—													
Portland.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	—1	3	0	
Los Angeles.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	3	0	
Krapp—Tozer.													

October 12—													
Portland.....	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	*	—4	9	1	
Los Angeles.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	6	2	
Steen—Castleton.													

October 13—													
Portland.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	—1	2	3	
Los Angeles.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	3	3	
Gregg—Delhi.													

October 14—													
Portland.....	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	*	—6	12	0	
Los Angeles.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	5	5	
Krapp—Criger													

October 15—													
Portland.....	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	*	—3	8	1	
Los Angeles.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	1	1	
Steen—Tozer.													

October 16—										R. H. E.		
Portland.....										0	0-0	2 0
Los Angeles.....										0	0-0	2 0
Gregg, Garrett—Nagle.												

SIX STRAIGHT MADE BY THE PITTSBURGH CLUB, 1903

All Games Played in Pittsburgh

June 2—										R. H. E.		
Pittsburgh.....	1	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	*	7	14	0
New York.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-0	8	0
Phillippe and Taylor.												

June 3—										R. H. E.		
Pittsburgh.....	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	*	5	9	1
New York.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-0	6	1
Leever and McGinnity.												

June 4—										R. H. E.		
Pittsburgh.....	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	*	5	8	2
Boston.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-0	5	2
Wilhelm and Piatt.												

June 5—										R. H. E.		
Pittsburgh.....	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	5	*	9	17	3
Boston.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-0	7	5
Doheny and Pittinger.												

June 6—										R. H. E.		
Pittsburgh.....	0	2	0	2	0	*	*	*	*	4	4	0
Boston.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	0	7	3
Phillippe and Willis.												

June 8—										R. H. E.		
Pittsburgh.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	*	2	7	1
Philadelphia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-0	8	3
Leever and Sparks.												

EQUALED THE PIRATES' RECORD

The Lincoln Club of the Western League shut out its opponents six straight games, as follows:

September 10—Lincoln.....	5	Denver.....	0
September 10—Lincoln.....	3	Denver.....	0
September 11—Lincoln.....	5	Pueblo.....	0
September 11—Lincoln.....	6	Pueblo.....	0
September 14—Lincoln.....	7	Des Moines.....	0
September 15—Lincoln.....	3	Des Moines.....	0

The games of 10th and 11th were double-headers.

Greatest number of innings without scoring: (Major Leagues)—Detroit vs. Washington at Detroit, July 16, 1909. Score 0 to 0, 18 innings.

Greatest number of innings without scoring: (Minor League)—Fargo vs. Devils Lake, N. D., July 18, 1891. Score 0 to 0, 25 innings.

William ("Bill") Hart holds the record for years in the game as a pitcher. He started at Chattanooga in 1885 and pitched continuously until 1910, when he finished his career in the same city in which he began twenty-six seasons before.

CLEVER PITCHING RECORDS

Manager Childs, of the Portsmouth, Ohio, team, pulled off a remarkable pitching stunt in Saturday's (June 20, 1910) game against Marion that will probably go down in history. The manager got credit for pitching a whole inning, but delivered but one ball, from which a triple play resulted.

In a game between Lexington and Winchester of the Blue Grass League, May 10, 1909, the latter team defeated the former by a score of 1 to 0 in 17 innings. Pitcher Tony of the winners did not allow a hit in the entire game.

Pitcher Manuel, of New Orleans, in June, 1907, achieved the remarkable record of not being scored against for thirty-six innings and giving only one base on balls.

Pitcher Addie Joss, of Cleveland, has the honor of being the second American League pitcher to have two no-hit games to his credit. Cy Young, also a Nap, is the other. By another coincidence, these two are the only American League pitchers who have pitched games in which no opponent has reached first base, Young turning the trick against the Athletics, May 5, 1904, while Joss's great day was October 2, 1908, against the Sox, the team he blanked without a hit the week before.

During the 1912 season four pitchers secured no-hit games, going into extra innings. On May 29 pitcher Wormwood, of Fall River (New England League), disposed of Worcester without a hit in 12 innings, the game ending in a tie, 2 to 2. On May 31 pitcher Grover Brandt, of Beaumont (Texas League), disposed of Fort Worth, 4 to 1, without a safe hit in 12 innings. On July 19 pitcher Payne, of Columbus (Cotton States League), disposed of Greenwood without a safe hit in 10 innings, the game ending in a tie, 1 to 1. On September 6 pitcher Wolfgang, of Lowell (New England League), shut out Lynn, 1 to 0, and 2 hits in 12 innings, in the first 10 innings of which not a man hit safely or reached first base.

Pitcher Charles Bomar, of the Decatur "I. I. I. League Club," in the 1907 season, made a record that is unique in the history of organized baseball. In the last twenty-two games that he worked up to September 9th, he won twenty and tied the other two. Not a defeat in twenty-two games. Many of these games went into extra innings. His record for the entire season was one that called forth admiration from the entire circuit. Bomar was not alone strong in pitching, but was one of the best hitters on his team.

Pitcher Harry Vickers, nicknamed "Rube," of the Seattle Club, of the Pacific Coast League, during the seven-month 1906 campaign of that league, pitched in 68 games, winning 53 and losing 15. This is the largest number of games ever pitched by any pitcher in one season. He was drafted last fall by the Athletic Club of the American League.

At Oskaloosa, Iowa, on June 4, the Oskaloosa and Burlington teams established an Iowa League record by playing a 19-inning game which Oskaloosa won 3 to 2. The pitchers were Shaw for Oskaloosa and Hanland for Burlington. Shaw made a most wonderful record by holding Burlington down to two safe hits in the entire nineteen innings—a world's pitching record.

Pitcher Justus of the Lancaster, Ohio, team holds the record of having pitched four no-hit games in a single season, 1908.

Pitcher ("Bull") Durham, while pitching for Indianapolis (American Association) in 1908, pitched and won five double headers, ten games in all, a world's record.

First four years 1871-2-3 and 4 when the Bostons played in the old Professional League, A. G. Spalding pitched all the games.

The record for consecutive extra-inning games was played between Detroit and Chicago, as follows: September 9, 1908, at Detroit, Detroit-Chicago, 7 to 6, 12 innings. September 10, at Detroit, Detroit-Chicago, 6 to 5, 10 innings. September 11, at Detroit, Chicago-Detroit, 4 to 2, 11 innings. September 12, at Detroit, Chicago-Detroit, 2 to 1, 10 innings.

Cleborne vs. Ft. Worth (Texas League), July 17, 1906, established a minor league record of playing 20 innings without either side scoring.

A nine-inning game was played between Alexander and Portland, at Alexander, Ind., October 8, 1911, in which neither side made a hit. Lindsay, of the Alexander team, in the fourth inning reached first when the Portland

shortstop made an error. Lindsay stole second and third and scored the only run of the game on a sacrifice fly.

PLAYED IN RECORD TIME

Atlanta and Mobile Finished a Game in Thirty-two Minutes

On the same day, September 19, 1910, at Atlanta, Ga., and at Nashville, Tenn., two ball games were played that amazed the fans in all parts of the country. The latter city, for an hour held the record of having seen a game of baseball being played in forty-two minutes. Think of a game being played in that time—then stop and think of a game being played in ten minutes less time and you have two startling contests in the same day.

The record game, and it is a question if it will ever be duplicated, was a full nine-inning affair, Mobile winning the contest in the ninth inning when they scored a run. The box score follows:

Mobile	AB.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.	Atlanta	AB.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Seitz, 2b.....	4	1	2	1	6	0	Bayless, cf.....	4	1	1	5	0	0
Berger, ss.....	4	0	0	2	4	0	Moran, lf.....	4	0	0	1	0	0
Murphy, lf.....	4	1	1	0	1	0	Smith, c.....	3	0	0	1	0	0
Swacina, 1b.....	4	0	0	17	1	0	Flaherty, rf.....	2	0	0	0	0	0
Wagner, cf.....	4	0	3	4	0	0	Jordan, 2b.....	3	0	1	2	2	0
Watson, rf.....	3	0	0	1	1	0	Lister, 1b.....	3	0	2	15	0	0
Alcock, 3b.....	3	0	0	0	4	0	Walker, 3b.....	3	0	1	1	3	0
Shannon, c.....	3	0	0	2	1	0	Berkel, ss.....	3	0	0	2	3	0
Chappelle, p.....	3	0	0	0	4	1	Griffin, p.....	3	0	0	0	5	0
Totals.....	32	2	6	27	22	1	Totals.....	28	1	5	27	13	0

Mobile.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—2
Atlanta.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Wagner, 2; Bayless. Three-base hit—Seitz. Double play—Berger, Seitz to Swacina. Triple play—Watson, Swacina to Shannon. Struck out—by Griffin, 1. Base on balls—off Chappelle, 1. Sacrifice hit—Watson. Stolen bases—Murphy, Bayless, Flaherty, Lister. Time of game—32 minutes. Umpire—Hart.

The next shortest game was played in New York City on October 2, 1913, when the Giants defeated the Philadelphia team in a game of eight and one-half innings in exactly thirty-three minutes. The two teams tried to establish a record better than the Mobile-Atlanta time, but fell shy just one minute. Both teams hustled to and from the field in each inning and tried very hard to establish a new record.

The next game was played at Tokio, Japan, which consumed but forty minutes to finish the full nine innings. The game was played between the Reach All-Americans and the Wasita College of Tokio, Japan, November 27, 1909. Pat Flaherty pitched the game and did not allow a hit nor a man to reach first base. The Americans won by a score of 3 to 0.

The third game played in this respect was also a fast one and took place the same day as the thirty-two minute game, and for a minute the managers and players of the Nashville, Tenn. and New Orleans teams thought they had established a world's record, only to find they were exactly ten minutes behind that of Atlanta and Mobile. The game was played at Nashville, September 17, 1910, and the regulation contest was finished in forty-two minutes.

At Binghamton, N. Y., September 7, 1912, a game was played in the same time as the Nashville-New Orleans game—forty-two minutes. It was the first of a double header between Binghamton and Albany of the New York State League. Binghamton won.

Forty-four minutes was the time consumed to play a game between Atlanta, Ga., and Shreveport, at Atlanta, September 24, 1904.

The first game recorded in which the contest did not last an hour was that played at Dayton, Ohio, September 19, 1884, in which teams from Dayton and Ironton, Ohio, played a full nine-inning contest in forty-seven minutes.

In a contest between San Francisco and Oakland teams, November 9, 1893, the game was played in forty-seven minutes which equaled the above record.

In a double header between Los Angeles and Oakland, July 30, 1905, a record never before nor since was made, that of playing two games in one hour and thirty-eight and one-half minutes. The first game lasted but forty-seven and one-half minutes while the second game required exactly fifty-one minutes to finish it. These games were played in less time than it requires an ordinary game to be played.

The fastest game during the season of 1902 was made in an exhibition game at Knoxville, Tenn., between the independent Knoxville team and the Atlanta team of the Southern League—the nine-inning contest being finished in forty-nine minutes.

Two far Western clubs, San Francisco and Oakland, in a game played August 13, 1893, finished the contest in exactly fifty minutes.

At Harrisburg, Pa., in a game between Harrisburg and York, the former won the game 4 to 1, in forty-eight minutes. This was the first game of a double header. The Harrisburg team also won the second game by the same score in fifty-seven minutes, it taking but one hour and forty-one minutes to play both games. These games were played September 4, 1912.

In a double header played at Toledo, Ohio, September 30, 1911, Toledo defeated Columbus 4 to 0 in fifty-three minutes, in the first game.

At Providence, R. I., September 14, 1893, between the team of that city and Albany, a full nine-inning game was played in fifty-seven minutes.

At Richmond, Ky., on September 3, 1911, the Richmond and Frankfort teams of the Blue Grass League, performed a wonderful—and probably unique—feat by finishing a game in which a total of thirty-nine safe hits were made in fifty-seven minutes. Richmond made ten runs and eighteen hits off pitcher Langfitt; and Frankfort made seven runs and twenty-one hits off pitcher Cameron, of which outfielder Nicholson and first baseman Gust each got four hits in five times up.

At Fargo, in a game between Crookston and Fargo of the Northern League, the game was finished in fifty-nine minutes.

June 2, 1882, a game was played by the Chicago and Philadelphia teams with the rather remarkable record of twenty runs, 20 base hits and 21 errors. The game was played in exactly an hour.

All of the above mentioned games were of the regulation nine-inning contests.

JUST THE OPPOSITE

About the longest game on record was played at Carrollton, Ky., during the season of 1868, which lasted from ten o'clock in the morning and was called on account of darkness at six o'clock that evening, with only seven innings completed.

One of the slowest run-getting games between first-class teams of which any record can be found was played July 30, 1862, when the Unions of Morrisania, and the Eckfords of Greenpoint, L. I., occupied four hours in scoring twelve runs, an average of three runs per hour.

LONG GAMES

The Thirty-Inning Contest at Cleveland, Ohio—Longest Ever Played

The longest game ever played in baseball, no matter what class, was played at Cleveland, Ohio, July 4, 1907, at Brookdale Park, when the Brooklyn Athletic Club and the East End All-Stars battled for thirty innings. The battle lasted five hours and fifty minutes. Each side used two pitchers. The All-Stars scored their only run on Bender's double, Miller's sacrifice and Hardy's single. The Brooklyns scored one in the ninth on triples by Leroy and Sigler. One had fanned before and the next two fanned. In the thirtieth inning passes to Stewart and Sigler and Leroy's homer tallied three runs. Leroy allowed one hit in eighteen innings and fanned twenty-one men, besides slugging the ball. Score:

Brooklyn Athletic Club						East End All-Stars					
	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.		R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Sigler, ss.....	0	2	6	13	0	Bender, 2b.....	1	1	4	9	0
Hastings, rf.....	0	0	2	0	0	Miller, cf.....	0	1	1	0	0
Lawrence, lf.....	0	0	2	0	0	Hardy, 3b.....	0	1	3	9	0
Welsh, 2b.....	0	0	6	9	0	Rice, 1b.....	0	0	24	2	1
Goodman, 1b.....	0	0	24	1	1	Kelly, rf.....	0	0	2	1	0
Clever, 3b.....	0	0	5	6	0	Wise, lf.....	0	0	8	2	0
Stewart, cf.....	1	0	0	0	0	Green, ss.....	0	0	9	8	0
Sigler, c.....	1	2	30	0	1	Kramer, c.....	0	0	29	6	2
Peitz, p.....	0	0	4	4	0	Baker, p.....	0	0	6	5	0
Leroy, p.....	2	4	10	9	0	Smith, p.....	0	1	4	8	0
Totals.....	4	8	90	49	2	Totals.....	1	4	90	50	3

Brooklyn A. C.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3—3
E. E. A.-S.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Innings pitched—Peitz, 12; Leroy, 18; Baker, 9; Smith, 21. Hits—Off Peitz, 3; off Leroy, 1; off Baker, 3; off Smith, 5. Two-base hits—Bender, Hardy. Three-base hits—Leroy, 2; Sigler. Home run—Leroy. Sacrifice hit—Kramer. Stolen bases—Clever, 2; Wise, Baker. First base on balls—Off Baker, 4; off Smith, 5. First base on errors—Brooklyns, 2; E. E. A.-S., 2. Struck out—By Leroy, 21; by Peitz, 4; by Baker, 5; by Smith, 7. Double plays—Welsh to Goodman, 3; Green to Bender; Bender to Green. Time of game—Five hours and fifty minutes. Umpire—King W. Kelly.

Longest professional game: Decatur defeated Bloomington at Bloomington, Ill., May 31, 1909. 26 innings.

Dixon, Ill., defeated Muscatine, Ia., June 25, 1909. 26 innings.

Longest game in American League: Athletics defeated Boston at Boston, September 1, 1906, 4 to 1, in 24 innings.

Longest game in National League: Chicago vs. Philadelphia, at Philadelphia, 20 innings, August 24, 1905, 2 to 1, Chicago winning.

International League: Jersey City vs. Toronto, 20 innings, August 12, 1913, 0 to 0.

HOW WORD "CHICAGOED" ORIGINATED

The fans of the present day often hear the word "Chicagoed" used when a team is shutout. They probably do not know how or where it originated, but it was used by every one for years.

The word was coined by some wag when, on July 23, 1870, the Mutuals of New York shut out the Chicago team by a score of 9 to 0. Shutouts prior to that date had been few and far between, for previous to this game but five shutout games had ever been played.

Here is the original score of the game. Many names on the roster of the clubs afterwards became famous in baseball.

Mutuals	O.	R.	H.	Chicago	O.	R.	H.
Hatfield, ss.....	4	1	1	McAtee, 1b.....	4	0	0
Eggler, cf.....	3	3	1	Hodes, ss.....	3	0	0
Patterson, 1b.....	4	1	1	Wood, 2b.....	2	0	0
Nelson, 3b.....	1	1	2	Cuthbert, lf.....	3	0	1
E. Mills, lf.....	4	0	0	Flynn, rf.....	2	0	1
Martin, rf.....	3	0	0	Treacey, cf.....	4	0	0
C. Mills, c.....	4	0	0	Meyerle, 3b.....	3	0	1
Wolters, p.....	1	2	2	Craver, c.....	3	0	0
Swandel, 2b.....	3	1	1	Burns, p.....	3	0	0
Totals.....	27	9	8	Totals.....	27	0	3

Mutuals.....	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	2—9
Chicago.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

A GREAT SHUTOUT GAME

28 Runs—27 Errors

The following is the complete score of the largest shutout game ever played in the major leagues:

The game took place in Providence August 21, 1883, when the teams of that city and of Philadelphia met. Radbourne, the great twirler of that day, worked for the Grays, while a young pitcher by the name of Hagan was on the rubber for the Quakers. Providence started out by scoring seven runs and scored in every inning except the fourth. The score:

Providence	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Philadelphia	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Hines, cf.....	3	1	2	1	0	Purcell, 1b.....	0	1	0	1	0
Farrell, 2b.....	4	4	1	3	0	Manning, rf.....	0	2	0	0	1
Start, 1b.....	4	4	11	0	0	Gross, c.....	0	0	3	2	8
Radbourne, p.....	3	4	0	6	1	McClean, ss.....	0	0	5	3	3
Irwin, ss.....	2	2	2	4	1	Coleman, cf.....	0	2	3	1	1
Carroll, lf.....	2	3	2	0	1	Ferguson, 2b.....	0	0	4	1	1
Denny, 3b.....	4	3	4	2	0	Warner, 3b.....	0	0	1	1	2
Cassidy, rf.....	3	2	0	0	0	Farrar, 1b.....	0	0	7	0	0
Gilligan, c.....	3	3	5	0	1	Hagan, p.....	0	1	1	2	11
Totals.....	28	26	27	16	4	Totals.....	0	6	24	11	27

Providence.....	7	2	2	0	1	8	1	7	*—28
Philadelphia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Earned runs—Providence, 7. Two-base hits—Start, 2; Carroll, 2; Farrell Radbourne, Coleman, Hagan, Irwin, Denny. Home run—Denny. Passed balls—Gilligan, 1; Gross, 2. Double play—Irwin and Farrell. First base on errors—Providence, 5; Philadelphia, 3. Struck out—By Radbourne, 2; by Hagan, 3. Wild pitches—Hagan, 5. Left on bases—Providence, 5; Philadelphia, 5. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Furlong.

A TWENTY-FOUR INNING GAME

At Boston, Saturday, September 1, 1906, the first game of a double-header between the Bostons and Athletics of the American League, developed into a twenty-four inning game, which the Athletics won by four to one. But for the fact that the game started at two o'clock, darkness would have prevented the prolongation to twenty-four innings. The game lasted four hours and forty-seven minutes. Strangely enough, the pitchers in this remarkable game were Coombs and Harris, a pair of youngsters who had done nothing unusual before. The Athletics scored one run in the third inning and Boston tied that up in the sixth. For seventeen innings they failed to break the deadlock, Philadelphia finally scoring three runs in the twenty-fourth.

Considering that the game was a major league contest, played with the perfect modern ball, under regulation rules, which brings a new ball into play every time the ball in use is knocked out of sight, whether fair or foul, and which also banishes the ball the moment the umpire finds it is not perfect in every particular—this game was the greatest game in baseball history.

Athletics	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Boston	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Hartsel, lf.....	1	2	2	1	0	Hayden, rf.....	0	2	7	0	0
Lord, cf.....	0	1	6	0	0	Parent, ss.....	1	4	6	9	0
Davis, lb.....	0	0	12	1	0	Stahl, cf.....	0	2	5	0	0
Schreck, lb.....	1	2	16	0	0	Ferris, 2b.....	0	1	5	8	0
Seybold, rf.....	1	1	4	0	0	Hoey, lf.....	0	2	4	0	0
Murphy, 2b.....	0	2	3	7	1	Grimshaw, lb.....	0	2	20	2	0
Cross, ss.....	0	1	9	3	1	Morgan, 3b.....	0	0	4	3	0
Knight, 3b.....	0	5	1	4	0	Carrigan, c.....	0	1	9	3	1
Powers, c.....	0	1	17	8	0	Criger, c.....	0	0	11	1	0
Coombs, p.....	1	1	2	9	0	Harris, p.....	0	1	1	7	0
						*Freeman.....	0	0	0	0	0
Totals.....	4	16	72	33	2	Totals.....	1	15	72	33	1

*Batted for Carrigan in the fifteenth.

Athletics.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3—4
Boston.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Sacrifice hits—Lord, Knight, Ferris, Morgan. Two-base hits—Ferris, Parent. Three-base hits—Parent, Schreck, Knight, 2, Seybold, Murphy. Stolen bases—Cross, Coombs 2, Lord, Stahl, Hartsel, Knight. Double plays—Ferris, Parent and Grimshaw, Cross, Murphy and Davis. Base on balls—Off Harris, 2; off Coombs, 6. Hit by pitcher—By Coombs, 1. Struck out—By Harris, 4; by Coombs, 18. Time—4 hours and 47 minutes. Umpire—Hurst. Attendance, 18,000.

CORRIDON WAS FIRST SPITBALL PITCHER

The spitball is a combination drop and curve, sometimes in and sometimes out. Pitcher Stricklett, of Brooklyn, accredited with the discovery of the spitball, gave this account of its origin: While with the Newark Club of the Eastern League in 1902, Stricklett saw pitcher Corridon, then with the Philadelphia National League Team, previously with Providence of the Eastern League, serve balls in practice that his catcher had difficulty in handling. In common with other players, Stricklett was amused at the performance. Corridon, when requested to show how he held the ball, replied that the erratic

action of the sphere after leaving his hand was due to an application of saliva at the point where his first two fingers grasped it. Soon after this exhibition, Stricklett jumped to the Sacramento Club of the California League and by patience and practice acquired sufficient control of the spitball to use it in a championship game. Chesbro, among others, adopted and developed it. Hence, credit for the spitball's discovery belongs to Corridon; for its development to Stricklett and for its perfection to Chesbro.

SACRIFICE HIT, FIELDER'S CHOICE, AND LIFE

These Three Plays Are Almost Alike

The question is asked sporting editors every day during the baseball season is "how are the above plays made."

To enlighten the fans we will give them the exact way the three are made. Sacrifice hit: Man on first base, batter hits a little infield tap, which was made with an intent to advance the runner. The tap must be intentional. The man on first, or if he be on second or third the play is the same, reaches the base ahead of him and the batter is thrown out, that is a sacrifice hit.

Fielder's choice: If the batter hits an intentional infield hit and the man who is on base, be it either first, second or third, is thrown out and the batter is safe at first, that is a fielder's choice.

Life: If a man is on either first, second or third and the batter hits an intentional tap to the infield, and neither the batter nor the base runner are retired, providing the play was made on the runner but too late to get him and both are safe, that is a "life".

It was the latter play that suggested the "Cincinnati Basehit". The sporting editors could not agree, so the play was done away with. But how a batter who advances the man ahead of him and reaches first base himself is going to be credited with what he did, is the question. There is no doubt he should be given some mark. As it is, he does more than make a sacrifice hit for which he is not credited with having been at bat, while he himself was thrown out. A batter who attempts the same thing, and not only reaches first himself but advances the base runner, is charged with a time at bat. Still he does more than the batter who gets credit with a sacrifice hit. The play will likely come up for discussion this spring. Probably before this book is on the market something will be done to credit the batter who makes the play that counts two ways.

LARGE SCORING GAMES

In Which the Winning Club Scored Twenty Runs or More
THESE RECORDS ARE TAKEN FROM THE DIFFERENT CLUBS WHO HAVE
MADE UP THE MAJOR LEAGUES—SUCH AS NATIONAL,
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION, BROTHERHOOD
AND AMERICAN LEAGUES

Club.	Runs.	Club.	Runs
1876			
Chicago.....	30	Louisville.....	7
Hartford.....	28	Mutuals.....	3
Athletics.....	23	Cincinnati.....	15
Chicago.....	23	Cincinnati.....	2
Chicago.....	23	St. Louis.....	3
Mutuals.....	21	Cincinnati.....	5
Athletics.....	20	Boston.....	3
St. Louis.....	20	Athletics.....	3
Athletics.....	20	Cincinnati.....	5
St. Louis.....	20	Boston.....	6

LARGE SCORING GAMES—Continued

Club.	Runs.	Club.	Runs.
1877			
Louisville	24	Cincinnati	6
Chicago	21	Cincinnati	7
1878			
Providence	24	Boston	5
Buffalo	21	Pittsburgh	3
1882			
Chicago	35	Cleveland	4
Chicago	31	Cleveland	1
Cleveland	29	Cincinnati	9
Chicago	24	Troy	1
Chicago	23	Detroit	4
Cleveland	22	Worcester	7
Cincinnati	21	Pittsburgh	4
St. Louis	21	Louisville	17
Buffalo	20	Cleveland	1
Louisville	20	Pittsburgh	6
1883			
Chicago	31	Buffalo	7
Boston	30	Detroit	8
Boston	29	Philadelphia	4
Cincinnati	27	Pittsburgh	5
Chicago	26	Detroit	6
Columbus	25	Pittsburgh	10
Buffalo	25	Philadelphia	5
Providence	24	Philadelphia	6
Chicago	22	Philadelphia	4
Buffalo	22	Philadelphia	4
New York	22	Chicago	7
Chicago	21	Cleveland	7
Buffalo	21	Philadelphia	6
Baltimore	21	Pittsburgh	8
Baltimore	21	Columbus	4
St. Louis	20	Pittsburgh	3
Philadelphia	20	Detroit	4
Boston	20	Philadelphia	8
Boston	20	Detroit	9
1884			
Boston	25	Buffalo	7
Philadelphia	25	Buffalo	5
Providence	25	Detroit	3
Buffalo	22	Philadelphia	7
Chicago	22	Philadelphia	3
Boston	21	Detroit	4
Athletics	20	Baltimore	1
New York	20	Buffalo	5
Buffalo	20	Chicago	9
Philadelphia	20	Cleveland	1
1885			
Chicago	24	Boston	10
Brooklyn	21	Athletics	14

LARGE SCORING GAMES—Continued

Club.	Runs.	Club.	Runs.
1885			
Athletics.....	21	Metropolitan.....	10
Baltimore.....	21	Cincinnati.....	5
Chicago.....	21	Providence.....	3
1886			
Louisville.....	27	Brooklyn.....	11
Brooklyn.....	25	Baltimore.....	1
Brooklyn.....	23	Louisville.....	3
Louisville.....	22	Baltimore.....	5
St. Louis.....	21	Louisville.....	5
St. Louis.....	20	Cincinnati.....	3
1887			
New York.....	29	Philadelphia.....	1
Louisville.....	25	Metropolitans.....	11
Louisville.....	23	Metropolitans.....	5
1889			
St. Louis.....	25	Baltimore.....	5
Athletics.....	22	Columbus.....	6
Brooklyn.....	21	Louisville.....	2
Indianapolis.....	21	Philadelphia.....	2
Cleveland.....	20	Washington.....	6
Brooklyn.....	20	Cincinnati.....	6
1890			
Philadelphia.....	30	Buffalo (P. L.).....	12
Buffalo.....	23	Cleveland (P. L.).....	2
New York.....	23	Chicago (P. L.).....	9
Baltimore.....	21	Washington.....	11
Brooklyn.....	21	Cincinnati.....	5
Chicago.....	20	Pittsburgh (P. L.).....	5
Chicago.....	20	Cleveland (P. L.).....	9
Cleveland.....	20	Chicago (P. L.).....	7
Pittsburgh.....	20	Cleveland (P. L.).....	11
Brooklyn.....	20	Pittsburgh.....	1
1891			
Chicago.....	28	Brooklyn.....	5
1892			
Philadelphia.....	26	Cincinnati.....	6
Baltimore.....	25	St. Louis.....	4
1893			
Cincinnati.....	30	Louisville.....	12
Pittsburgh.....	25	St. Louis.....	2
Brooklyn.....	22	Pittsburgh.....	16
Philadelphia.....	22	Brooklyn.....	5
1894			
Philadelphia.....	29	Louisville.....	4
Chicago.....	28	St. Louis.....	6
Boston.....	28	Cincinnati.....	8
Pittsburgh.....	27	Boston.....	11
Washington.....	26	Boston.....	12

LARGE SCORING GAMES—Continued

Club.	Runs.	Club.	Runs.
1894			
Baltimore.....	26	Brooklyn.....	5
Chicago.....	26	St. Louis.....	8
Cleveland.....	26	Philadelphia.....	4
Boston.....	25	Chicago.....	8
Chicago.....	24	Pittsburgh.....	6
Boston.....	24	Baltimore.....	7
Cleveland.....	23	Washington.....	4
Cleveland.....	22	Boston.....	8
Boston.....	22	Pittsburgh.....	5
Pittsburgh.....	22	Washington.....	1
Boston.....	22	Cincinnati.....	7
Philadelphia.....	22	Brooklyn.....	5
Boston.....	22	Cleveland.....	7
Brooklyn.....	21	New York.....	8
Philadelphia.....	21	Cincinnati.....	8
Philadelphia.....	21	St. Louis.....	1
Boston.....	20	Louisville.....	11
Brooklyn.....	20	St. Louis.....	11
Cleveland.....	20	Philadelphia.....	10
Louisville.....	20	Brooklyn.....	8
Boston.....	20	Baltimore.....	7
Cincinnati.....	20	Baltimore.....	6
New York.....	20	Louisville.....	4
Brooklyn.....	20	St. Louis.....	4
Baltimore.....	20	New York.....	1
Chicago.....	20	Philadelphia.....	4
Boston.....	20	Chicago.....	9
1895			
Boston.....	27	Washington.....	11
Pittsburgh.....	23	Boston.....	6
Philadelphia.....	23	New York.....	9
1896			
Brooklyn.....	25	Pittsburgh.....	6
Baltimore.....	21	Washington.....	16
1897			
*Chicago.....	36	Louisville.....	7
Boston.....	25	St. Louis.....	5
Baltimore.....	22	St. Louis.....	4
Boston.....	22	Cleveland.....	3
Baltimore.....	22	St. Louis.....	1
Brooklyn.....	22	Boston.....	5
Baltimore.....	20	Chicago.....	2
1898			
Boston.....	24	Louisville.....	4
Chicago.....	20	Baltimore.....	4
1899			
Louisville.....	25	Washington.....	4

* Major League Record.

LARGE SCORING GAMES—Continued

Club.	Runs.	Club.	Runs.
1900			
Philadelphia.....	23	Pittsburgh.....	8
Brooklyn.....	20	Philadelphia.....	13
1901			
New York.....	25	Cincinnati.....	13
Boston.....	23	Athletics (A. L.).....	12
Milwaukee.....	21	Chicago (A. L.).....	7
Washington.....	20	Milwaukee (A. L.).....	8
1902			
Athletics.....	22	Boston (A. L.).....	9
Baltimore.....	21	Chicago (A. L.).....	6
Cleveland.....	23	Baltimore (A. L.).....	7
1903			
New York.....	20	Brooklyn (N. L.).....	2
1904			
New York.....	21	Cleveland (A. L.).....	3
1908			
Detroit.....	21	Athletics.....	2
1910			
Boston.....	20	Philadelphia (N. L.).....	7
1911			
Cincinnati.....	26	Boston (N. L.).....	3
Philadelphia.....	21	Cincinnati (N. L.).....	5
Chicago.....	20	Boston (N. L.).....	2
1912			
Athletics.....	24	Detroit (A. L.).....	2
Pittsburgh.....	23	Cincinnati (N. L.).....	4
New York.....	22	Cincinnati (N. L.).....	10
New York.....	21	Boston (N. L.).....	12
St. Louis.....	20	Chicago (N. L.).....	5
1913			
Athletics.....	21	Detroit (A. L.).....	8

SOME OLD TIME SCORES

June 8, 1869—Buffalo, of Buffalo, 209; Columbus, 10.

October 20, 1865—Athletics, 162; Alerts, Danville, 11. P. M.

October 20, 1865—Athletics, 101; Williamsport, 8. A. M.

May 13, 1870—Chicago, 157; Memphis, 1.

May 17, 1870—Cleveland, 132; Amateurs, 1. (Five innings.)

September 30, 1865—Athletics, 114; Nationals J. C., 2.

The most one-sided score between two professional clubs was June 18, 1874, when the Mutuals defeated Chicago by thirty-eight to one. Chicago made only two hits.

The largest score on record in a game between professional clubs marked the game between the Atlantics of Brooklyn and Athletics of Philadelphia on July 5, 1869, when the former won by a score of fifty-one to forty-eight.

Fifteen thousand people were present, the largest number up to that time that ever attended a baseball game.

The games of the present day look very small when the scores of the '60s and early '70s are compared. An illustration of how they scored runs is given: The first game took place in Cleveland and lasted but five innings. It is not said why the game required but five innings, but probably the score had something to do with it. The game was between the Forest City team and an amateur team of the same city called the Atlantic. The game was played May 17, 1870. The winners scored 132 runs, while the losers managed to get one run across the plate, and the account states, had the game been played perfectly, that run would have been cut off. The victors made 101 hits for a total of 180 bases. There were seven home runs, while the doubles and triples were too numerous to mention. Score by innings:

Forest City.....	52	16	53	1	10—132
Atlantic.....	0	1	0	0	0—1

Here is another game played the same year between Chicago and the Bluff City team of Memphis. Score by innings:

Chicago.....	7	27	14	0	1	35	34	16	23—157
Bluff City.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

The largest score on record was made at Buffalo, N. Y., June 8, 1869—Niagara, 209; Columbus, 10.

The Athletics of Philadelphia on October 20, 1865 defeated the Alerts of Danville, Pa., by a score of 162 to 11. This score is all the more remarkable on account of the Athletics having played a game in the morning of the same day with the Williamsport Club, in which they won, 101 to 8. In the afternoon game all the bats were broken by the Athletics and they were compelled to use the handle of a shovel as a substitute for a bat. Al. Reach in these two games scored thirty-four runs.

MAJOR LEAGUE SHUTOUT RECORDS

In Which the Winning Club Scored Sixteen or More Runs

August 21, 1883—Providence, 28; Philadelphia, 0.
 May 27, 1885—New York, 24; Buffalo, 0.
 June 18, 1887—Chicago, 20; Washington, 0.
 June 28, 1887—Philadelphia, 24; Indianapolis, 0.
 July 6, 1883—Cincinnati, 23; Baltimore, 0.
 May 7, 1889—St. Louis, 21; Columbus, 0.
 September 15, 1901—Detroit, 21; Cleveland, 0.
 August 10, 1889—Cincinnati, 20; Baltimore, 0.
 July 17, 1897—Baltimore, 20; Chicago, 0.
 July 15, 1893—Pittsburgh, 19; Washington, 0.
 July 8, 1896—Pittsburgh, 19; Washington, 0.
 July 7, 1906—Chicago, 19; New York, 0.
 August 15, 1886—St. Louis, 19; Brooklyn, 0.
 July 11, 1910—Philadelphia, 18; Pittsburgh, 0.
 August 3, 1886—Pittsburgh, 18; Brooklyn, 0.
 October 3, 1885—Boston, 18; Buffalo, 0.
 August 4, 1884—Buffalo, 18; Detroit, 0.
 July 20, 1876—Chicago, 18; Louisville, 0.
 June 1, 1876—St. Louis, 17; Athletics, 0.
 August 11, 1881—Chicago, 17; Detroit, 0.
 September 16, 1884—Chicago, 17; Boston, 0.
 July 4, 1884—Metropolitans, 17; St. Louis, 0.
 September 16, 1884—Chicago, 17; Boston, 0.

September 17, 1897—Boston, 17; New York, 0.
 September 11, 1905—Chicago, 17; Cincinnati, 0.
 April 24, 1909—New York, 17; Washington, 0.
 May 7, 1894—Baltimore, 17; Washington, 0.
 May 20, 1911—Pittsburgh, 17; Boston, 0.
 May 21, 1881—Detroit, 16; Providence, 0.
 May 7, 1884—St. Louis, 16; Toledo, 0.
 June 29, 1884—Cincinnati, 16; Washington, 0.
 July 11, 1898—Baltimore, 16; Washington, 0.
 May 18, 1881—Detroit, 16; Providence, 0.
 August 2, 1901—Boston, 16; Athletics, 0.

GOOD HEALTHY SHUTOUTS

June 16, 1882—Dartmouth, 49; Middlebury College, 0.
 May 12, 1871—Mutuals, N. Y., 39; Resolute, Elizabeth, N. J., 0.
 April 11, 1882—Athletics, Philadelphia, 37; Philadelphia, 0. (City Championship.)
 August 31, 1907—New York, 20; Washington, 0. (Six innings.)

RECORD FOR CONSECUTIVE VICTORIES

Providence Won Twenty Straight—Other Records

Providence and Chicago "Sox" hold the honor in the major leagues. Both teams started on the string of victories in August, although twenty-two years apart. The records follow:

Providence (National League, 1884)—20

Date.	Clubs.	Score.
August 7	Providence-New York	4-2
August 8	Providence-Philadelphia	6-0
August 9	Providence-Boston	1-0
August 11	Providence-Boston	3-1
August 12	Providence-Boston	4-0
August 14	Providence-Boston	1-0
August 15	Providence-Cleveland	3-2
August 19	Providence-Detroit	4-2
August 20	Providence-Detroit	5-2
August 21	Providence-Chicago	5-3
August 23	Providence-Chicago	7-3
August 27	Providence-Chicago	5-3
August 28	Providence-Chicago	6-4
August 29	Providence-Detroit	7-1
August 30	Providence-Detroit	6-5
September 2	Providence-Buffalo	4-0
September 3	Providence-Buffalo	10-1
September 4	Providence-Cleveland	3-1
September 5	Providence-Cleveland	5-4
September 6	Providence-Cleveland	3-0

Total Runs—Providence, 92; opponents, 34.

White Sox (American League, 1896)—19

The Sox played twenty straight games without a defeat, but one—August 13—was a tie with New York. The following is the record of the Sox:

Date.	Clubs.	Score.
August 2.....	Sox-Boston.....	3-0
August 3.....	Sox-Boston.....	4-0
August 4.....	Sox-Boston.....	1-0
August 5.....	Sox-Athletics.....	10-2
August 6.....	Sox-Athletics.....	7-2
August 7.....	Sox-Athletics.....	4-0
August 8.....	Sox-Athletics.....	1-0
August 9.....	Sox-Athletics.....	3-2
August 10.....	Sox-New York.....	2-1
August 11.....	Sox-New York.....	8-1
August 12.....	Sox-New York.....	3-0
August 13.....	Sox-New York.....	0-0
August 15.....	Sox-Boston.....	6-0
August 16.....	Sox-Boston.....	9-4
August 17.....	Sox-Boston.....	4-3
August 18.....	Sox-New York.....	10-0
August 20.....	Sox-New York.....	4-1
August 22.....	Sox-New York.....	6-1
August 22.....	Sox-New York.....	11-6
August 23.....	Sox-Washington.....	4-1

Total Runs—White Sox, 100; opponents, 24.

The modern record in the National League is held by New York, which in 1904, from June 16 to July 5, won eighteen consecutive games. Their record:

Date.	Clubs.	Score.
June 16.....	Giants-St. Louis.....	4-3
June 17.....	Giants-Brooklyn.....	2-0
June 18.....	Giants-Brooklyn.....	5-1
June 19.....	Giants-Brooklyn.....	11-0
June 20.....	Giants-Brooklyn.....	12-4
June 21.....	Giants-Boston.....	6-2
June 22.....	Giants-Boston.....	10-1
June 23.....	Giants-Boston.....	6-2
June 24.....	Giants-Boston.....	5-3
June 25.....	Giants-Philadelphia.....	9-8
June 27.....	Giants-Philadelphia.....	10-2
June 28.....	Giants-Philadelphia.....	9-6
June 29.....	Giants-Boston.....	4-1
June 30.....	Giants-Boston.....	3-0
July 1.....	Giants-Boston.....	7-1
July 2.....	Giants-Boston.....	14-1
July 4.....	Giants-Philadelphia.....	4-1
July 4.....	Giants-Philadelphia.....	11-1

Total Runs—Giants, 132; opponents, 37.

During the 1912 campaign of the American League the Washingtons made a great run of seventeen consecutive victories, which was a record-breaking feat in one respect, namely, that sixteen of the seventeen victories were won in succession on foreign grounds.

THE WASHINGTON TEAM'S RECORD

The Washington team's wonderful 1912 run began on the afternoon of Memorial Day in Boston, when Johnson blanked the Red Sox. Then the team went west and made a clean sweep of a four-game series with St. Louis, Chicago and Detroit. It won three at Cleveland, the fourth game, which was scheduled for June 16, being postponed by rain. This was the only day on the trip Washington didn't get its usual victory. Washington then played and won a game with the Athletics at Washington on Tuesday, June 18. The Washingtons then went to Philadelphia for a series and had their string of victories broken on June 19 in the first game of a double header, when Baker in the ninth inning, with two out and two strikes, hit the ball over the fence off Hughes for a homer. This tied the score and the Athletics won out in the tenth inning, scoring the winning run on a close decision at the plate. Following is the complete run of victories of the Washington team:

Date	Against	Score	Pitcher
May 30	Boston.....	5-0	Johnson, O'Brien
June 1	St. Louis.....	8-3	Hughes, Nelson, Hamilton
June 2	St. Louis.....	6-3	Groom, Lake, E. Brown
June 3	St. Louis.....	13-4	Hughes, Baumgartner, C. Brown
June 4	St. Louis.....	3-2	Johnson, Powell
June 5	Chicago.....	8-4	Hughes, Benz, Peters, Mogridge, White
June 6	Chicago.....	9-1	Musser, Johnson, Walsh, Mogridge, Peters
June 7	Chicago.....	4-2	Groom, Lange
June 8	Chicago.....	7-1	Johnson, White
June 9	Detroit.....	4-3	Hughes, Willett
June 10	Detroit.....	7-3	Engle, Cashion, Mullin
June 11	Detroit.....	3-2	Groom, Cashion, Johnson, Dubuc.
June 12	Detroit.....	5-1	Johnson, Covington, Works
June 13	Cleveland.....	6-2	Groom, George, Blanding
June 14	Cleveland.....	13-8	Hughes, Blanding, Kahler
June 18	Cleveland.....	6-5	Cashion, Groom, Mitchell, Steen

Walter Johnson was the one pitcher who stood out pre-eminently in this long run of victories. The Idaho wizard not only twirled his share of full games, but acted as relief twirler on a great many occasions. When the White Sox took nineteen straight in 1906 the great Ed. Walsh, then in his prime, was working nearly every other day. Walsh alone won seven of the games, five of which were shutouts. In 1909 the Detroit American League team won fourteen straight games, all played in Detroit. The run started August 19 and wound up September 3.

OTHER RECORDS

The above records relate only to the National and American Leagues. The world's record is held by the old Cincinnati Reds, who in 1869 and '70 won eighty-one consecutive games.

During the season of 1893 the celebrated colored team, the Cuban Giants, won thirty-five games without a defeat.

The Corsicana Club of the Texas League won twenty-seven consecutive games in 1902.

In the same year, in June, the Charlotte team of the North Carolina League placed twenty-five straight victories to its credit.

During the season of 1912, Wilkes-Barre of the New York State League went through twenty-five games without a defeat, starting on August 12 by defeating Elmira 2 to 0, and winding up with a victory September 2, when Scranton went down to a defeat, 3 to 1.

In 1903, Jersey City established a record in the Eastern League (now International) when they captured twenty-four straight games.

The Austin Club of the Texas League, in 1911, placed a string of twenty-two consecutive games to its credit and making a new record for the South.

During the season of 1899, after twenty-one consecutive victories, the Lancaster team of the Atlantic League was defeated by Richmond.

RECORDS OF CONSECUTIVE DEFEATS

Major Leagues

1889—Louisville, Old American Association.....	26
1890—Pittsburgh, National League.....	23
1906—Boston, American League.....	20

MAJOR LEAGUE VICTORIES AND DEFEATS IN A SEASON

Victories

Chicago, National League, 1906.....	116
Athletics, American League, 1902.....	102

Defeats

Cleveland, National League, 1899.....	134
Washington, American League, 1904.....	113

NATIONAL LEAGUE PENNANT WINNERS

Year.	Winner.	W.	L.	Pct.	Clubs.
1876	Chicago.....	52	14	.788	8
1877	Boston.....	31	17	.646	8
1878	Boston.....	41	19	.683	6
1879	Providence.....	55	23	.705	8
1880	Chicago.....	67	17	.798	8
1881	Chicago.....	56	28	.667	8
1882	Chicago.....	55	29	.655	8
1883	Boston.....	63	38	.643	8
1884	Providence.....	84	28	.750	8
1885	Chicago.....	87	25	.776	8
1886	Chicago.....	90	34	.725	8
1887	Detroit.....	79	45	.637	8
1888	New York.....	84	47	.641	8
1889	New York.....	83	43	.659	8
1890	Brooklyn.....	86	43	.667	8
1891	Boston.....	87	51	.630	8
1892	Boston.....	102	48	.680	12
1893	Boston.....	86	43	.667	12
1894	Baltimore.....	89	39	.695	12
1895	Baltimore.....	87	43	.669	12
1896	Baltimore.....	90	39	.698	12
1897	Boston.....	93	39	.705	12

NATIONAL LEAGUE PENNANT WINNERS—Continued

Year.	Winner.	W.	L.	Pct.	Clubs.
1898	Boston.....	102	47	.685	12
1899	Brooklyn.....	101	47	.682	12
1900	Brooklyn.....	82	54	.603	8
1901	Pittsburgh.....	90	49	.647	8
1902	Pittsburgh.....	103	36	.741	8
1903	Pittsburgh.....	91	49	.650	8
1904	New York.....	106	47	.693	8
1905	New York.....	106	48	.686	8
1906	Chicago.....	116	36	.765	8
1907	Chicago.....	107	45	.704	8
1908	Chicago.....	99	55	.643	8
1909	Pittsburgh.....	110	43	.724	8
1910	Chicago.....	104	50	.675	8
1911	New York.....	99	54	.647	8
1912	New York.....	103	48	.682	8
1913	New York.....	101	51	.664	8

AMERICAN LEAGUE PENNANT WINNERS

Year.	Winner.	W.	L.	Pct.	Clubs.
1900	Chicago.....	82	52	.607	8
1901	Chicago.....	83	53	.610	8
1902	Philadelphia.....	83	53	.610	8
1903	Boston.....	91	47	.659	8
1904	Boston.....	95	59	.617	8
1905	Philadelphia.....	92	56	.622	8
1906	Chicago.....	93	58	.616	8
1907	Detroit.....	92	58	.613	8
1908	Detroit.....	90	63	.588	8
1909	Detroit.....	98	54	.645	8
1910	Philadelphia.....	102	48	.680	8
1911	Philadelphia.....	101	50	.669	8
1912	Boston.....	105	47	.691	8
1913	Philadelphia.....	96	57	.627	8

SOME GREAT LEADERS

A Record of Those Who Had Led in Runs, Hits, Stolen Bases and Sacrifice Hits

Prior to 1879 there was no record of how many hits a batter made in the National League. All that can be found is the batting average for the first three seasons. After that a complete record in this department is published. It was in 1881 when players were credited with having scored a run. Not until 1886 is any credit given to players for stealing a base. It was three years later when sacrifice hits were credited. To give the fans a record beyond that is an impossibility.

The records below are printed in full, showing hits, runs, stolen bases and sacrifice hits. For the first three years only can the average of the leading batters be shown.

A record for the above is shown below for both leagues, the National and American:

NATIONAL

Hits

Year.	Player.	Club.	Ave.
1876	Barnes.....	Chicago.....	.403
1877	White.....	Boston.....	.385
1878	Dalrymple.....	Milwaukee.....	.356
			Hits.
1879	Anson.....	Chicago.....	137
1880	Brouthers.....	Buffalo.....	129
1881	Brouthers.....	Buffalo.....	150
1882	Anson.....	Chicago.....	159
1883	Connor.....	New York.....	169
1884	Richardson.....	Detroit.....	189
1885	Brouthers.....	Detroit.....	239
1886	Ryan.....	Chicago.....	182
1887	Glasscock.....	Indianapolis.....	209
1888	Glasscock.....	New York.....	172
1889	Thompson.....	Philadelphia.....	172
1890	Hamilton.....	Philadelphia.....	179
1891	Brouthers.....	Brooklyn.....	197
1892	Thompson.....	Philadelphia.....	220
1893	Duffy.....	Boston.....	236
1894	Burkett.....	Cleveland.....	235
1895	Burkett.....	Cleveland.....	240
1896	Keeler.....	Baltimore.....	243
1897	Burkett.....	Cleveland.....	215
1898	Delehanty.....	Philadelphia.....	234
1899	Keeler.....	Brooklyn.....	208
1900	Burkett.....	St. Louis.....	228
1901	Beaumont.....	Pittsburgh.....	194
1902	Beaumont.....	Pittsburgh.....	209
1903	Beckley.....	St. Louis.....	222
1904	Seymour.....	Cincinnati.....	219
1905	Steinfeldt.....	Chicago.....	176
1906	Beaumont.....	Pittsburgh.....	187
1907	Wagner.....	Pittsburgh.....	201
1908	Doyle.....	New York.....	172
1909	Wagner.....	Pittsburgh.....	178
1910	Byrne.....	Pittsburgh.....	178
1911	R. Miller.....	Boston.....	192
1912	Zimmerman.....	Chicago.....	207
1913	Cravath.....	Philadelphia.....	179

Runs

Year.	Player.	Club.	Runs.
1881	Gore.....	Chicago.....	86
1882	Gore.....	Chicago.....	99
1883	Horning.....	Boston.....	106
1884	Kelly.....	Chicago.....	120
1885	Kelly.....	Chicago.....	124

NATIONAL—Runs—Continued

Year.	Player.	Club.	Runs.
1886	Kelly.....	Chicago.....	155
1887	Brouthers.....	Detroit.....	153
1888	Brouthers.....	Detroit.....	118
1889	Tiernan.....	New York.....	146
1890	Collins.....	Brooklyn.....	148
1891	Long.....	Boston.....	130
1892	Childs.....	Cleveland.....	135
1893	Duffy.....	Boston.....	149
1894	Hamilton.....	Philadelphia.....	196
1895	Hamilton.....	Philadelphia.....	166
1896	Burkett.....	Cleveland.....	159
1897	Hamilton.....	Boston.....	153
1898	McGraw.....	Baltimore.....	142
1899	Keeler.....	Brooklyn.....	141
1900	Barrett.....	Cincinnati.....	115
	Slagle.....	Philadelphia.....	115
1901	Burkett.....	St. Louis.....	139
1902	Wagner.....	Pittsburgh.....	105
1903	Beaumont.....	Pittsburgh.....	137
1904	Browne.....	New York.....	99
1905	Donlin.....	New York.....	124
1906	Chance.....	Chicago.....	108
	Wagner.....	Pittsburgh.....	108
1907	Shannon.....	New York.....	104
1908	Tenney.....	New York.....	101
1909	Leach.....	Pittsburgh.....	126
1910	Magee.....	Philadelphia.....	110
1911	Sheckard.....	Chicago.....	121
1912	Bescher.....	Cincinnati.....	120
1913	Carey.....	Pittsburgh.....	99
	Leach.....	Chicago.....	99

Stolen Bases

Year.	Player.	Club.	Stolen Bases.
1886	Andrews.....	Philadelphia.....	56
1887	Ward.....	New York.....	111
1888	Hoy.....	Washington.....	82
1889	Fogarty.....	Philadelphia.....	99
1890	Hamilton.....	Philadelphia.....	102
1891	Hamilton.....	Philadelphia.....	115
1892	Ward.....	Brooklyn.....	94
1893	Ward.....	New York.....	72
1894	Hamilton.....	Philadelphia.....	99
1895	Hamilton.....	Philadelphia.....	95
1896	Lange.....	Chicago.....	100
1897	Lange.....	Chicago.....	83
1898	Clarke.....	Louisville.....	66

NATIONAL—Stolen Bases—Continued

Year.	Player.	Club.	Stolen Bases.
1899	Sheckard.....	Baltimore.....	76
1900	Barrett.....	Cincinnati.....	46
1901	Wagner.....	Pittsburgh.....	48
1902	Wagner.....	Pittsburgh.....	43
1903	Chance.....	Chicago.....	67
	Sheckard.....	Brooklyn.....	67
1904	Wagner.....	Pittsburgh.....	53
1905	Maloney.....	Chicago.....	59
	Devlin.....	New York.....	59
1906	Chance.....	Chicago.....	57
1907	Wagner.....	Pittsburgh.....	61
1908	Wagner.....	Pittsburgh.....	53
1909	Bescher.....	Cincinnati.....	54
1910	Bescher.....	Cincinnati.....	70
1911	Bescher.....	Cincinnati.....	80
1912	Bescher.....	Cincinnati.....	67
1913	Carey.....	Pittsburgh.....	61

Sacrifice Hits

Year.	Player.	Club.	Sacrifice Hits.
1888	Kelly.....	Boston.....	52
1889	Myers.....	Philadelphia.....	62
1890	Davis.....	Cleveland.....	54
1891	Delehanty.....	Philadelphia.....	60
1892	Weaver.....	Louisville.....	60
1893	Burke.....	New York.....	67
1894	Donovan.....	Pittsburgh.....	26
1895	Jennings.....	Baltimore.....	28
1896	Hoy.....	Cincinnati.....	33
1897	McCreery.....	Louisville—New York.....	30
1898	Richey.....	Louisville.....	31
1899	Ely.....	Pittsburgh.....	29
1900	Slagle.....	Philadelphia.....	27
1901	Hallman.....	Philadelphia.....	29
1902	Tenney.....	Boston.....	29
1903	McGraw.....	New York.....	30
1904	Gleason.....	Philadelphia.....	35
1905	Gleason.....	Philadelphia.....	43
1906	Sheckard.....	Chicago.....	40
1907	Knabe.....	Philadelphia.....	40
1908	Knabe.....	Philadelphia.....	42
1909	Sheckard.....	Chicago.....	46
1910	Knabe.....	Philadelphia.....	37
1911	Lobert.....	Philadelphia.....	38
1912	Carey.....	Pittsburgh.....	37
1913	Knabe.....	Philadelphia.....	41

AMERICAN LEAGUE

HITS

Year.	Player.	Club.	Hits.
1901	Lajoie.....	Cleveland.....	220
1902	Hickman.....	Cleveland.....	194
1903	Dougherty.....	Boston.....	195
1904	Lajoie.....	Cleveland.....	204
1905	Stone.....	St. Louis.....	187
1906	Lajoie.....	Cleveland.....	214
1907	Cobb.....	Detroit.....	212
1908	Cobb.....	Detroit.....	188
1909	Cobb.....	Detroit.....	206
1910	Lajoie.....	Cleveland.....	227
1911	Cobb.....	Detroit.....	248
1912	Cobb.....	Detroit.....	227
1913	Jackson.....	Cleveland.....	197

Runs

Year.	Player.	Club.	Runs.
1901	Lajoie.....	Cleveland.....	145
1902	Fultz.....	Philadelphia.....	110
1903	Dougherty.....	Boston.....	108
1904	Dougherty.....	New York.....	113
1905	Jackson.....	Cleveland.....	98
1906	Flick.....	Cleveland.....	98
1907	Crawford.....	Detroit.....	102
1908	McIntyre.....	Detroit.....	105
1909	Cobb.....	Detroit.....	116
1910	Cobb.....	Detroit.....	106
1911	Cobb.....	Detroit.....	147
1912	Cobb.....	Detroit.....	137
1913	Collins.....	Philadelphia.....	125

Stolen Bases

Year.	Player.	Club.	Stolen Bases.
1901	Isbell.....	Chicago.....	48
1902	Hartsel.....	Philadelphia.....	54
1903	Bay.....	Cleveland.....	46
1904	Flick.....	Cleveland.....	46
1905	Hofmann.....	Philadelphia.....	46
1906	Flick.....	Cleveland.....	39
	Anderson.....	Washington.....	39
1907	Cobb.....	Detroit.....	49
1908	Dougherty.....	Chicago.....	47
1909	Cobb.....	Detroit.....	76
1910	Collins.....	Philadelphia.....	81
1911	Cobb.....	Detroit.....	83
1912	Milan.....	Washington.....	88
1913	Milan.....	Washington.....	74

AMERICAN LEAGUE—Continued

Sacrifice Hits

Year.	Player.	Club.	Sacrifice Hits.
1901	Nance.....	Detroit.....	24
1902	Fultz.....	Philadelphia.....	35
1903	Lush.....	Detroit.....	34
1904	Jones.....	Chicago.....	36
1905	Keeler.....	New York.....	42
1906	T. Jones.....	St. Louis.....	40
1907	Bradley.....	Cleveland.....	46
1908	Bradley.....	Cleveland.....	60
1909	Bush.....	Detroit.....	52
1910	Hopper.....	Boston.....	34
1911	Austin.....	St. Louis.....	34
1912	Lewis.....	Boston.....	31
1913	Chapman.....	Cleveland.....	48

HARD HITTERS

Forty-one Men Have Hit Over .400 Since 1871

Fifteen players hit over .400 in 1887, when a hit was given to each man who secured his base on balls, and at the same time the batters had the advantage of having four chances to hit the ball, as it was that year that four strikes were in vogue. The players on the roll of honor and the clubs with which they were connected when they made their averages follow:

Year.	Name.	Club.	Ave.
1871	Meyerle.....	Athletic.....	.403
1872	White.....	Boston.....	.401
1873	J. L. White.....	Boston.....	.401
1873	G. Wright.....	Boston.....	.422
1873	Barnes.....	Chicago.....	.453
1876	Barnes.....	Chicago.....	.403
1879	Anson.....	Chicago.....	.407
1884	Esterbrook.....	Metropolitan.....	.408
1884	Dunlap.....	St. Louis.....	.420
1884	Stovey.....	Athletic.....	.404
1887	Stovey.....	Athletic.....	.403
1887	Ferguson.....	Philadelphia.....	.412
1887	Lyons.....	Athletic.....	.469
1887	Caruthers.....	St. Louis.....	.459
1887	Thompson.....	Detroit.....	.406
1887	O'Neill.....	St. Louis.....	.492
1887	Orr.....	Mets (N. Y.).....	.403
1887	Radford.....	Mets (N. Y.).....	.404
1887	Robinson.....	St. Louis.....	.426
1887	Brouthers.....	Detroit.....	.419
1887	Browning.....	Louisville.....	.471

HARD HITTERS—Continued

Year.	Name.	Club.	Ave.
1887	Burch.....	Brooklyn.....	.407
1887	Anson.....	Chicago.....	.421
1887	Burns.....	Baltimore.....	.401
1887	Mack.....	Louisville.....	.410
1892	Browning.....	Louisville.....	.403
1893	Stenzel.....	Pittsburg.....	.409
1894	Duffy.....	Boston.....	.438
1894	Turner.....	Philadelphia.....	.423
1894	Thompson.....	Philadelphia.....	.403
1894	Delehanty.....	Philadelphia.....	.400
1895	Burch.....	Brooklyn.....	.423
1895	Burkett.....	Cleveland.....	.433
1896	Burkett.....	Cleveland.....	.419
1897	Keeler.....	Baltimore.....	.417
1897	Clarke.....	Louisville.....	.406
1899	Burkett.....	St. Louis.....	.402
1899	Delehanty.....	Philadelphia.....	.408
1901	Lajoie.....	Philadelphia.....	.422
1911	Jackson.....	Cleveland.....	.408
1911	Cobb.....	Detroit.....	.420
1912	Cobb.....	Detroit.....	.410

"HANS" WAGNER THE WONDER OF BASEBALL

The "Flying Dutchman" of the Pirates Has Batted Over .300 for Seventeen Years

When the end of the season of 1913 arrived and the official figures were issued it was found that John P. ("Hans") Wagner, the wonderful Pittsburgh player, had finished as a .300 hitter, it gave him a record never before made by any player—that of having batted over the .300 mark since he joined Louisville in 1897, making seventeen consecutive years.

Up to the present, or until Wagner passed Dan Brouthers' record of fourteen consecutive years, the record has never been beaten, but now that Wagner has bettered Brouthers' record by three years, one can only wonder who will ever pass it.

Only seven players besides Wagner have ever batted .300 or better for ten consecutive years, they are:

Brouthers, fourteen; Keeler, thirteen; Anson, twelve; Ed. Delehanty, Joe Kelley and Nap Lajoie, eleven each; Hugh Duffy and Jesse Burkett, ten years each.

Wagner, besides having batted .300 or better for seventeen consecutive years, has led the National League in batting eight times, as follows: 1900, 1903, 1904, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909 and 1911. Wagner led the Atlantic League in batting the year before he joined Louisville, so that he batted .300 or better for eighteen consecutive years.

Wagner's smallest average was in 1913, when he finished with an even .300. His highest average was in 1890, when he batted .380. In the seventeen years he has been in the National League he has a net batting average of .344. He has been at bat 8,647 times; scored 1,552 runs, made 2,971 hits and stolen 659 bases.

It is not likely that such players as Cobb, Jackson, Speaker, Collins or Baker will ever make such a marvelous record, even if they make .300 every year that they play.

The following tables will show what Wagner, Lajoie, Anson and Cobb have done since they began ball playing.:

Wagner, Pittsburgh

Years.	Games.	A. B.	R.	H.	S. B.	Ave.	No. Yrs.
1897	61	241	38	83	22	.344	1
1898	148	591	80	180	25	.305	2
1899	144	549	102	197	36	.385	3
1900	134	528	107	201	36	*.380	4
1901	141	556	100	196	48	.352	5
1902	137	538	105	177	43	.329	6
1903	129	512	97	182	46	*.355	7
1904	132	490	97	171	55	*.349	8
1905	147	548	114	199	57	.363	9
1906	140	516	103	175	53	*.339	10
1907	142	515	98	180	61	*.350	11
1908	151	568	100	201	53	*.354	12
1909	137	495	92	168	35	*.339	13
1910	150	556	90	178	24	.320	14
1911	139	473	87	158	20	*.334	15
1912	145	558	91	181	26	.324	16
1913	114	413	51	124	21	.300	17
Totals,	2,282	8,647	1,552	2,971	659	.344	17

*Led League in batting, 8 times.

Lajoie, Cleveland

Years.	Games.	A. B.	R.	H.	S. B.	Ave.	No. Yrs.
1896	39	174	37	57	6	.328	1
1897	126	545	107	193	22	.363	2
1898	147	610	113	200	33	.328	3
1899	72	308	70	117	14	.379	4
1900	102	451	95	156	25	.346	5
1901	131	543	145	220	27	*.422	6
1902	87	352	81	129	29	*.376	7
1903	126	488	90	173	22	.355	8
1904	140	554	92	211	31	*.391	9
1905	65	244	29	82	11	*.329	10
1906	152	602	88	214	20	.355	11
1907	137	509	53	152	24	.299	12
1908	157	581	77	163	15	.289	13
1909	128	469	56	152	13	.324	14
1910	159	591	92	227	27	.384	15
1911	90	315	36	115	13	.365	16
1912	117	448	66	165	18	.368	17
1913	137	465	66	156	17	.335	18
Totals,	2,112	8,249	1,393	2,892	367	.351	18

*Led League in batting, 4 times.

Cobb, Detroit

Years.	Games.	A. B.	R.	H.	S. B.	Ave.	No. Yrs.
1905	41	150	19	36	2	.240	1
1906	97	350	44	112	23	.320	2
1907	150	605	97	212	49	*.350	3
1908	150	581	88	188	39	*.324	4
1909	156	573	116	216	76	*.377	5
1910	140	509	106	196	65	*.385	6
1911	146	591	147	248	83	*.420	7
1912	140	553	119	227	61	*.410	8
1913	122	428	70	167	52	*.390	9
Totals,	1,144	4,340	806	1,612	448	.371	9

1908—Criss led Cobb seventeen points, but played in but sixty-four games.
 1910—Jackson led Cobb two points, but played in but 20 games.

*Led League in batting, 7 times.

Anson, Chicago

Years.	Games.	A. B.	R.	H.	Ave.	No. Years.
1876	66	264	51	98	.331	1
1877	47	187	36	60	.231	2
1878	59	251	39	73	.291	3
1879	49	190	31	63	.332	4
1880	84	358	61	132	.369	5
1881	84	343	67	137	.399	6
1882	82	348	69	126	.363	7
1883	98	413	69	127	.308	8
1884	108	428	89	135	.315	9
1885	112	464	100	144	.310	10
1886	125	504	117	187	.371	11
1887	122	532	107	224	.421	12
1888	134	515	101	177	.344	13
1889	134	518	99	177	.342	14
1890	139	504	102	157	.347	15
1891	136	537	82	158	.294	16
1892	147	561	62	154	.278	17
1893	101	381	70	123	.323	18
1894	83	347	87	137	.366	19
1895	122	476	88	161	.338	20
1896	106	403	72	135	.275	21
1897	112	423	66	128	.303	22
Totals,	2,250	8,947	1,665	3,013	.337	22

SOME SCORING

In Twelve Years Athletics Scored Over 15,000 Runs

THIS, HOWEVER, WAS BACK IN THE SIXTIES

Oh, you fans! How would you like to have a team playing for you that would roll up a score of 15,353 runs in twelve years. That is what the followers of the Athletics of Philadelphia had back in the '60's. From 1860, when the team was organized, until 1871 they played 405 match games. The team

n all those years had one tie game. The team averaged over fifty runs per game no less than eighty-nine times. Some of the games in which they played showed scores of 162, 131, 119, 118, 114, 114, 107, 106, 104 and 101 runs.

The score of their opponents in 160 of the games was less than ten runs per game.

Below will be found an interesting table of the twelve years, showing the runs per year of both the Athletics and their opponents:

Year.	Games.	Won.	Lost.	Runs.	Av. Runs.	Opponents.	
						Runs.	Ave.
1860.....	4	2	2	119	29.30	103	25.30
1861.....	4	2	2	97	24.10	89	22.10
1862.....	4	2	2	79	19.30	71	17.30
1863.....	12	7	5	334	27.10	178	14.10
1864.....	9	8	1	289	32.10	136	15.10
1865.....	36	33	3	1,787	49.23	522	14.18
1866.....	48	46	2	2,906	60.26	658	13.40
1867.....	47	44	3	2,218	47.90	657	13.16
1868.....	49	47	2	2,013	41.40	711	14.25
1869.....	49	42	7	2,106	42.48	957	19.26
1870.....	77	66	11	2,222	28.06	710	9.17
1871.....	66	55	11	1,182	17.90	575	8.71
12 Years.....	405	354	51	15,353	38.30	5,349	13.20

MANY HOME RUNS

Players Who Have Made Three or More Four-Baggers During a Game

June 12, 1867—Harry Wright, Cincinnati, made seven against Holt Club, Newport, Ky.

July 16, 1866—Lip Pike, six, against Alerts, of Philadelphia.

September 30, 1865—Reach, Kleinfelder and Potter, five, against Jersey City.

August 18, 1882—Muldoon, Cleveland, four.

June 8, 1889—Crooks, Omaha, four and a single.

May 12, 1895—Bottenus, Buffalo, four and a double.

March 28, 1893—Bayne, U. of P., three and six singles.

May 31, 1892—Cronin, Pawtucket, four.

April 16, 1895—Lave Cross, Philadelphia, four.

April 10, 1911—McElvey, Minneapolis, four, a double and a single.

During the season of 1906 Edward Delehanty, while a member of the Philadelphia team, made four home runs and a single on pitcher Bill Terry on July 13. A total of seventeen bases.

The year before on Decoration Day in the afternoon game against Cincinnati, with Chamberlain pitching, Bob Lowe also made a record of seventeen bases, with four home runs and a single. Lowe made a pair of his home runs in one inning.

September 10, 1908, at Plainfield, N. J., "Screech" McGinnity, an old-time Western League player, who has been on the retired list for a long time, playing with a team from his home town made five home runs, scoring the only runs of the game, as his team won by a score of five to nothing.

Three Home Runs Each

August 15, 1886—Guy Hecker, Louisville, three and three singles.

June 7, 1893—Bonner, Wilkes-Barre, three and a triple.

May 13, 1909—Dan Moeller, Jersey City, three, a double and single.

July 12, 1897—Tom McCreery, Louisville, three.
 September 26, 1897—Beckley, Cincinnati, three.
 August 5, 1892—Dan Brouthers, Buffalo, three.
 May 9, 1889—Murphy, Hartford, three.
 May 17, 1889—Jantzen, Minneapolis, three.
 September 8, 1889—McGuire, Toronto, three.
 June 16, 1886—Rooks, Oshkosh, three.
 July 25, 1893—Bottenus, Springfield, three.
 August 5, 1893—Flanagan, Dover, N. H., team, three.
 June 2, 1891—Darling, Minneapolis, three.
 May 9, 1894—Case, Yale College, three.
 May 10, 1894—Nyce, Pottsville, three.
 May 10, 1894—Shugart, St. Paul, three.
 August 20, 1894—Joyce, Washington, three.
 April 10, 1895—Corcoran, Brooklyn, three.
 April 18, 1898—Kemmer, Houston, three.
 June 13, 1892—Milt West, Columbus, three.
 July 11, 1890—Elmer Smith, Kansas City, three.
 August 28, 1890—Turner, Spokane, three.
 June 2, 1891—Del Darling, Minneapolis, three.
 March 29, 1892—Nash, Boston, three.
 June 13, 1892—West, Columbus, three.
 June 16, 1908—Jackson, Greenville, Carolina Association, three.
 September 8, 1893—Kip Selbach, Columbus, Ohio, three.
 September 9, 1911—Patterson, Vernon, Cal., Club, three.

Home Runs in Succession

August 22, 1910, three Pirates, Camnitz, Campbell and Wagner, hit for home runs in one inning.

September 11, 1883, three Buffalo players made home runs in succession, while on another occasion in a St. Louis and Cincinnati game, May 10, 1894, three St. Louis players made home runs in succession in the sixth inning.

The records show that three home runs in one inning were made by Brooklyn against Chicago, on August 3, 1911. Larry Lajoie, Charley Hickman and Bill Bradley, of the Cleveland team, turned the trick when Cleveland beat St. Louis, June 30, 1902.

TIMELY HOME RUNS

Four Baggers That Were Made When Needed.

June 27, 1889—Fitzgerald (Wilkes-Barre) made two home runs, both in the same inning.

May 23, 1882—Fennelly (Atlantic City Club) made six hits—two home runs, three triples and a double.

June 10, 1880—Charles Jones, in a Buffalo-Boston game, cracked out a pair of home runs in one inning.

September 6, 1883—Tom Burns of Chicago, in a game with Detroit, was three times at bat in one inning; he made a home run and two doubles. Chicago scoring eighteen runs in the seventh inning.

April 21, 1883—In a game between Saginaw and Dayton the former team scored 20 runs in the sixth inning. Robison of the winners was at bat three times in that inning. He made two triples and a double.

June 18, 1893—Cincinnati made thirty-two hits, which included three home runs, five triples and four doubles, against Louisville.

July 13, 1893—Portland, against Manchester, made thirty-one hits for a total of 50 bases. Six home runs were made.

June 14, 1891—Washington, in a game with Baltimore, made eleven hits, which included a home run and two triples, and scored fourteen times in the first inning.

June 21, 1896—St. Paul made thirty-five hits, for a total of fifty-six bases, in a game with Kansas City. George getting two home runs in the sixth inning when Kansas City scored thirteen runs.

July 5, 1896—St. Paul made forty-three hits, for a total of seventy-seven bases, against Minneapolis. Glasscock had eight hits (one home run and two doubles), while Turner had six hits (one home run and two doubles).

July 2, 1890—Eight of the eleven runs scored in a game between the Quincy and Peoria clubs were home runs, Peoria scoring six, three of them in the tenth inning with the score a tie.

In a game between Detroit and St. Louis (Maroons), played June 12, 1886 in Detroit, the Detroiters scored seven home runs off Charley Sweeney, who worked for St. Louis. The four-baggers were made by Thompson (two), Rowe (two), Brouthers (one), Bennett (one), and Crane (one).

Eight home runs were made in a single game when Washington and Boston met in Washington October 5, 1887. Irwin (John), two; Wise, two; Cliff Carroll, Paul Hines, Ezra Sutton and Dealy, one each. Five of the four baggers were credited to Washington and three to Boston.

The greatest number of home runs in any one game was credited to the Athletics of Philadelphia, September 30, 1865, when they made twenty-five against the National Club of Jersey City, Beach, Kleinfelder and Potter each having five home runs.

On May 9, 1866, the Athletics of Philadelphia were credited with nineteen clean home runs, while playing an amateur club in New Castle, Del.

Many Home Runs

Roth, with the Evansville (Three-Eye-League) made thirty-six home runs during the season of 1901.

John ("Buck") Freeman of the Washington Club in 1899 cracked out twenty-five home runs.

Third Baseman Bues of the Seattle (Northwestern League Club) made twenty-seven home runs in 1911.

Cravath, now of the Philadelphia National League team, in the season of 1911 made twenty-nine home runs while playing for Minneapolis.

During the season of 1910, Bodie of the Chicago American League team, while a member of the San Francisco team made thirty home runs.

Frank Schulte during the season of 1911 made twenty-one home runs.

Outfielder Leslie Mann, of the Seattle Club, of the Northwestern League, made twenty-seven home runs during the 1912 season.

BARGAIN DAYS

Fans Among the Minor Leagues Get Full Value for Money Spent

September 4, 1889—Manchester defeated Portland six times in one day. Two games were played in the morning and four in the afternoon. The last game was forfeited to the Manchester team in the second inning.

September 15, 1896—Four championship games were played between the Sioux City and St. Joseph teams of the Western Association, three being of five innings and one of seven. Three of the games were thrown out as illegal.

September 4, 1899—Rochester defeated Syracuse three times, once in the morning and twice in the afternoon.

August 25, 1890—Minneapolis defeated Lincoln three times, once in the morning and twice in the afternoon.

September 28, 1890—Omaha defeated St. Paul three times—7 to 5, 14 to 7, and 16 to 11.

May 30, 1882—Two amateur teams played three games at Harmony, Pa. The same pitcher worked in the three games for the winner.

June 20, 1885—Macon defeated Birmingham in three games.

July 4, 1890—Saginaw won three games from Montreal, all of nine innings. Two of the games were played at Saginaw in the afternoon and one in the morning at Bay City.

September 7, 1896—Syracuse won three games from Toronto, one played in the morning.

September 3, 1904—Syracuse defeated Scranton three games of nine innings each.

July 4, 1878—The New Bedford and Hartford clubs played three games in three different cities, viz.: New Bedford, Taunton and Providence, the New Bedfords winning all the games by scores of 15 to 1, 3 to 1 and 18 to 3.

August 25, 1890—The Minneapolis and Lincoln clubs played a nine-inning game in the morning while the Minneapolis Club met the St. Paul team in a double header in the afternoon, the former team winning all three games.

September 27, 1908—At Tacoma, the Spokane and Tacoma teams played three games, Tacoma winning all three games by the following scores: 4 to 1, 7 to 0 and 7 to 3. The last game was called in the eighth inning on account of darkness.

At a meeting of the National Association of Baseball Clubs held in Chicago in 1910, a resolution was presented by George L. Moreland, president of the Ohio and Pennsylvania League, that on and after that year no more than two games shall be played in one day. It was adopted.

THREE GAMES IN A DAY

Happened Three Times in National

Many guides and books have shown that on only one occasion have three games been played in the National League in one day, those between Brooklyn and Pittsburgh, September 1, 1890, when Brooklyn won by the following scores: 10 to 9, 3 to 2 and 8 to 4.

On September 7, 1886, Baltimore and Louisville, of the National League, played three games, one in the morning and two in the afternoon, the scores being 4 to 3, A. M., 9 to 1 and 12 to 1 P. M. Baltimore won them all.

On October 2, 1913, three games were played in New York between the Giants and Quakers. But, in reality, there were but two full games and two-thirds on an inning of the game transferred from Philadelphia which was not finished in that city and ordered to be played in New York. So the schedule called for three games that day.

A RARITY IN BASEBALL

An Unassisted Triple Play Seldom Seen—Performed but Eighteen Times Since Game was Introduced—Paul Hines Never Accomplished It

One of the rarest things in baseball is a triple play. Some teams will go along year after year and not make a triple play, so when one recalls a triple play by a player unassisted, it is something worth remembering.

Since baseball started back in 1842 there have been eighteen times that one player has made a triple play himself, and the strangest part is that the oldest organization in baseball, The National League, has never seen one pulled off on a ground in that circuit.

The American League has one play of this description, that by Ball of Cleveland, against Boston, May 19, 1909.

For years Paul Hines has been credited with having made a triple play unassisted. His was the first, so it was stated, ever made by a player. It

was supposed he made it in a game May 8, 1878, but the records show he did nothing of the kind. He made a double play unassisted, but with the assistance of Sweezey he completed the triple play.

This is how he made the play: A short fly was hit back of shortstop. Hines, who started for the ball, yelled "I have it," and the other players stood back. The play looked impossible, and the runners on first and second started for the plate. Hines, however, caught the ball about six inches from the ground and kept on running and touched third before the runner could return. The man who had left second saw the catch, and, turning, started back to second. Hines who had recovered his balance, threw the ball to Sweezey, who played second. Sweezey—who died May 30, 1908, at Newark, N. J.—caught Hines' toss and, touching the bag, completed the triple play. Hines simply made a double play unassisted, but, with the second baseman's assistance, completed a triple play.

The first unassisted triple play of which any official record can be found was that made by Harry O'Hagan of the Rochester team against Jersey City, August 18, 1902.

When it was announced by the papers that a player had actually made a triple play unassisted they would not believe it; but as it was seen by hundreds of fans it was not hard to prove.

A little over two weeks later two triple plays were made on the same day, one at Pottsville, Pa., and the other at Tacoma, Wash., by players Eustace and McGuire.

There were no more plays of this kind until 1905, when two were made.

The following is the official list of players, with dates, etc., of those who have made unassisted triple plays:

Harry O'Hagan, first baseman, Rochester, Eastern League, in game against Jersey City, August 18, 1902.

Frank Eustace, third baseman, Pottsville, against Lebanon, Pa., September 6, 1902.

William McGuire, shortstop, Hoquiam against Tacoma, September 6, 1902.

Ralph Frary, Seattle team, against Portland, May 16, 1905.

Larry Schaffley, second baseman, Portland, team against Seattle, June 10, 1905.

Simeon Murch, second baseman, Manchester team of the N. E. League, against New Bedford, September 6, 1905.

Jack O'Neill, shortstop, in game against Moberly, Mo., team, June 28, 1908.

James Decker, first baseman, Richfield, Pa., team, against Beaver Springs, Pa., August 17, 1908.

Red Hinton, third baseman, Dayton Central League team, in game against Tippecanoe City, O., team, April 15, 1909.

Neal Ball, Cleveland, American League team, in game against Boston at Cleveland, O., May 19, 1909.

Charles Dineen, of the Warnskuck team at Lymanville, R. I., in game against the Kirby's of the same city. Dineen was playing third base. Game played June 19, 1910.

Harry Calvert, third baseman of the Hubbard Club, Ore., July 30, 1911, in game against Woodburn team, same state.

Walter Carlisle, center fielder, Vernon team, Coast League, against Los Angeles, July 19, 1911.

George H. Smith, former National League player, in game against Pierce Arrow Club of Buffalo, and Britz All Stars, May 7, 1912.

Roy Aiken, third baseman, Waco Club, Texas League, against Houston, May 9, 1912.

Foreman, shortstop of Kankakee team, Illinois-Missouri League, against the Champaign Club, same League, July 10, 1912.

William Rapps, first baseman, Portland team, Pacific Coast League, against Oakland, September 14, 1912.

Triple Plays by Clubs

In only three instances were two triple plays made in one game.

The first time two triple plays were made by a club was April 23, 1903, when Butte and Los Angeles, of the Old Pacific National League played. Reilly to Hollingsworth to Messerly made the first, while Reilly to Messerly accomplished the second.

The second pair made by Kansas City against Toledo, June 14, 1904. Loewe and Sullivan made the first, and Loewe and Ryan the second.

The last time two triple plays were made by a team in a single day was April 24, 1911, when Battle Creek and Grand Rapids met. In an exhibition game, Battle Creek made a pair of triple plays.

REMARKABLE PERFORMANCES

Eight Times Have First Basemen Failed to Have a Putout

Since baseball has been played, back in 1845, but eight men have made a record of this description.

The National League first started in 1876, but it was up to Artie Hofman (now with Pittsburgh), then the sub-first baseman of the Champion Chicago team, to go a full game without having a putout. This happened at Pittsburgh, June 24, 1910, when he went through the game without retiring a man. He had one chance, an assist from Tinker, but dropped the throw.

July 21, 1861—In a game between the Mutuels and Alpine Clubs, the first baseman of the former team did not have a chance.

August 6, 1891—McCauley, first baseman (Washington), did not have a putout, while the first baseman of Columbus (American Association) had four.

May 23, 1906—In a game at New York, between Chicago and New York (American League), "Jiggs" Donohue had no put-outs in a regular nine-inning game. He had but one chance, an assist, in the eighth inning.

June 28, 1906—Catcher Jack Ernst, who was subbing for Bade Myers of the Canton team, did not have a put-out throughout the nine innings, although he had two assists.

August 12, 1906—First baseman Emerson of the Monsen (Mass.) team, did not have a chance of any description in a full nine-inning game against the Stafford (Conn.) team.

In a game between Terre Haute and South Bend of the Central League, July 10, 1910, first baseman Connors, of the former team, did not have a put-out.

May 20, 1911—William McCamwell, first baseman of Haverhill (New England League), went through a nine-inning game against Worcester without a put-out and with only one assist.

DISTANCE NINETY FEET

The base paths are the same number of feet apart now as they were sixty-nine years ago.

Why were the lines between bases made ninety feet. This is a question that has bothered fans all over the country. The explanation is very simple.

In 1845, when Mr. Cartwright and his associates laid out the diamond as now used, they had no idea that the distance of ninety feet would always prove satisfactory. As they did not measure in yards or feet to any extent in those days, they simply stepped off forty-five paces and, as that was ninety feet, they let it go at that.

However, did you ever stop to figure what would have happened had they made it one pace more or one pace less?

Did the original rules committee foresee the possibilities of baseball when they laid out the baselines back in the forties?

The original rules called for ninety feet distance between the bases, the same as is now in vogue. The game is far different now in every way than it was at the time it was first introduced, the rules as first played under being now out of the question. As stated above, the distance between bases is about all that is left of the first code of rules. How they figured out the distance is more than any one can fathom, as it would be hard to improve upon. Have the fans ever stopped to figure out what would happen had the distance been but two feet shy of what it now is? It would have been almost impossible to have thrown out a batter who laid down a perfect bunt had the distance been less than it now is. On the other hand had the distance been two feet further away a batter would rarely have made an infield hit. Had the distance between bases been two feet shorter, stolen bases would be of frequent occurrence, while had it been two feet longer hardly a player would have ever stolen a base. It seems strange how the distance was gauged so accurately at so early a day in the game and still suit all cases at the present time.

TWELVE CITIES HOLD PENNANTS

Chicago and Boston Ahead of All Rivals With Thirteen Aplece

In a period of time extending over thirty-eight seasons, only eleven cities have been able to boast championship teams in the big leagues.

These cities are Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Pittsburgh and Louisville in the west; and Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Baltimore and Providence in the east.

Eight clubs, three of them no longer in either organization, won National League pennants. In the American Association seven teams landed banners, while in the American League but four cities have won the flag.

Chicago and Boston have won more pennants in the big leagues than any other cities. Each boasts of thirteen. The western city, Chicago, has captured the pennant in the National League ten times and took charge of three flags captured in the American League. Boston has been the only city that has been represented in all five of the big leagues which have been in existence since 1876. It has won pennants in four of them, which is a record to be proud of. Eight of the pennants have been won in the National League, three in the American League, one in the American Association and one in the Players' League.

Cities which have won pennants besides Chicago and Boston in the two major organizations, are: New York, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Brooklyn, Detroit and Philadelphia.

A list showing the number of major league pennants won by each club follows:

Chicago—Ten in the National League and three in the American League. Total, thirteen.

Boston—Eight in the National League, three in the American League, one in the Players' League and one in the American Association. Total, thirteen.

New York—Seven in the National League and one in the American Association. Total, eight.

Philadelphia—Five in the American League, one in the American Association. Total, six.

St. Louis—Four in the American Association and one in the Union League. Total, five.

Brooklyn—Three in the National League and one in the American Association. Total, four.

Detroit—Three in the American League and one in the National League. Total, four.

Pittsburgh—Four in the National League. Total, four.
Baltimore—Three in the National League. Total, three.
Providence—Two in the National League. Total, two.
Cincinnati—One in the American Association. Total, one.
Louisville—One in the American Association. Total, one.

THREE WONDERFUL CATCHES

The statement has gone forth to the effect that Charles Street, of the Washington team, was the first player ever to have caught a ball thrown or dropped from the Washington Monument, which is erroneous.

Schriver First To Do It

On August 29, 1894, William ("Pop") Schriver, star catcher of the Chicago Baseball Club, caught a ball thrown from the top of the Washington Monument, thus performing a feat which had never before been accomplished. It came after an argument between Anson, of the club, and H. P. Burney, chief clerk of the Arlington Hotel. Schriver, accompanied by Anson, Griffith (now manager of the Washington team) Parrott, Becker, Stratton and Hutchinson, all of the Chicago club, and Frank Bennett, manager of the Arlington, H. P. Burney and Col. De Baum left for the Monument.

Griffith and Hutchinson went to the top of the shaft and after allowing one ball to bound on the ground Schriver caught the second one thrown.

Schriver made a fair catch and the players and others who were there as witnesses were satisfied, and Mr. Burney paid the bet.—*Post*, Washington D. C., Sunday, September 3, 1894.

It will thus be seen that Schriver caught the ball over fourteen years before Street, who made his catch in 1908, while Sullivan made his catch on August 24, 1910.

BASE-RUNNING RECORD BROKEN

Lobert Circled the Four Bases in 13 4-5 Seconds—Campbell Stepped the Distance in 14 Flat.

Hans Lobert and Ward Miller of Cincinnati, and Vincent Campbell and John Miller of Pittsburgh, were the four starters in the base-running contest held at Cincinnati August 10, 1910. Every man got a good start and the contest was a beautiful one to watch. The time was as follows: Lobert and Campbell, 14 seconds each; Leach, 14 2-5 seconds; Paskert and Ward Miller, 14 3-5 seconds each; Corcoran, 15 2-3 seconds.

The time of both Lobert and Campbell was faster than the world's record of 14 1-5 seconds, made in 1907 by Thomas Leach of the Pittsburgh club. Later in the day Lobert and Campbell ran off the tie. The Dutchman improved in his work, making the circuit in 13 4-5 seconds, clipping still another fraction off the record. Campbell made a supreme effort but fell just a shade shy, doing the distance in 14 seconds flat, just as he had done the first time.

Tommy Leach circled the bases in 14 seconds flat. With slides to second and third base, his time was 16 1-15 seconds.

SEVEN ASSISTS AT FIRST

Manager Stovall, of the St. Louis Browns, Established a New Record

Big Bill Brown, first baseman for the Louisville club of the American Association, had six assists at first base in a game played June 8, 1893. The record stood until August 7, 1912, when Manager George Stovall of the St. Louis Browns, surpassed it by one assist. Stovall made seven assists at first and it may take some time to beat this performance.

This is how Stovall established the new record for the pastime:

First inning.—Threw out Oldring on a sacrifice, Pratt covering.

Second inning.—Threw Barry's grounder to Wallace, forcing Coombs; played the middle part in a double play, getting Barry at the plate on Collins bounder.

Fourth inning.—Got Coombs' roller and tossed him out to Baumgardner.

Fifth inning.—Got McInnis' sacrifice and threw to Pratt for the out.

Seventh inning.—Got Shotten's relay from the outfield, and by a good throw to Pratt picked Baker off second.

Eighth inning.—Threw out Lord, to Pratt, on his sacrifice.

June 8, 1893, Bill Brown (Louisville) had six assists at first base.

An Outfielder Assist Record

In the Pittsburg-Philadelphia game at Pittsburg, August 23, 1910, Manager Fred Clarke of the Pittsburghs made a new record for major league outfielders on assists, making a total of four. All of the assists were on hard chances, but were handled perfectly by the head of the 1909 World's Champion team. His plays were made as follows:

In the second inning, with Titus on third, Knabe hit a long fly to left which Clarke got, and by a beautiful throw home caught Titus by a foot as he tried to score on the out. In the fourth, with Bransfield on first, Doolan singled to left a hard bounder, which Clarke got in one hand on the third bounce, and by a long accurate pass caught Bransfield as he slid into third. In the sixth Magee hit what looked good for two bases to left, but Clarke got the bounder on the dead run and got it to second just in time to get Magee. This throw was the most beautiful of the whole game, coming low and to the proper side into Miller's glove. In the seventh, with Doolan on second, Moran almost got the ball over Clarke's head, but the manager went into the air and caught it. Doolan, thinking the ball safe for sure, had turned third. Wagner had run far into the field for Clarke's throw, which came like a bullet, and the ball lost not a whit of speed or accuracy in passing to Miller from Wagner. Doolan was some yards from the base when the ball landed.

On May 30, 1895, at Philadelphia, outfielder "Dusty" Miller of the Cincinnati team, threw out four Phillies at first base from right field. But this record does not compare with the above record of Fred Clarke, inasmuch as all the put-outs were made at one base, and were made from a short right field, owing to the encroachment of the crowd upon the playing field.

MANY ASSISTS MADE

Brooklyn and Kansas City Have Made 27 Each

PITTSBURGH HOLDS RECORD WITH 28

At Brooklyn, N. Y., June 14, 1906, the Pittsburgh National League team beat Brooklyn, six to one. A unique feature of the game was the fact that the Brooklyn team had as many assists as put outs—twenty-seven. They were divided as follows: Third baseman Casey four, first baseman Jordan three, center fielder Maloney one, catcher Bergen six, second baseman Alperman five, shortstop Lewis five, pitcher Stricklett three.

On June 18, 1907, the Kansas City Club of the American Association made twenty-seven assists in a game with Toledo at Toledo. The Kansas City's had an enormous amount of work to do and they did it well, a wild heave by Captain Burke being their only mistake of the contest. The infield was particularly busy. Including Crutcher, who had six, the inner workers had twenty-two chances and many of them were unusually difficult. Occasionally a team will get twenty chances, but twenty-seven is the season's record.

New York established a world's record by having only two assists in a regular nine-inning game played at Pittsburgh, Pa., August 9, 1906. McGinnity had both assists.

Pittsburgh holds the record for assists in a single game, making twenty-eight against the New York Giants in a game played July 18, 1911.

July 22, 1906, Cincinnati did not have an assist in a seven-inning game against Philadelphia, all the Quakers going out on flies.

LONG STANDING RECORD BROKEN

John Hatfield's Throwing of a Baseball Outdone by Lajeune THE PERFORMANCE HAS STOOD SINCE OCTOBER 1872

At a field meet held on the Cincinnati baseball grounds Sunday, October 9, 1910, Sheldon Lajeune, of the Evansville Baseball Club, when he threw the ball a distance of 426 feet 9½ inches, 26 feet 2½ inches better than John Hatfield did at a trial held in Brooklyn, October 15, 1872.

The young player had four trials, his first attempt was 385 feet 3 inches and his second 383 feet and 4 inches. Both throws were against the wind. On his third trial he asked Referee Longnecker for permission to throw in the opposite direction, thus getting the benefit of the fair wind which was blowing, this was granted and Lajeune threw the ball 401 feet 4½ inches, breaking the world's record by a little less than a foot.

On his fourth and last throw, after getting his arm warmed up, he made the most remarkable toss of a ball ever recorded. He made a throw on this attempt of 426 feet 9½ inches, breaking the long-standing record.

The same gentleman at a field meet held on the same grounds September 11, 1908, threw the ball a distance of 399 feet and 10¾ inches.

The following is an account of the throwing contest in which Hatfield made his record and his opponents:

The Throwing Record

The best record yet attained of long-distance throwing of a baseball is that which marked the throwing tourney at the old Union Ball Grounds in Brooklyn in October, 1872, Hatfield's throw on the occasion never having been surpassed. The full record is appended:

Players.	Club.	Distance Thrown.
J. Hatfield.....	Mutual.....	133 yds. 1 ft. 7½ in.
A. Leonard.....	Boston.....	119 1 10
G. Wright.....	Boston.....	117 1 1
Boyd.....	Mutual.....	115 1 7
W. Fisler.....	Athletic.....	112 0 6
A. C. Anson.....	Athletic.....	110 0 6

The longest throw of a cricket ball on record was by Mr. Forbes, of Oxford, aided by the wind, it reached the distance of 132 yards. This was in March, 1876.

Up to the time Lajeune made his record, there have been many attempts to break the record. In 1884 Ed. Crane threw the ball 135 yards 1 foot and ½ inch and Larry Twitchell beat it 2 feet shortly after, but neither distance was accepted.

To prove that Hatfield had a wonderful arm, before he made his record: In an attempt to make a record, threw the ball for six consecutive throws, 123, 129, 132, 127, 127 and 126 yards. These throws were made in Cincinnati July 18, 1868.

The world's amateur record for long-distance throwing of a baseball by a girl of fifteen, held by Miss Myrtle McCarrell, of Oak Park, Ill., was broken at Iowa City, Iowa, August 15, 1910, when Miss Ada Paintin threw a league ball 187 feet. The distance was measured by J. G. Griffith, coach of the Iowa foot-ball eleven.

THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS OLD

The National League began its life in 1876, consequently it is thirty-eight years of age.

There have been many clubs in the old organization since it started, but Chicago and Boston are the only ones left now and they played continuously. The following twenty-four clubs have at different times been in the major body:

Chicago (Charter Member).....	1876
Boston (Charter Member).....	1876
Cincinnati (Charter Member).....	1876
St. Louis, N. L. (Charter Member).....	1876
Athletics, A. L. (Charter Member).....	1876
Louisville (Charter Member).....	1876
Hartford, Conn. (Charter Member).....	1876
Mutuals, New York (Charter Member).....	1876
Indianapolis.....	1878
Milwaukee.....	1878
Providence.....	1878
Cleveland.....	1879
Troy, N. Y.....	1879
Buffalo.....	1879
Syracuse.....	1879
Worcester.....	1880
Detroit.....	1881
Philadelphia, N. L.....	1883
New York, N. L.....	1883
Washington.....	1886
Kansas City.....	1886
Pittsburgh.....	1887
Brooklyn.....	1890
Baltimore.....	1892

SOME COSTLY FIRES AND ACCIDENTS

May 19, 1889.—Washington Park, Brooklyn.

May 15, 1894.—National League Park, Boston.

August 29, 1894.—National League Park, Chicago.

April 16, 1898.—Sportsman Park, St. Louis.

May 9, 1898.—Polo Grounds, New York.

August 12, 1899.—National League Grounds, Louisville.

May 4, 1901.—Sportsman Park, St. Louis.

April 28, 1903.—Stand collapsed at Cleveland.

August 10, 1903.—Left field bleachers National League Park, Philadelphia.

May 25, 1908.—At Buffalo, Grandstand collapsed.

April 14, 1911.—Polo Grounds, New York.

March 17, 1911.—Grandstand collapsed at Washington, D. C.

September 22, 1912.—During the game between La Salle and Peru the bleachers, in which 500 persons were seated, collapsed. The crowd was thrown under the wreckage, but only three persons were hurt.

September 22, 1912.—The home of Kansas City's American Association baseball team was destroyed by fire.

July 23, 1911.—Grandstand collapsed at Newark, O. Over 200 hurt.

BASEBALL TRIPS ABROAD.

THREE TIMES HAVE TEAMS GONE INTO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

First Invasion Across the Pond was in 1874

The Giants and White Sox, who left for a tour of the world in November, 1913, are the third aggregation of their kind to go into foreign countries to show their inhabitants how the great American game of baseball is played.

The first trip taken by ball players was in 1874, when the Boston and Athletics of Philadelphia went to England to show the Britons the difference between our game and theirs, which is called cricket. On this trip both baseball and cricket were played and, to the surprise of the Englishmen, the ball players were not only able to hold them at their own game but to defeat them.

On this trip some of the greatest ball players of the time were taken over, among them being A. G. Spalding, who at that period was as well known as Mathewson, Johnson, Bender or Plank are to-day. He was the greatest twirler of the game at that time.

The players who went and positions they played follows:—

Boston		Athletics
Players.	Positions.	Players.
Spalding.....	Pitcher.....	McBride
McVey.....	Catcher.....	Clapp
O'Rourke.....	First Base.....	Fisher
Barnes.....	Second Base.....	Battin
Shaffer.....	Third Base.....	Sutton
G. Wright.....	Shortstop.....	McGreary
Leonard.....	Left Field.....	Gedney
H. Wright.....	Center Field.....	McMullen
Hall.....	Right Field.....	Anson

Substitutes—Kent, Beals, S. Wright, Jr., Sensitivefer and Murnane.

The two teams played fourteen games while on the trip—two in Liverpool, two at Manchester, seven at London, one at Sheffield, and two at Dublin. Of the fourteen games, the Boston team, champions of the organization in which the Athletics were also members, won eight and lost six.

The second trip made by a baseball aggregation was in 1889, when A. G. Spalding, the head of Spalding's Sporting Goods Company, sent two teams around the world. They were made up of the members of the Chicago National League Club and an All-American team. They visited Honolulu, Auckland, New Zealand, Sydney, Australia, Adelaide and Ballarat, at which point the original tour was to end. The management on figuring the distance home, discovered that it was not much further by way of San Francisco. It was then decided to continue to America by way of the Suez Canal. The two teams left Melbourne on January 8, 1889. After sailing for a little over two weeks, they arrived at the Island of Ceylon, landing at Colombo, where, on January 26, a game was played to the delight of the natives of that far-away country.

The tourists then left for Egypt, where a game was played on the Great Desert sands, in front of the Pyramids, which the catchers used as a "back-stop."

The tourists continued to Naples, where the two teams gave an exhibition to the Italians in the vicinity of Mount Vesuvius, within sight of the craters.

While in Italy, a game was played before the King, who was on hand to "root" for the players. Visits were made to Florence and Rome. The players continued on to Paris, where a game was played near the Eiffel Tower.

From Paris the teams went to London, where the first game was played in March on the Kennington Oval grounds. The guest of honor there was the Prince of Wales, who afterwards became King Edward the VII. of England.

The players gave the Englishmen an idea of what ball players could do in the way of playing cricket, for they defeated the Britons in every one of the dozen or more games of cricket that were played. The trip of these players cost Spalding over \$50,000, but they took in far more money than that on the tour.

HOW THE TWO TEAMS WERE MADE UP

Chicago		All-American
Players.	Position.	Players.
Baldwin	Pitcher	Healy
Tener	Pitcher	Crane (Ed.)
Daly	Catcher	Earl
Anson	First Base	Wood
Pfeffer	Second Base	Carroll (Fred)
Burns	Third Base	Manning
Williamson	Shortstop	Ward (John M.)
Sullivan	Left Field	Fogarty
Ryan	Center Field	Hanlon
Pettit	Right Field	Brown

COMISKEY-McGRAW COMBINATION

The third trip of importance round the world was started in the fall of 1913, when Charles Comiskey, owner of the Chicago White Sox, and John J. McGraw, manager of the New York Giants, arranged for a trip that has the others beaten, it being a more expensive one in every particular.

The two teams and friends departed from Victoria, B.C., in November, 1913, for a trip that took in the following countries:—

December 3, Yokohama; December 4, Kobe; December 6, Nagasaki; December 8, Shanghai; December 11 and 12, Hong Kong; December 14 and 15, Manila; January 1, 1914, Brisbane; January 4, 5, and 6, Sydney; January 7 and 8, Melbourne; January 9 and 10, Adelaide; January 13 and 14, Freemantle; January 23, Colombo; February 2 and 3, Cairo; February 4, Alexandria; February 7, Naples; February 8 and 9, Rome; February 10, Florence; February 11, Milan; February 12, Monte Carlo; February 13, Nice; February 14, Marseilles; February 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19, Paris; February 20, 21, 22 and 23, London. The teams visited Edinburgh on February 24 and 25; Glasgow, February 26; Dublin, February 27; Queenstown, February 28 and March 1, arriving in New York City on March 6.

The following is the line-up as seen by the fans abroad:—

Giants		White Sox
Player.	Position.	Player.
Wiltse	Pitcher	Leverenz
Hearne	Pitcher	Scott
Fromme	Pitcher	Benz
Wingo	Catcher	Bliss
Merkle	First Base	Daly
Doyle	Second Base	Schaefer
Lobert	Third Base	Egan
Doolan	Shortstop	Weaver
Magee	Left Field	Speaker
Thorpe	Center Field	Crawford
Donlin	Right Field	Evans

Slight, extra catcher; Callahan, extra outfielder.

SUMMARY OF GAMES PLAYED ON TOUR

The American tour from Cincinnati to Seattle netted the teams \$97,240. The following are the results of the games played in America:

Cincinnati, Oct. 18.—Giants, 11; White Sox, 2.
 Chicago, Oct. 19.—Giants, 3; White Sox, 1.
 Springfield, Oct. 20.—Giants, 6; White Sox, 4.
 Peoria, Oct. 21.—White Sox, 6; Giants, 4.
 Ottumwa, Oct. 22.—White Sox, 7; Giants, 3.
 Sioux City, Oct. 23.—Giants, 6; White Sox, 3.
 Blue Rapids, Oct. 24.—White Sox, 8; Giants, 5.
 St. Joseph, Oct. 25.—White Sox, 4; Giants, 3.
 Kansas City, Oct. 26.—Giants, 6; White Sox, 2.
 Joplin, Oct. 27.—Giants, 13; White Sox, 12.
 Tulsa, Oct. 28.—White Sox, 6; Giants, 0.
 Fort Smith, Oct. 29.—White Sox, 7; Giants, 1.
 Bonham, Oct. 30.—Giants, 4; White Sox, 1.
 Dallas, Oct. 31.—White Sox, 9; Giants, 3.
 Beaumont, Nov. 1.—Giants, 3; White Sox, 2.
 Houston, Nov. 2.—White Sox, 9; Giants, 4.
 Marlin, Nov. 3.—Giants, 11; White Sox, 1.
 Abilene, Nov. 4.—Rain.
 El Paso, Nov. 5.—White Sox, 10; Giants, 7.
 Douglass, Nov. 6.—Giants, 14; White Sox, 5.
 Bisbee, Nov. 7.—Giants, 9; White Sox, 1.
 Los Angeles, Nov. 8.—White Sox, 5; Giants, 3.
 Los Angeles, Nov. 9.—Giants, 7; White Sox, 7.
 San Diego, Nov. 10.—Giants, 4; White Sox, 3.
 Oxnard, Nov. 11.—Giants, 3; White Sox, 2.
 Sacramento, Nov. 12.—Rain.
 Oakland, Nov. 13.—White Sox, 5; Giants, 2.
 San Francisco, Nov. 14.—White Sox, 3; Giants, 2.
 San Francisco, Nov. 15.—Giants, 6; White Sox, 3.
 Oakland, Nov. 16.—White Sox, 12; Giants, 8.
 San Francisco, Nov. 16.—White Sox, 4; Giants, 2.
 Medford, Nov. 17.—Giants, 3; White Sox, 0.
 Portland, Nov. 18.—White Sox, 2; Giants, 0.
 Seattle, Nov. 19.—Rain
 Total games won.—Giants, 15; White Sox, 15. Tie—One game.

The baseball tourists who sailed from Vancouver on the Empress of Japan were the following: Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Comiskey, Mr. and Mrs. John J. McGraw, Mr. and Mrs. James J. Callahan, Margaret and Daniel Callahan, Mr. and Mrs. James A. McAleer, Mr. and Mrs. William Klem, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. John Lobert, Mr. and Mrs. James Thorpe, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Doyle, Mr. and Mrs. George Wiltse, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Comiskey, Mr. and Mrs. James Mullen, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Buhl, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Farrell, Mrs. Hugh Keogh, Mrs. Daniel Hardin, Mrs. N. S. McLean, John F. Sheridan, Ivy Wingo, Michael Donlin, Fred Merkle, Michael Doolan, Lee Magee, John Faber, "Bunny" Hearne, Herman Schaefer, George Weaver, Walter Leverenz, James Scott, Joseph Benz, Thomas Daly, John Bliss, Stephen Evans, Richard Egan, Tristram Speaker, Ted Sullivan, the Rev. J. McNamara, Harry Sparrow, Henry Phillip Burchell, N. E. McBride, W. Ryan, T. Lynch, Frank J. Farrell, N. A. Anderson, G. W. Axelsson, N. L. O'Niell, Dr. Frank Finley, James Hill, Albert Kinney, Andrew Slight and Frank McGlynn.

JUST FACTS

A COLLECTION OF BASEBALL RECORDS AND NOTABLE EVENTS ON THE DIAMOND

In the Major and Minor Leagues Since the Game Was First Played

1868—Cincinnati first salaried team.

1840—Baseball first played under that name.

First baseball used in 1845 weighed three ounces.

Lajoie's name is pronounced as if spelled "Lazh-way."

In 1900 the present style of home plate was introduced.

In 1878 the first turnstile was introduced into baseball.

The first baseball league was organized in New York in 1857.

The first bases used were wooden posts standing four feet high.

In a double-header, the first game is the regular scheduled game.

Starting with 1877, players were assessed \$30.00 for their uniforms.

The oldest Western baseball club was the Forest City, of Rockford, Ill.

In 1881 the Albany Club had as its outfield the three Mansell brothers.

The first baseball trophy was that offered by the "New York Clipper" in 1861.

Batsman is out if while attempting a third strike the ball touches his person.

In 1880 a rule was made declaring a runner out who was hit by a batted ball.

The Northwestern League was organized January 2, 1879 at Rockford, Ill.

First baseball in Chicago was played in 1856, the Unions playing town ball then.

Prior to 1870, but five games were played in which the losers did not score a run.

The first team that wore uniforms was the Knickerbockers of New York, in 1851.

The first regular game played in San Francisco, Cal., was on February 22, 1860.

"Candy" Cummings, of the Stars of Brooklyn, was the first pitcher to curve a ball.

The catcher's mask was invented by F. W. Thayer, a member of the Harvard club in 1876.

Every championship game must be commenced not later than two hours before sunset.

The first pitcher was called the "thrower." He stood 35 feet away from the home plate.

July 4, 1884, games were played in Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, and in Berlin, Germany.

Otis Clymer holds the record for making one or more hits in twenty-five consecutive games.

The present day uniforms, with short pants, were first used by the Cincinnati Reds in 1868.

The pitcher is always credited with a strikeout, whether or not the catcher holds the third strike.

The first time Sunday games were scheduled in the National League for all clubs was in 1892.

Connie Mack is the only American League manager who has been in the league since it started.

Allison, the Cincinnati Red catcher of 1869, was the first man to wear a glove on the left hand.

A ball that is hit in fair territory, and then quickly bounds back and hits the batter, is a foul ball.

Prior to 1882 the players were assessed fifty cents a day for board while the team was on the road.

The balk rule was introduced in 1899 to stop a pitcher feinting to throw to first without throwing.

In 1880 the old National Association permitted a batter to use a square bat as well as a round one.

John Evers' home town, Troy, N. Y., was a member of the National League in 1879, 1880, 1881 and 1882.

Jim Tyng, a Harvard student, was the first player to use a catcher's mask in a game. This was in 1876.

The first game on record that went nine innings in which a team did not score a run was played in 1875.

Players in uniform shall not be permitted to occupy seats in the stands, or to mingle with the spectators.

October 30, 1877, Nichols, Devlin, Hall and Craver of the Louisville Club were expelled for "crooked play."

The first game of baseball played in St. Louis was between the Cyclones and Morning Stars, July 8, 1860.

Harry Stovey, the champion base stealer, stole 143 bases in 1887, 156 (the record) in 1888, and 115 in 1889.

If a batted ball hits the person or clothing of the umpire on fair ground the batsman is credited with a base hit.

A batter that bunts the third ball foul is out on strikes and the catcher gets the putout and the pitcher a strike-out.

In 1854 the ball used weighed six and one-quarter ounces and was ten and one-quarter inches in circumference.

World's Championship game at Polo Grounds, N. Y., Giants vs. Athletics, October 14, 1911; record attendance, 38,281.

In 1885 Detroit purchased the Buffalo team in order to get the "Big Four"—Brouthers, Richardson, Rowe and White.

A "Texas Leaguer" is a batted ball that loops just over the infield but not far enough for the outfielder to catch it.

A rule was presented and put in force in 1886 which gave the umpire permission to put a new ball in play at any time.

Runner is permitted to advance from first to second, second to third, and third to home base if the pitcher makes a balk.

Charles Radbourne, while a member of the Providence team in 1884, pitched seventy-two games, which is the record.

In a game against the St. Louis Browns, August, 1883, Burchell, of the Athletics, scored nine runs without making a hit.

July 4, 1886, a game between the Leadville and St. Joseph Clubs was stopped for 30 minutes by a snowstorm at Leadville, Colo.

May 15, 1862—The Union Grounds, the first enclosed field used for a baseball game, was formally opened at Brooklyn, N. Y.

The bunt hit was invented by Dickey Pearce of the Atlantics of Brooklyn, in 1866. He also invented the fair foul hit in 1871.

In games prior to 1858 a batter could use any style of bat he choose. It could weigh a ton and be as long as the user wished.

Pittsburgh had the honor of opening the old Polo Grounds in New York City, July 8, 1889. The Giants won the game, 7 to 5.

Dickey Pearce, shortstop of the Atlantics of Brooklyn, was the originator of dropping a fly ball in order to make a double play.

The longest playing season in baseball is that of the California League which starts its season April 1 and closes December 1.

Batsman may change from one side to the other of plate at any time of his term at bat when the pitcher is not in position to pitch.

The first shutout in professional ball was made at St. Louis, May 12, 1875, when Chicago beat St. Louis by a score of one to nothing.

At Grand Forks, July 18, 1891, in a game against Fargo, a world's record was made, as neither team scored for 25 consecutive innings.

The captain of the home team was given permission in 1886 to say who went to bat first, and whether the grounds were fit to play on.

Chicago and Boston of the National League are the only teams which have played continuously since the organization began in 1876.

Hartford, Conn., was at one time a member of the National League. In 1876 and '77 it was in that body, finishing third in both seasons.

The first record on any baseball game played was in Boston, Mass., in 1830, a game that resembled "town ball," as played in England.

At a meeting held in New York, November 30, 1870, a rule was placed in force giving a batter the privilege of calling for a high or low ball.

Syracuse, N. Y., which has been trying to get into faster company for the past few years, was a member of the National League in 1879.

At a meeting held by the National League in New York City, November 21-22, 1888, a graded system of salaries was adopted for the future.

Should a base runner, while stealing a base, knock the bag loose from the peg, he is safe, should he reach that base before being touched out.

The Union Association, an organization that made an attack on the National Agreement and the reserve rule, was in existence but one season, 1884.

No error shall be scored against an infielder who attempts to complete a double play, unless the throw is so wild that an additional base is gained.

In 1877 a rule was passed to move the home plate inside the diamond as at present located. Prior to that year the plate was outside the diamond.

August 7, 1888.—The American Association held a meeting at Philadelphia decided to reduce the admission to 25 cents, and the guarantee plan was adopted.

The New England rules for many years gave the victory to the club first scoring 100 runs. It sometimes required two or three days to settle the question.

In 1887 the batter had four strikes. It lasted but one year, when three strikes was the rule. It was the only year in which the four-strike rule was in vogue.

In 1876 there was a rule that read: No player taking part in a game shall be replaced by another after the second inning, except for reason of illness or injury.

Strikeout records: Hugh Daily, Chicago Nationals, 1884, 20; for a season Kilroy, Baltimore Nationals, 1884, 505; Waddell, Philadelphia Americans, 1904, 343.

The first organization of the National Association of Amateur Baseball Players took place in March, 1872, with F. B. Wood of Jersey City, N. J., as president.

Second baseman Eddie Collins of the Athletics, on September 11, 1912, stole six bases on Catcher Kocher of Detroit, besides getting four safe hits off pitcher Lake.

A runner is entitled to advance: "If a fielder stop or catch a ball with his cap, glove or any part of his uniform while detached from its proper place on his person."

No base runner shall have another player whose name appears in the batting order of his team, run for him except by the consent of the captain of the other team.

The National League holds the record for shutouts in a single season. In 1908, 163 games were shutouts. In the American League 145 games were shutouts in 1909.

Frank C. Bankcroft, the Cincinnati's clever secretary, has a habit of visiting Cuba. He was the first American to invade that country, taking a team to that place in 1879.

In a game at St. Louis October 16, 1881, the St. Louis Reds played against eighteen amateurs. St. Louis won by a score of nine to naught. The eighteen made but two hits.

If the runner reaches home on a squeeze play and the batsman is thrown out at first, the batsman is credited with a sacrifice and, of course, exempted from a time at bat.

Coach who confuses fielder by calling for him to try to make an impossible or difficult play, instead of an easy one, is benched by umpire, but there is no further penalty.

In 1887 J. E. ("Tip") O'Neil, of the St. Louis American Association team, made the remarkable batting record of .492. He took part in 123 games and knocked out 277 hits.

The first extra-inning game was played June 17, 1851, the Knickerbockers defeating the Washington team at Hoboken, N. J., by a score of twenty-two to twenty. (Ten innings.)

Cincinnati first saw baseball in 1860. The game was played on a field where the Cincinnati hospital now stands. The nines were drawn from the Excelsiors' town ball club.

On March 10, 1858, the second convention was held and at this meeting, which was attended by twenty-five clubs, the "National Association of Baseball Players" was organized.

In 1848 the rules were changed so that a ball must be held by the first baseman in order to put out the opponent. Prior to that a base runner was out if a thrown ball hit him.

Billy Hamilton, in 1894, while a member of the Philadelphia Club, crossed the home plate 196 times during that season, the greatest number of runs ever scored by an individual.

The first real competitor of the National League was the International Association, organized in Pittsburgh, February 20, 1877, just a year after the National had taken the field.

The Excelsior Club, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was the first to take a trip out of its own city. In July, 1860, that club visited clubs in western New York Pennsylvania and Maryland.

A game between the Allentown and Lancaster Clubs, scheduled May 27, 1885, was postponed on account of no one being in the grounds. A large parade kept the people away.

Prior to 1870 a batter was not permitted to overrun first base, but it was changed that year, and after that a runner could not be put out if, after making a hit, he overran first base.

Buffington, of the Philadelphia team, pitched two really great games, August 6 and 9, 1887, when he held Indianapolis to one hit on the first date and Chicago to the same number on the last.

The umpire cannot be changed during a championship game by the consent of the contesting clubs, unless the official in charge of the field be incapacitated from service by injury or illness.

The International Association was organized in Pittsburgh, Pa., February 20, 1877, while the National Association, which succeeded the International, was organized February 19, 1879.

The first man to catch a ball up behind the bat was F. R. Boerum of the Athletic Club in 1859. Nat Hicks was credited by many as the first man to do so, but such is not the case.

The highest percentage ever made by any team in the National League was made by Chicago in 1880, when they had .798. Boston was .691, made in 1912, heads the American League.

In 1862 the price of admission to a ball game was ten cents, while in some important games 25 cents was charged. Cincinnati was the first city to charge fifty cents. That was in 1869.

But one hit was made in a game at Altoona, Pa., when Crowell of the Altoona team prevented the Wilkes-Barre team from making a hit. Stalz twirling for the latter team gave Altoona but a single hit.

The season of 1906 found both Chicago Clubs winners of pennants in their respective leagues, while both Boston teams finished last, the only time in the history of baseball when such a thing happened.

In 1883, the Boston, Athletic and Toledo teams won the pennant of their respective leagues. The initials of the three teams formed the letters, B. A. T., which was sized up as the cause of their success.

The Athletics, of Philadelphia, in a game against an amateur team at New Castle, Del., on May 9, 1866, made no less than nineteen home runs and won the game and scored no less than 131 runs.

The fly catch was introduced in baseball in 1858 by the Knickerbocker and Excelsior clubs, the former of New York City and the latter of Brooklyn. Prior to that a ball caught on the first bound was out.

Judge Orrick C. Bishop of St. Louis, Mo., drew up the constitution of the National League in 1876, which to this day stands practically unchanged. Judge Bishop also drafted the first ball players' contract.

John Hatfield, the ex-champion long-distance thrower of the world, made a remarkable record at Cincinnati, O., on July 18, 1868, when he made six successive throws of 123, 120, 132, 127, 127 and 126 yards.

The first time a base was stolen by sliding head first, occurred at the Capitoline grounds, Brooklyn, in 1865. Eddie Cuthbert of the Keystone club of Philadelphia stole third base in a game with the Atlantics.

Largest official attendance at ball game: October 14, 1911, New York vs. Athletics, World's Championship contest, 38,281. Minor League: Columbus vs. Toledo at Columbus, O., September 1, 1907, 20,531.

The Olympic Club of Philadelphia was organized in 1833 as a Town Ball Club, playing season after season in regular succession without faltering until 1860, when baseball became so popular and it was adopted.

The first game of baseball ever played under electric light was at Ft. Wayne, Ind., June 2, 1883. The game was played by Ft. Wayne and Quincy, Ft. Wayne winning by a score of nineteen to eleven in seven innings.

August 27, 1893.—Washington and St. Louis played a tie game of twelve innings and on August 28 played fourteen innings before Washington won, making twenty-six innings played before the game was decided.

In an account of a game in St. Louis in 1881, a paper of that city in commenting on the game stated: "Fully 5,000 spectators were present at the contest." Compare that crowd with the present day attendance.

Prior to 1878 the visiting clubs received fifteen cents for every paid admission. In 1878 it was changed to twenty-five cents on every fifty-cent admission and twelve and one-half cents on every twenty-five-cent admission.

The present American League was organized at Chicago, Ill., January 29, 1900. The clubs in the league at the beginning were: Cleveland, Indianapolis Milwaukee, Kansas City, Detroit, Buffalo, Chicago and Minneapolis.

A little colored fellow watching his first game, asked Clarke Griffith one day, when the New York team was training at Atlanta, who that "giver" was and who was going to "grab," meaning the pitcher and catcher.

On September 22, in a game against the St. Louis Americans, second baseman Collins, for the second time within two weeks, stole six bases in a game. He performed the feat this time on catchers Stephens and Alexander.

The first professional association was organized on March 17, 1871, at Collier's Saloon, Broadway and Thirteenth street, New York City. The convention was called by Henry Chadwick, the veteran baseball editor.

A bunt hit is a legally batted ball, not swung at, but met with the bat and tapped slowly within the infield by the batsman. If the attempt to bunt result in a foul, not legally caught, a strike shall be called by the umpire.

Beaumont's record of six hits and six runs, made off Piatt, who twirled for Philadelphia, has never been equaled in the National League. He accomplished this extraordinary work July 22, 1899, at Exposition Park, Pittsburgh, Pa.

In a game played June 26, 1881, between the printers' nine and Tabor hose company at Leadville, Col., the former made a rally with the bat in the ninth inning, when they obtained fourteen runs, including five home runs.

Batsman is safe if he touches first before baseman has recovered thrown ball which struck his glove, but bounded in the air. If the throw were good, first baseman should be charged with error, if catch would have retired runner.

A peculiar thing in baseball is that at a meeting of clubs held in New York, March 9, 1859, a rule to have a bat not to exceed two and one-half inches in diameter was established and it has never been changed to this day.

The first game ever known to be played on ice was between the Atlantics and Charter Oak Clubs of Brooklyn on February 4, 1861, on Pallys Pond which was situated on part of what is now known as Prospect Park, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Prior to 1886 when a ball was lost, the umpire gave the team five minutes to recover same before he put a new one in play. The umpire was not allowed to throw an old ball which was out of shape or ripped except in even innings.

Providence was the first team to win a world's championship, defeating the Mets, of New York, for that title when Providence was a member of the National League and the Mets champions of the old American Association, in 1884.

The catcher or first baseman may wear a glove or mitt of any size, shape or weight. Every other player is restricted to the use of a glove or mitt weighing not over ten ounces and measuring not over fourteen inches around the palm.

Batsman is out if after he has two strikes he bunts foul; if the bunted ball goes fair, the batsman becomes a base runner and may be put out as on any other fair ball. If, however, the bunt is foul, he is at once declared out by the umpire.

The Players' League, or the Brotherhood, as it was better known, was in the field but one season, 1890. Pittsburgh, Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Brooklyn, Buffalo and Cleveland were the eight clubs who tried to ruin the National League.

Players who have played the greatest number of championship games in one season. Major League: Barrett, Detroit, American League, 1904, 162 games. Minor League: Daley, Los Angeles; Carlisle and Wares, Oakland, Pacific Coast League, 1910, 224 games.

The old American Association was the first baseball league to appoint regular umpires. They did this in 1882, the first year of the organization. The National League followed the idea a year later. Prior to that time the home team selected the official.

If pitched ball hits bat or batsman who is trying to dodge it, it is fair or foul according to where it settles on fair or foul territory between home and first or home and third bases, or whether it touches the person of player or umpire on fair or foul territory.

A sacrifice hit shall be credited to the batsman who when no one is out or when but one man is out, advances a runner a base by a bunt hit, which results in the batsman being put out before reaching first, or would so result if it were handled without error.

Prior to 1882, a base runner had to hustle back to prevent being put out on a foul fly or tip. At a meeting held December 7, 8 and 9 at Chicago, the rule was changed which allowed a base runner to return to the base he occupied on a foul without being put out.

At a meeting of the Rules Committee in 1863 an amendment was adopted which compelled base runners to touch their base in running around. The custom previously admitted the players going round without touching a base, if they were near to them.

A. J. Reach was the first professional baseball player. The Athletic club of Philadelphia offered him a salary to come to Philadelphia and play with its nine. He left Brooklyn in June, 1864. During 1866 the Athletics paid Dockney and Pike as well as Reach.

There have been three teams that did not lose a game during a season's play. In 1863, the Eckfords, of Brooklyn, the Reds of Cincinnati in 1869, and the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, N. Y., went through the seasons of 1864 and 1865 without sustaining a single defeat.

The first instance on record of a game being lost by collusion of the players happened September 28, 1865, when the Eckfords defeated the Mutuals by twenty-nine to eleven. Subsequent events, however, showed that the game was sold by three of the Mutual players.

The late ex-Senator William Caldwell, editor and proprietor of the old New York "Sunday Mercury," was the first man to write up and print anything on baseball. He began to write it in April, 1853. Everything relating to baseball prior to that time is merely hearsay.

The first time admission was ever charged to see a baseball game was on July 20, 1859. The game was played between teams from Brooklyn and New York, taking place on the Fashion Race Course, on Long Island. Over 1,500 people paid fifty cents to watch the contest.

Until 1882, clubs in the National League could use any color of uniforms they wished, but in that year the colors adopted were: Chicago, white; Boston, red; Providence, light blue; Cleveland, navy blue; Troy, N. Y., green; Buffalo, gray; Worcester, brown, and Detroit, old gold.

The first quartette of umpires regularly appointed in the National League in 1883 were: S. M. Decker, of Bradford, Pa.; Frank Law, Norwalk, Ohio; W. E. Furlong, Kansas City, Mo; and A. F. Odlin, of Lancaster, N. H. Prior to that year no regular umpires were appointed by the league.

On June 30, 1854, the Gotham and Knickerbocker Clubs met on the Red House grounds, Harlem, N. Y., what is now known as One Hundred and Sixth street and Second avenue, when they played sixteen innings before a result was reached, Gothams winning by twenty-one aces to sixteen.

The hardest hitting in a game in the National League was done by the Cincinnati Club, who on June 18, 1893, made thirty-two hits for a total of fifty-four bases off Rhoades, pitching for Louisville. Included in the hits were nineteen singles, four doubles, five triples and three home runs.

September 1, 1894, Billy Hamilton, while a member of the Quakers, in a game against Washington, pilfered seven bases. This equaled the record made by George Gore, a member of the Chicago team, who in a game against Providence, June 25, 1881, stole seven bases—second five times and third twice.

The first diamond was square instead of a diamond as used now; the bases were wooden posts that stood out of the ground four feet. The sides were made up of from ten to fourteen players. The rule of play was, one out all out. The score was 100 tallies up. The side first scoring 100 runs was the winner.

The concluding championship game on September 27, 1881, between Troy and Chicago was played in a heavy rainstorm, it being the only vacant date open before the close of the season. The ball was so slippery and the ground was so muddy that the game was a farce. About a dozen persons paid to see the game.

Here is how many balls the pitcher had to deliver to the batter and the years the rule was changed: Up until 1880, nine; 1880, it was changed to

eight; 1881, 1882 and 1883, it was seven; 1884 and 1885, it was six; in 1886 it went back to seven; in 1887 and 1888, five, and from 1889 to the present, four balls.

In January, 1876, a meeting of the principal clubs of the country was held at Louisville, Ky. At this meeting the National League was organized. It was in New York February 2 of the same year, that the National League completed its organization. Many have stated that the League was organized in New York.

A novel record in professional baseball was made at Columbus, Ohio, on April 11, 1912, in the American Association championship game between Kansas City and Columbus, when the ball tossed out by the umpire at the beginning of the play, was used in the entire nine-inning game, no other ball being required.

The first baseball convention ever held in New England was convened at Dedham, Mass., May 13, 1858, when all the clubs represented, except the Tri-Mountain delegates, voted to adopt the game of "rounders." The Tri-Mountains, who wanted the "New York" game adopted, withdrew after the vote was taken.

A game was played in 1881 in the surf at Nantasket, Mass., beach. The contestants were clad in bathing costumes and the water was just deep enough to impede the progress of attempts at lively base running. The pitching and batting were quite creditable, but when a run was attempted the result was decidedly ludicrous.

The Athletics, of Philadelphia, and Atlantics, of Brooklyn, were the first two teams from opposite cities to meet in a championship contest. The Philadelphia team won by a score of thirty-one to twelve. The game was played October 1, 1866, and it was estimated that 30,000 people saw this game from inside and outside the enclosed grounds.

The Athletic Club of Philadelphia was organized May 31, 1859. The members engaged the grounds belonging to the St. George Cricket Club, and began playing town ball. The superiority of baseball being evident, and its popularity increasing, determined them to adopt it, and on April 7, 1860, the Athletic Baseball Club became a fixture.

During the season of 1875 there were ten men on each side, and the game consisted of ten innings, instead of nine men and nine innings as heretofore. The new addition to the team was a general utility man, for in cases where the catcher was compelled to catch up behind the bat the tenth man was shifted as an assistant catcher to catch foul flies.

In 1870 this rule was adopted: "If, with only one man out, and a man on third and a man on first, the runner on third had started home when the ball was hit to the infield in which a double play was made, the man on third scored, his run counting simply because he had started home when the ball was hit and before the double play was completed."

The Athletic Club of Philadelphia, was organized May 31, 1859. The members engaged the grounds belonging to the St. George Cricket Club, and began playing town ball. The superiority of baseball being evident, and its popularity increasing, determined them to adopt it, and on April 7, 1860, the Athletic Baseball Club became a fixture.

December 14, 1864, the National Association abolished the rule allowing the bound catch and requiring all fair balls to be caught on the fly. In 1880 the National League did away with the rule of an out in a catch of a bound on the third strike while on June 7, 1885, the American Association, at a special meeting, also abolished the foul bound.

The reserve rule was adopted in 1880. It was in the shape of a signed agreement not to hire certain players whom each club desired to retain, and was secretly adopted by the National League at a special meeting held Sep-

tember 30, 1879, at Buffalo, N. Y. Each club of the National League was thereby permitted to reserve five men for 1880.

The original Big Four were Spalding, White, McVey and Barnes, who jumped Boston of the National Association of Baseball Players to the Chicago National League Club in 1876, while the second Big Four were Brouthers, Richardson, Rowe and White, who were bought by Detroit in 1885 from Buffalo. Deacon White was a member of both Big Fours.

If a man is on first or second and should start to steal the base ahead and a fly should be hit which is caught, the runner must touch the base he passes on his way back to the base he started from or he would be declared out. In other words, he must not cut across the diamond. He is out the moment he fails to touch any base should he be compelled to return on a fly.

Prior to 1858 in every match there were two umpires, one chosen by each club, and a referee. As the umpires, in a majority of cases, decided in favor of their own clubs, the decision had ultimately to be left to the referee. At a convention of the clubs held in New York City in March, 1858, that plan was abolished and in its stead was adopted the system of having only one umpire.

Two junior teams of Philadelphia in 1881 commenced a game in a graveyard on a Sunday afternoon. The youthful barbarians stacked up two large gravestones in lieu of a catcher's fence, made a home plate out of a footstone, marked three graves as bases and began to play the game, when they were interrupted by the police, who would not accept the excuse that the players used a dead ball.

A Southern gentleman once sneeringly asked a northern paper: "What brought Grant home?" And the baseball man was told to answer the query. He replied: "We didn't follow the game close, but he might have got in on a hard hit to center field or a hot liner to third, badly muffed, or a daisy-cutter out to left field. In fact, there are so many ways for getting home that a lack of space prevents us from defining them all."

The base runner in running to first base may overrun said base after touching it in passing without incurring liability to be out for being off said base, provided he return at once and retouch the base, after which he may be put out as at any other base. If after overrunning first base he attempts to run to second base before returning to first base, he shall forfeit such exemption from liability to be put out.

A fair batted ball that goes over the fence or into a stand shall entitle the batsman to a home run unless it should pass out of the ground into a stand at a less distance than 235 feet from the home base, in which case the batsman shall be entitled to two bases only. The point at which a fence or stand is less than 235 feet from the home base shall be plainly indicated by a white or black sign or mark for the umpire's guidance.

Here is a report of the Boston Baseball Club for the year 1875. Liken them to the cost of conducting a club at the present time.

Receipts.....	\$37,767 06
Expenses.....	34,505 99
Balance.....	\$3,261 07

A novel and amusing contest, designated by the originator as a "donkey" game, was played at Brooklyn, N. Y., in November, 1861, in which the nine having the least number of runs at the end of the game was considered the victor. The players on each side were matched against each other and each run made by a player was credited to his opponent on the opposite side, thus requiring each side to be on the alert to prevent their opponents from scoring.

This question is often asked sporting critics: If with two strikes on the batter, a foul tip first strikes the mask or protector of the catcher, and is

caught on the rebound by the catcher, before the ball touches the ground, is the batter out. The batter is out on such a play. On the other hand, if the ball had not rebounded immediately but struck momentarily between the mask and protector, or some other part of the catcher's clothing, then the batter would not have been retired.

It should be remembered that baseball was first introduced into England by American exemplars of our national game as long ago as 1874, twenty-seven years. In Australia its advent occurred as late as 1888, and yet the game since then has made more progress in public favor in Australia than it has in more than twenty years in England. We hope for more rapid progress each year there now, as the baseball game has now got a good foothold in England and that of course, will help it in Australia.

In the 1908 season the Cleveland team of the American League made a unique batting record—one that may stand for all time to come, in view of the fact that the batters of to-day are stacking up against the spitball, foul strike and other rules, which the players term abominable. In the fifth inning of the game with Boston at Cleveland, June 9, every one of the nine players made a hit and scored a run in that ne'er-to-be-forgotten round—something unprecedented in the annals of major league ball.

The present American Association was organized in the winter of 1901-1902. The season opened in the spring of 1902 with the following clubs: Columbus, Milwaukee, Toledo, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Indianapolis and Louisville. This circuit has never been changed. The first president was Thomas J. Hickey of Chicago, followed by J. Ed. Grillo, now baseball editor of the "Star," Washington, D. C. The next president was Joseph D. O'Brien of Milwaukee, who in turn was succeeded by the present head of the league, Thomas Chivington.

"No game shall be declared by the umpire if he terminates play on account of rain or darkness, fire, panic, or any other cause which puts the patrons or players in peril before five innings are completed by each team. Provided, however, that if the club second at bat shall have made more runs at the end of its fourth inning than the club first at bat has made in five completed innings of a game so terminated, the umpire shall award the game to the club having made the greater number of runs, and it shall count as a legal game in the championship record.

A play that comes up once in a while that fools not only the players, but the spectators as well, is a play like this: A man is on first and starts to second when the batter hits to the second baseman. The latter tries to touch the runner going to second, but the latter backs up towards first, the second baseman then throws to first to get the batter and he is thrown out; the runner who was on first can go back to first, and if the baseman does not touch him with the ball the runner is safe. The only way to make a double play would have been to have thrown the ball to second, then to first.

Catcher Wilson, of the New York Giants, made a record in the 1911 Memorial Day morning game with Brooklyn that it is believed was never before equaled, that of putting out the first nine men to be retired. In the first inning Stark fanned, McElveen fouled out and Wheat fanned. In the second Hummel fanned, Davidson singled and was thrown out at the plate trying to score on Coulson's double. Zimmerman then fouled out. In the third Bergen fouled out and Scanlon, Stark and McElveen singled, filling the bases. Wheat hit to Devlin, who tossed to Wilson, forcing out Scanlon. Wheat then made it nine in a row by fanning.

The performance of the Washington and Detroit teams July 16, 1909, when they played eighteen innings without either side scoring, is the record in the major leagues. The previous record was seventeen innings in both the National and American Leagues. In 1882 the Providence and Detroit teams played seventeen innings without either side scoring. In the eighteenth

Providence won. In 1901 the Chicago and Boston Americans played sixteen innings without a score, Chicago finally winning, one to naught, and in 1908 the Pittsburgh and Brooklyn teams went the same distance without either side tallying, Pittsburgh winning in the seventeenth one to naught.

WHEN FOUL BALL WAS ABOLISHED

During the season of 1880, the club owners at a meeting held in New York City, decided to abolish the first-bound out after two strikes had been called on the batter, if the ball was caught on the bound by the catcher.

Up to this time the catcher generally stood back when a batter had two strikes (unless a man was on base) and if he caught the ball on the bound the batter was out.

In the season of 1880 the catcher, according to the new rules, was compelled to go up behind the bat when a batter had two strikes and the foul-bound-caught ball was done away with entirely. This rule held good from that date until the season of 1901, when, at a meeting of the National League held in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City, on February 25 to 28, 1901, the rules committee, consisting of Messrs. Hart, Reach and Hanlon, presented the following rule: To keep the catcher continually under the bat he must always play within ten feet of the batsman.

The American League, which was playing under a set of rules of their own make, met at the Lafayette Hotel, Philadelphia, March 20-21, 1901, and after going over the rules, as adopted by the National League, objected to the wording of the rules pertaining to the catcher. After a long discussion of the matter they struck out the words: "and within ten feet of the home base." With this exception the rules regarding catchers were the same in both leagues. Both rules meant practically the same, and 1901 first saw the catchers in both leagues take their places behind the bat when the game began and remain there during the entire contest.

ALMOST HALF A MILLION DOLLARS SPENT

The Above Amount Paid for Ball Players Last Year

Secretary John H. Farrell of the National Association of Baseball Clubs received last fall from major leagues, as well as from all other sources for ball players, \$481,500. The National League drafted forty-five and the American League forty-three, while the National Association Clubs drafted 189.

The National League paid for players \$59,100, the American League \$58,450, while the National Association paid \$109,700.

The amount paid for releases by purchase of National Association players was \$188,250. The grand total received through Mr. Farrell's office for drafted players, optional agreement players and released by purchase players, was \$481,500.

CHRISTOPHER MATHEWSON

New York National League Club

"BIG SIX," AS MATHEWSON IS KNOWN, STARTED HIS CAREER AT HONESVILLE, PA.

Mathewson has been connected with the New York Giants since 1900, never having played with any other major league club. He joined the team in July. On the 17th of that month he pitched his first big league game, starting against Brooklyn and losing, thirteen to seven. Matty lasted but four innings, being relieved by Doheny. Mathewson's greatest year was in 1908, when he won thirty-seven games. He would have been credited with one more had not Merkle pulled a bone and lost a game to Chicago, and incidentally lost the Giants the pennant. Except the first season he pitched for New York, when he lost all the three games he pitched, he has never fallen

below .500, except in 1902, when the Giants were about the poorest aggregation of ball players that ever represented that city. That season he won thirteen and lost eighteen games, giving him an average of .419.

Mathewson's complete record, of games won and lost, follows:

Club.	Year.	Won.	Lost.	Percentage.
New York	1900	0	3	.000
New York	1901	20	17	.541
New York	1902	13	18	.419
New York	1903	30	13	.698
New York	1904	35	8	.814
New York	1905	31	9	.775
New York	1906	22	12	.647
New York	1907	24	12	.667
New York	1908	37	11	.771
New York	1909	25	6	.806
New York	1910	17	4	.809
New York	1911	26	13	.667
New York	1912	23	12	.657
New York	1913	25	11	.694
Totals..... 14		328	149	.688

EDWARD PLANK

Athletics

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Plank started one year after Mathewson, which was in 1901.

His professional career began under Connie Mack. He had never played professional ball until the "tall" world's champion manager grabbed him from Gettysburg College. Plank made good from the start and in his first season as a major league pitcher demonstrated that he was going to be a star, and he is. His record, for the thirteen years he has pitched, follows:

Club.	Year.	Won.	Lost.	Percentage.
Athletics	1901	17	11	.607
Athletics	1902	20	15	.571
Athletics	1903	23	16	.590
Athletics	1904	26	17	.607
Athletics	1905	24	12	.667
Athletics	1906	19	6	.760
Athletics	1907	24	16	.600
Athletics	1908	14	16	.467
Athletics	1909	19	10	.655
Athletics	1910	16	10	.615
Athletics	1911	22	8	.733
Athletics	1912	26	6	.813
Athletics	1913	17	10	.630
Totals..... 13		267	153	.636

DENTON T. ("CY") YOUNG

Retired

First Professional Engagement, Canton, O., 1889

The record of Denton T. ("Cy") Young is one of the most interesting among those of the long list of twirlers who have made a name for themselves on the baseball diamond. Young is the only pitcher who has won over 500 games and it is a question if this will ever be equalled. Here is the complete record of this sterling ball player, who was a credit to every club on which he played:

National League

Club.	Year.	Won.	Lost.	Percentage.
Cleveland	1890	10	7	.588
Cleveland	1891	27	22	.551
Cleveland	1892	36	10	.783
Cleveland	1893	34	17	.667
Cleveland	1894	25	21	.543
Cleveland	1895	35	10	.778
Cleveland	1896	29	16	.644
Cleveland	1897	21	18	.538
Cleveland	1898	24	14	.631
St. Louis	1899	26	15	.634
St. Louis	1900	20	18	.526
Boston	1911	4	5	.444
Totals.....	12	291	173	.648

American League

Club.	Year.	Won.	Lost.	Percentage.
Boston	1901	31	10	.756
Boston	1902	32	12	.727
Boston	1903	28	9	.757
Boston	1904	26	16	.619
Boston	1905	18	19	.486
Boston	1906	13	21	.382
Boston	1907	22	15	.595
Boston	1908	21	11	.656
Cleveland	1909	19	15	.550
Cleveland	1910	7	10	.412
Totals.....	10	217	138	.611

Recapitulation

League.	Years.	Won.	Lost.	Percentage.
National	12	291	173	.648
American	10	217	138	.611
Grand Totals.....	22	508	311	.620

THREE BASEBALL SOLUTIONS

How a team made two triples, a double, a single, two stolen bases, then two more singles in succession in an inning and did not score a run. "It can't be done," said one fan, but it was accomplished in this manner:

First man up triples and is out trying to stretch his hit into a home run. One triple wasted. Second man is out in the same way, so we have two triples and no runs. The next man up doubles, the next man to face the pitcher struck a ball that hit the umpire, which under the rules gives the batter a hit, but holds the base-runner on the bag he occupied. So we find two triples, a double and a single already made and no runs, the two men on the bases pull off a double steal. The fifth batter bunts the ball down the third-base line, beating it out, but the man on third could not score, as he would have been an easy out while the catcher was picking up the ball. The coacher at third was playing it safe, so we have another hit credited to the list, still no runs. The next batter up singles, but no runs score. How was it done? Very simple, if you follow the rules. The sixth batter struck a line drive, that hit the base-runner going from second to third. Under the rules, the base-runner was out by being hit with a batted ball, but the batsman gets credit for a single. Thus we have two triples, a double, single, two stolen bases and two singles but no runs, in an inning. Very simple when you know how.

Here is one that actually happened: Two men were out, the next three batters reached first in safety, filling the bases. The next man up hit the ball over the left-field fence, which under the rules, entitled him to a home run. Still not one of the four men scored. How did this happen?

When the batter last at bat hit the ball over the fence which should have won the game, he was so elated that he failed to touch first base when on his way around. The first baseman called the attention of the umpire to the fact and the batter was declared out for failing to touch first. Under the circumstances he did not get credit for a hit, so none of the runs scored counted, as the batter, as soon as he failed to touch first, retired the side. The batter was out under Rule 52 of the batting rules, which says: The base-runner must touch each base in the legal order viz.: first, second, third and home bases. It was under this rule the batter was called out for not touching first. Queer things happen in baseball.

Get This One

With the bases filled and one out, the following two men are retired with no player having a put out to his credit. How is it done?

The rule says: "If, before two hands are out, while first and second, or first, second and third bases are occupied, the batter hit a fly ball, other than a line drive, that can be handled by an infielder, in such case the umpire shall, as soon as the ball be hit, declare it an infield hit. The batter is out as soon as it is declared an infield hit."

On this play the batter was declared out making two out, the man on second, was away from second and in his hurry to get back to second was hit by the batted ball, making the third out, so the second and third man were retired, without any fielder touching the ball.

STICK TO OLD GLOVES

Professional baseball players are as erratic about the kind of gloves or mitts they use as they usually are in the kind of game they play. Infielders want catchers' mitts, first basemen wear a second baseman's gloves, outfielders wear a first baseman's mitt, and so on. Moreover, they are as hard to please as a summer girl, and when once they get a glove or mitt that suits them, with a hole in the center big enough to hold the ball, even if they don't get

the sphere fairly in their hands, nothing can induce them to use another or get a new one.

MOST SCIENTIFIC OF ALL BATSMEN

Wee Willie Keeler, who retired from the game in 1912, was the most scientific batter that ever played the game. Such is the opinion of Joe Corbett, the old Baltimore and Brooklyn pitcher. "There will never be another batter like the former Oriole," Corbett said. "The opposing team never knew where to play for the little fellow. If the shortstop moved over to third base in an effort to kill one of Keeler's rollers he would lay one where the shortstop ought to have been. He used to choke the bat, the smallest he could find, and lay down the most perfect bunt. They never know where to play for Willie. Keeler has a record of beating out five hits in one game that were fielded by the shortstop. He also was as good a long hitter as he was a short one. The followers of the game will always remember Keeler; he was probably the most popular ball player that ever lived. He had baseball down to its finest points and there was no pitcher that he ever feared."

BASEBALL HONESTY

A good deal has been written and said of the alleged crookedness of baseball—that managers frequently "throw" games for financial gain. The result of the recent post-season series is a convincing argument for those that have taken the attitude that baseball, though professional, is conducted along clean lines. It would have been easy to have lengthened the series out to seven games instead of five without exciting the suspicion of the public. Two additional games would have meant \$100,000 more to the club owners. That the series ended as it did reflects great credit on professional baseball and shows that there is honor in the game as well as money.

FIRST RECORDED DOUBLE PLAY

The first recorded double play occurred June 14, 1870. George Wright, shortstop of the famous Cincinnati Red Stockings, in a game against the Atlantics of Brooklyn, played on Long Island, N. Y., put out McDonald and Smith. It was in the tenth inning when, with McDonald on second and Pierce on first and no one out, Smith, third baseman, hit a little pop fly to Wright at short. Instead of catching the ball as the base-runners had anticipated he would do, he trapped the ball by scooping it up on the first bound and threw it to Watterman who was covering third base for Cincinnati. The latter passed it to Sweasy at second and the two runners were retired. This was the game in which Cincinnati met their first defeat in the two seasons they had been playing. In the eleventh inning Cincinnati scored two runs, but the Atlantics came right back with three runs, which gave them the game.

YEARS IN BASEBALL

The Following is the Number of Seasons Some of the Leading Clubs Have Played Ball

National League, 1876; New England, 1891; Eastern League, 1892; Connecticut State, 1897; New York State, 1897; American League, 1900; Western League, 1900; Southern League, 1901; American Association, 1902; Northwestern, 1901; Three-I, 1901; Western Association, 1902; Pacific Coast, 1903; Central League, 1903; Tri-State, 1904; South Atlantic, 1904; Central Association, 1904; Ohio & Pennsylvania, 1905; Wisconsin-Illinois, 1905; South Michigan, 1906; Virginia, 1906; Western Canada, 1907; Texas League, 1907; Carolina Association, 1908; Illinois-Missouri, 1908; Ohio State, 1908; Blue Grass, 1908; Central Kansas, 1908; Eastern Carolina, 1908; Kansas State, 1909; Minnesota-Wisconsin, 1909; Eastern Kansas, 1910; Southwest Texas, 1910; Nebraska State, 1910; South Eastern, 1910; Washington State, 1910; Michigan State, 1910; M. I. N. K., 1910; Cotton States, 1910; Kitty League, 1910; Central California, 1910; Virginia Valley, 1910, Northeastern Arkansas, 1910.

BROTHERS IN BASEBALL

There are a number of cases on record where more than one member of a family gained eminence on the diamond, although in the vast majority of cases usually only one man in a family gains a prominent place in baseball. The Gleasons—Bill and Harry—are two brothers who are well known in fast company as baseball experts. Even more prominent are the Tannehill brothers—Jesse and Lee; and the O'Neills—Mike and John. George and Lou Wiltse, both pitchers, are another brotherly pair who are doing business in the big leagues. The Delehanty family is extremely numerous in baseball. Jim O'Rourke and his son—the only case of the kind before the public at present—are prominent among the minors. George and Harry Wright, of the old Cincinnati Reds, the Williams brothers of St. Louis and Yankees in the American League. There are several other isolated cases of brothers shining among the prospective stars in baseball, but the foregoing list covers the field pretty well.

FIVE SACRIFICE HITS MADE IN SUCCESSION

In a game played in Washington, D. C., August 27, 1910. Wade Killifer of the Senators established a record in sacrifice hitting that has never been equalled. He sacrificed four times in succession in the first game, and followed it by making his fifth sacrifice in the first inning of the second game. The crowd which saw the Washingtons win was the largest ever seen at a ball game in that city, about 12,000 being in the enclosure and 5,000 or more were turned away at the gates.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Edward G. Barrow, President

The International League, under the guidance of President Edward G. Barrow, is to-day one of the best Class A leagues. This league is the successor to the old Eastern League, which held that title from 1892 until it was changed a few years ago. Prior to 1892, the names of the organization were the Eastern Association and the International Association. The Eastern Association was formed in 1884.

Below will be found the names under which the league has traveled since it started and the winners:—

Year.	Winner.	League.
1884	Trenton	Eastern Association
1885	National	Eastern Association
1886	Newark	Eastern Association
1887	Toronto	International Association
1888	Syracuse	International Association
1889	Detroit	International Association
1890	No Winner	International Association
1891	Buffalo	Eastern Association
1892	Binghamton	Eastern League
1893	Erie	Eastern League
1894	Providence	Eastern League
1895	Springfield	Eastern League
1896	Providence	Eastern League
1897	Syracuse	Eastern League
1898	Montreal	Eastern League
1899	Rochester	Eastern League
1900	Providence	Eastern League
1901	Rochester	Eastern League
1902	Toronto	Eastern League
1903	Jersey City	Eastern League

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE—Continued

Year.	Winner.	League.
1904.....	Buffalo.....	Eastern League
1905.....	Providence.....	Eastern League
1906.....	Buffalo.....	Eastern League
1907.....	Toronto.....	Eastern League
1908.....	Baltimore.....	Eastern League
1909.....	Rochester.....	Eastern League
1910.....	Rochester.....	Eastern League
1911.....	Rochester.....	Eastern League
1912.....	Toronto.....	International League
1913.....	Newark.....	International League

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Organized 1902, Taking the Place of the Western League After the American League Was Organized

Thomas M. Chivington, president of the American Association, is an old Louisville newspaper man, and has been connected with baseball for many years. He succeeded Joseph O'Brien as head of this sterling Class A league, and is looked upon by his associates as being the right man for the position.

Year.	Winner.	League.
1902.....	Indianapolis.....	American Association
1903.....	St. Paul.....	American Association
1904.....	St. Paul.....	American Association
1905.....	Columbus.....	American Association
1906.....	Columbus.....	American Association
1907.....	Columbus.....	American Association
1908.....	Indianapolis.....	American Association
1909.....	Louisville.....	American Association
1910.....	Minneapolis.....	American Association
1911.....	Minneapolis.....	American Association
1912.....	Minneapolis.....	American Association
1913.....	Milwaukee.....	American Association

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

Organized 1903

Allen T. Baum, president of the Pacific Coast League, is another clever baseball man. This League was organized in 1903, and was admitted as a Class A league when the Eastern or International and American Association were advanced to a class of their own.

Year.	Winner.	League
1903.....	Los Angeles.....	Pacific Coast League
1904.....	Tacoma.....	Pacific Coast League
1905.....	Los Angeles.....	Pacific Coast League
1906.....	Portland.....	Pacific Coast League
1907.....	Los Angeles.....	Pacific Coast League
1908.....	Los Angeles.....	Pacific Coast League
1909.....	San Francisco.....	Pacific Coast League
1910.....	Portland.....	Pacific Coast League
1911.....	Portland.....	Pacific Coast League
1912.....	Oakland.....	Pacific Coast League
1913.....	Portland.....	Pacific Coast League

MAJOR LEAGUE SCHEDULES, 1914

NATIONAL LEAGUE

At New York, vs.

Brooklyn

May 2, 4, 5, 6.
June 29, 30.
July 1, 2.
September 9, 10, 11.

Boston

May 7, 8, 9, 11.
August 13, 14, 15.
September 30.
October 1, 2, 3.

Philadelphia

April 23, 24, 25, 27.
July 3, (4-4), 6.
October 5, 6, 7.

St. Louis

June 5, 6, 8, 9.
August 8, 10, 11, 2.
September 23, 24, 25.

At Brooklyn, vs.

New York

April 18, 20, 21, 22.
May 29, (30-30).
September 2, 3, 4, 5.

Philadelphia

April 28, 29, 30.
May 1.
June 26, 27.
August 13, 14, 15.
October 2, 3.

Boston

April 14, 15, 16, 17.
June 1, 2, 3, 4.
October 5, 6, 7.

St. Louis

June 10, 11, 12, 13.
August 4, 5, 6, 7.
September 26, 28, 29.

At Boston, vs.

New York

April 28, 29, 30.
May 1.
June 24, 25, 26, 27.
September (7-7), 8.

Brooklyn

April 23, 24, 25, 27.
July 3, (4-4), 6.
September 12, 14, 15.

Philadelphia

May 2, 4, 5, 6.
June 29, 30.
July 1, 2.
September 9, 10, 11.

St. Louis

June 18, 19, 20, 22.
July 30, 31.
August 1, 3.
September 16, 17, 18.

Pittsburgh

June 15, 16, 17, 18.
July 25, 27, 28, 29.
September 26, 28, 29.

Chicago

June 10, 11, 12, 13.
August 4, 5, 6, 7.
September 19, 21, 22.

Cincinnati

June 19, 20, 22, 23.
July 30, 31.
August 1, 3.
September 16, 17, 18.

Pittsburgh

June 19, 20, 22, 23.
July 30, 31.
August 1, 3.
September 23, 24, 25.

Chicago

June 5, 6, 8, 9.
August 8, 10, 11, 12.
September 16, 17, 18.

Cincinnati

June 15, 16, 17, 18.
July 25, 27, 28, 29.
September 19, 21, 22.

Pittsburgh

June 10, 11, 12, 13.
August 4, 5, 6, 7.
September 19, 21, 22.

Chicago

June 15, 16, (17-17).
July 25, 27, 28, 29.
September 26, 28, 29.

Cincinnati

June 5, 6, 8, 9.
August 8, 10, 11, 12.
September 23, 24, 25.

SCHEDULES—NATIONAL LEAGUE—Continued

At Philadelphia, vs.

New York

April 14, 15, 16, 17.
June 1, 2, 3, 4.
September 12, 14, 15.

Brooklyn

May 7, 8, 9, 11.
June 24, 25.
September (7-7), 8, 30.
October 1.

Boston

April 18, 20, 21, 22.
May 29, (30-30).
September 2, 3, 4, 5.

Pittsburgh

June 5, 6, 8, 9.
August 8, 10, 11, 12.
September 16, 17, 18.

Chicago

June 18, 19, 20, 22.
July 30, 31.
August 1, 3.
September 23, 24, 25.

Cincinnati

June 10, 11, 12, 13.
August 4, 5, 6, 7.
September 26, 28, 29.

St. Louis

June 15, 16, 17, 23.
July 25, 27, 28, 29.
September 19, 21, 22.

At Pittsburgh, vs.

New York

May 13, 14, 15, 16.
July 7, 17, 18.
August 17, 18, 19, 31.

Brooklyn

May 25, 26, 27.
July 13, 14, 15, 16.
August 26, 27, 28, 29.

Boston

May 12, 18, 19, 20.
July 20, 21, 22, 23.
August 20, 21, 22.

Chicago

May 6, 7, 8, 9.
July 3, (4-4).
September 9, 10, 11, 12.

Cincinnati

April 30.
May 1, 2, 29, (30-30).
August 14, 15.
October 1, 2, 3.

St. Louis

April 23, 24, 25.
June 24, 25, 26, 27.
August 13.
September (7-7), 8.

Philadelphia

May 21, 22, 23, 28.
July 8, 9, 10, 11, 24.
August 24, 25.

At Chicago, vs.

New York

May 25, 26, 27.
July 12, 13, 14, 15.
August 27, 28, 29, 30.

Brooklyn

May 13, 14, 15, 16.
July 17, 18, 19.
August 17, 18, 19, 20.

Boston

May 21, 22, 23, 24.
July 8, 9, 10, 11.
August 24, 25, 26.

Pittsburgh

April 26, 27, 28, 29.
May 10.
June 1, 2.
July 5.
September 5, 6, 13.

Cincinnati

April 22, 23, 24, 25.
June 29, 30.
July 1, 2.
September (7-7), 8.

St. Louis

April 30.
May 1, 2, 3, 4, 28, (30-30), 31.
August 15, 16.

Philadelphia

May 17, 18, 19, 20.
July 20, 21, 22, 23.
August 21, 22, 23.

SCHEDULES—NATIONAL LEAGUE—Continued

At Cincinnati, vs.

New York

May 17, 18, 19, 20.
July 20, 21, 22, 23.
August 21, 22, 23.

Brooklyn

May 21, 22, 23, 24.
July 8, 9, 10, 11.
August 16, 24, 25.

Boston

May 13, 14, 15, 16.
July 16, 17, 18, 19.
August 17, 18, 19.

Pittsburgh

April 18, 19, 20, 21.
May 3, 4, 5, 31.
June 28.
October 4, 5.

Chicago

April 14, 15, 16, 17.
June 25, 26, 27.
September 1, 2, 3, 4.

St. Louis

April 26, 27, 28, 29.
September 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.

Philadelphia

May 25, 26, 27.
July 12, 13, 14, 15.
August 27, 28, 29, 30.

At St. Louis, vs.

New York

May 21, 22, 23, 24.
July 8, 9, 10, 11.
August 24, 25, 26.

Brooklyn

May 17, 18, 19, 20.
July 20, 21, 22, 23.
August 21, 22, 23.

Boston

May 25, 26, 27.
July 12, 13, 14, 15.
August 27, 28, 29, 30.

Pittsburgh

April 14, 15, 16, 17.
June 29, 30.
July 1.
September 1, 2, 3, 4.

Chicago

April 18, 19, 20, 21.
May 11, 12.
June 28.
October 2, 3, 4, 5.

Cincinnati

May 6, 7, 9, 10.
June 1, 2, 3.
July 3, (4-4), 5.

Philadelphia

May 13, 14, 15, 16.
July 16, 17, 18, 19.
August 17, 18, 19.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

At Philadelphia, vs.

Washington

April 28, 29, 30.
May 1.
June 26, 27.
August 13, 14, 15.
October 2, 3.

New York

April 23, 24, 25, 27.
July 3, (4-4), 6.
October 5, 6, 7.

Boston

May 2, 4, 5, 6.
June 29, 30.
July 1, 2.
Sept. 9, 10, 11.

Chicago

May 16, 18, 19, 20.
July 16, 17, 18, 20.
August 26, 27, 28.

St. Louis

May 25, 26, 27, 28.
July 11, 13, 14, 15.
August 22, 24, 25.

Detroit

May 21, 22, 23.
July 7, 8, 9, 10.
August 18, 19, 20, 21.

Cleveland

May 12, 13, 14, 15.
July 21, 22, 23.
August 17, 29, 31
September 1.

SCHEDULES—AMERICAN LEAGUE—Continued

At Washington, vs.

Athletics

May 7, 8, 9, 11.
June 24, 25.
September (7-7), 8.
October 1.

New York

May 2, 4, 5, 6.
June 29, 30.
July 1, 2.
September 9, 10, 11.

Boston

April 23, 24, 25, 27.
July 3, (4-4), 6.
September 12, 14, 15.

Chicago

May 12, 13, 14, 15.
July 21, 22, 23.
August 29, 31.
September 1, 2.

St. Louis

May 21, 22, 23.
July 7, 8, 9, 10.
August 18, 19, 20, 21.

Detroit

May 25, 26, 27, 28.
July 11, 13, 14, 15.
August 22, 24, 25.

Cleveland

May 16, 18, 19, 20.
July 16, 17, 18, 20
August 26, 27, 28.

At New York, vs.

Athletics

April 14, 15, 16, 17.
May 29, (30-30).
June 1.
September 12, 14, 15.

Washington

April 18, 20, 21, 22.
June 2, 3, 4.
August 17.
September 3, 4, 5.

Boston

April 28, 29, 30.
May 1.
June 24, 25, 26, 27.
September (7-7), 8.

Chicago

May 25, 26, 27, 28.
July 11, 13, 14, 15.
August 22, 24, 25.

St. Louis

May 16, 18, 19, 20.
July 16, 17, 18, 20.
August 26, 27, 28.

Detroit

May 12, 13, 14, 15.
July 21, 22, 23.
August 29, 31.
September 1.

Cleveland

May 21, 22, 23.
July 7, 8, 9, 10.
August 18, 19, 20, 21.

At Boston, vs.

Athletics

April 18, (20-20), 21, 22.
June 2, 3, 4.
September 3, 4, 5.

New York

May 7, 8, 9, 11.
August 13, 14, 15.
September 30.
October 1, 2, 3.

Washington

April 14, 15, 16, 17.
May 29, (30-30).
June 1.
October 5, 6, 7.

Chicago

May 21, 22, 23.
July 7, 8, 9, 10.
August 18, 19, 20, 21.

St. Louis

May 12, 13, 14, 15.
July 21, 22, 23.
August 29, 31.
September 1, 2.

Detroit

May 16, 18, 19, 20.
July 18, 17, 18, 20.
August 26, 27, 28.

Cleveland

May 25, 26, 27, 28.
July 11, 13, 14, 15.
August 22, 24, 25.

SCHEDULES—AMERICAN LEAGUE—Continued

At Chicago, vs.

Athletics

June 14, 15, 16, 17.
August 2, 3, 4, 5.
September 24, 25, 26.

Washington

June 10, 11, 12, 13.
August 7, 8, 9, 10.
September 20, 21, 22.

New York

June 6, 7, 8, 9.
July 25, 26, 27, 28.
September 17, 18, 19.

Boston

June 18, 19, 20, 21, 22.
July 20, 30.
August 1.
September 27, 28.

Cleveland

April 14, 15, 16, 17.
May 31.
June 3, 4, 5.
July 5.
August 11, 12.

St. Louis

April 18, 19, 20, 21.
June 28.
July 3, (4-4).
October 2, 3, 4.

Detroit

May 6, 7, 9, 10.
June 24, 25, 26, 27.
September 10, 12, 13.

At Cleveland, vs.

Athletics

June 10, 11, 12, 13.
August 7, 8, 9, 10.
September 20, 21, 22.

Washington

June 14, 15, 16, 17.
August 2, 3, 4, 5.
September 24, 25, 26.

New York

June 18, 19, 20, 21, 22.
July 29, 30, 31.
August 1.
September 27, 28.

Chicago

April 22, 23, 25, 26.
May (30-30).
September 4, 5, 6, 29, 30.

St. Louis

May 6, 7, 9, 10.
June 1, 2, 29, 30.
July 1.
September (7-7).

Detroit

May 2, 3, 4, 5.
August 13, 14, 15, 16.

Boston

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Run. Hills own
 1914 Cobb. Oct. 144 208 370
 1915 " " 69 127 368
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 20 Linker 27
 253 Led A.L. 12 years
 Linker

at

12 years

and was years

of previous years

was as follows

